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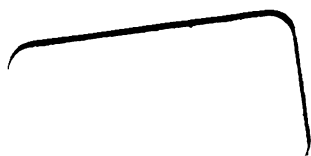
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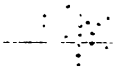




NOTES AND QUERIES
HISTORICAL,
BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL

RELATING CHIEFLY TO
INTERIOR PENNSYLVANIA.

EDITED BY
WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, M.D., M.A.



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NOTES AND QUERIES.

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

I.

THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN

In the Seneca Country State of New York

Immediately upon the extinguishment of the Indian title (Seneca tribe) to the lands in Seneca county, N. Y., about 1795, there was quite a rush for the occupancy of those lands. Among the first arrivals were the Pennsylvania Germans, who formed a settlement immediately west of Seneca Falls, covering a distance of five or six miles. The section occupied by them is the finest land lying between Seneca and Cayuga lakes. The town of Fayette (Bearytown), five miles west of Seneca Falls, was founded by a German named Beary from Northampton county, Pa., in the beginning of the present century. This region was settled almost entirely by the Germans, and there are still many families where the Pennsylvania German dialect is still the family language—schools, churches, literature, &c., are, of course, English.

So far as I know this was the largest settlement of Pennsylvania Germans north of Pennsylvania. Many of the descendants are now wealthy, but still cherish the traditions of their Pennsylvania ancestry, and most of them have family relics, such as clocks, dishes, family Bibles, &c., which they display with a justifiable pride to those who can appreciate such mementos. The following list of settlers is given from memory, after a ten years' absence. We would suggest that some local historian enlarge the list, which comprises but a small portion of the original settlers:

From Union county—Christian Wolf, in 1807; Bordner, Pontius, Stahl, Wormly, Lahr.

From Northampton county—Riegel, Rader, Bachman, Frantz, Clewell, Beary, Poffenberger, Shankweiler.

From "Blue Mountains"—Reed, Singer, Kueny, Shaffer, Swab, Lutz, Troutman.

From Berks county—Diehl, Yoder, Sheradin, Schick, Fisher, Bechtel, Spohn.

From Northumberland county—Hoster, Koontz, Lautenslager.

From Lancaster county—Hendricks, Menges, Yost, Kelker, Stump, Seebolt.

In this connection it may be stated that when the Pennsylvania Germans arrived there were many fields and fertile patches along Cayuga lake that had been under cultivation by the Indians. Here and there were apple trees in a bearing condition. Near Canoga on Cayuga lake is a great spring with a high level bank on which tradition has it that the council fires of the Iroquois were often kindled. A short distance from Canoga stood the cabin where the famous chief, Red Jacket, was born about 1751 or '52. The Seneca County Historical Society placed a memorial there about twelve years ago.

A. STAPLETON.

Lewisburg, Pa.

MAJOR DAVID ZIEGLER.

A Brave and Distinguished Revolutionary Hero.

David Ziegler, born in Heidelberg in 1748, began his military career as a subordinate officer under Frederick the Great. He also served in the Russian army. In 1775 he came to America for the purpose of entering the Revolutionary army. Making his way to Lancaster he was appointed third lieutenant and adjutant of Thompson's Pennsylvania Rifle Battalion, 25th of June, 1775; Second Lieutenant First Continental Infantry, 1st of January, 1776; was severely wounded at the battle of Long Island; was promoted First Lieutenant First Pennsylvania, 16th of January, 1777, and Captain, December 8, 1778; retired January 1, 1783.

Being a soldier by profession, he could not remain out of the service, consequently he was appointed Captain in United States Infantry, August 12, 1784, Captain First Infantry United States Army, 29th of September, 1789; Major 22d October, 1790; resigned 5th March, 1792.

Major Ziegler was one of the bravest and most distinguished soldiers during the Revolution; he was senior Captain in that famous regiment (the second) which Wayne said "always stepped to the front for glory." He distinguished himself in the battles of Long Island, Brandywine, Monmouth and Bergen Point. He was once taken prisoner, but was soon exchanged. He served in the Carolinas in 1783, and when mustered out at the close of the war he returned to Philadelphia by water. Upon the institution of Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati he became a member and always took a deep interest in its success.

When Harmar was sent against the Northwestern Indians he accompanied him and saw much hard service. He was stationed at Fort Finney, near the mouth of the Great Miami, more than two years before the city of Cincinnati was founded. Major Denny, who was an officer of the First Regiment, pays him a handsome compliment in his journal for gallant conduct and soldierly bearing. As an officer he stood high, was prompt to obey orders and was noted for having one of the best drilled companies in the service.

But with all his bravery as a soldier, he could not resist the attack of the little god Cupid. On February 22, 1789, while stationed at Fort Harmar, he was married to Miss Lucy, youngest daughter of Benjamin and Hannah Coggeshall Sheffield. Major Denny was his "best man," and he says that it was the first event of the kind he ever had been a witness to. Three years after his marriage (1792) Major Ziegler resigned, settled at Cincinnati and engaged in business as a storekeeper. Personally he was popular with everybody. When Cincinnati assumed self-government, March 5, 1802, he was chosen president of Council and became the first executive officer of what is now a great city. President Jefferson, in 1804, appointed him marshal of the Ohio district, and in 1809-11 he filled the office of surveyor of the port. Major Ziegler was greatly esteemed for his many noble qualities. He died September 24, 1811, and was buried with military honors, and his name has been held in grateful remembrance by a numerous posterity.

THE CUNNINGHAM FAMILY.

Samuel Cunningham, probably a native of Ireland, was an early settler in Mt. Joy township, Lancaster county. Comparatively little of his history is known. From the sparse records now extant it appears

that in 1747 he received a patent for a tract of land in Mt. Joy, and another in 1760. On the 15th of December, 1762, he and his wife, Jean, transferred these lands to James Cunningham, and in July, 1777 (see vol. ii, third series N. & Q., p. 248), he died, leaving a wife, Janet, and children, as follows:

- i. Robert.
- ii. Samuel.
- iii. Sarah; m. — Porterfield.
- iv. Martha; m. — Barr.
- v. James.

vi. Daughter, name unknown; she m. a man named Campbell and had a daughter, Hannah.

Now, we are also informed (see Evans' Hist. Lancaster co., p. 990) that one James Cunningham settled in East Donegal as early as 1718, but afterwards moved to Mt. Joy. Whether he was the father of Samuel we are uninformed, but there evidently was some relationship.

Soon after the breaking out of the Revolution James Cunningham was appointed colonel of the First Lancaster County Battalion of the Flying Camp, and served from July to December, 1776. He became a member of Assembly from Lancaster county in 1779. Between 1776 and 1779 he is supposed to have been actively engaged in some warlike capacity, but a record of his service has not been preserved.

Again, in 1788, 1789 and 1790, we find him a member of Assembly.

James Cunningham, it appears, was a surveyor, and towards the close of the century he was appointed to survey "Depreciation Lands" on the Allegheny, and assigned a district, which is called on the old maps, "Cunningham's District." At the time he received this appointment he was acting as agent for Robert Morris. The latter had taken up many tracts of land in the name of Lancaster county people, which accounts for Cunningham's appearance in that region. The warrants for the land which became a part of the borough of Butler, Butler county, finally passed into the hands of John, Robert and Samuel J. Cunningham. They were sons of the surveyor.

At the granting of the warrants Samuel J. showed that he had made an improvement on the land, and on the payment of \$158 he received a title. The land was called "Butler," and under the act of 1792 passed for the purpose of "promoting the settlement of the country," it is supposed that the brothers had received a hint that a new county would soon be made. Butler county was erected in March, 1800, and

when the commissioners to select a site for the public buildings came the Cunningham brothers took them in charge and soon convinced them that their land was the best situated for a town, and it was selected. So the site for the beautiful town of Butler was selected in 1802 through the persistent efforts of the Cunningham brothers.

Dr. A. V. Cunningham, of Zelenople, returned to his home in the town of Lancaster—situated on Orange street—and there died in April, 1793, leaving a wife, Janet, and children:

- i. John.
- ii. Samuel J.
- iii. David C. In 1804 he located in Butler as an attorney-at-law, but how long he remained is unknown.
- iv. Robert.
- v. Margaret.

Dr. A. V. Cunningham, of Zelenople, Butler county, says his father was Dr. Robert Cunningham, a native of Lancaster (see Hist. Butler co., p. 1085). He studied medicine and settled in Beaver county. In 1832 he married Jane, daughter of Hon. James Allison, a prominent member of the bar, and afterwards a member of Congress. Dr. A. V. Cunningham was born in North Sewickley, January 14, 1837. He has been a resident of Zelenople since 1867, and is now the oldest practicing physician in that borough. It is probable that his grandfather was the Robert mentioned above.

It appears furthermore (see Biographical Encyclopedia of Dauphin co., p. 59) that William Cunningham died in December, 1751, leaving a wife Isabella, and children:

- i. John.
- ii. Thomas.
- iii. James.
- iv. Margaret.
- v. Mary.

The executors for his estate were Anna Kyle and Samuel Ramsey. He was probably a resident of Paxtang.

It also appears (see Heitman's Register of Continental Army Officers, p. 142) that there was a Samuel Cunningham who was appointed First Lieutenant in the 11th Pennsylvania, 13th of November, 1776; also a Peter Cunningham, who served as ensign in the 3d Pennsylvania from June 7, 1779, to January 1st, 1783. But in the absence of dates of birth, and a full record of names, it is impossible to locate these two last Cunninghams. But it is highly probable that they belonged to this notable family.

JOHN OF LANCASTER.

MARRIAGES.

St. James' Church at Lancaster, Pa.

1755-1769.

I.

[When location is not mentioned Lancaster is understood.]

1755.

- July 6. Stephen and Margaret Carson.
- July 7. John Scott and Margaret Erwin.
- July 28. James Roarty and Catharine Lenshaghan.
- Aug. 19. James Reed and Elizabeth Thompson.
- Aug. 19. John Montgomery and Sidney Smith.
- Sept. 2. George Rose and Sarah Stuart.
- Sept. 2. David Thompson and Margaret McGuffog.
- Sept. 4. William Laughlin and Mary Atcheson.
- Sept. 15. Nathaniel Smith and Elizabeth Chabert.
- Sept. 29. James Patterson and Jane Cooper.
- Oct. 8. John Crosscross and Elizabeth Riddling.
- Nov. 12. William Hamilton and Jennet Ramsey.
- Nov. 23. John Mitchell and Margaret Lacklin.
- Nov. 23. James Drunnin and Elizabeth Nugent.
- Nov. 25. Samuel Anderson and Rudy Weaver.

1756.

- Jan. 11. David Bond and Jane Gallacher.
- Feb. 3. Thomas Holt and Elizabeth Mitchell.
- Feb. 8. Robert Stuart and Ann Leviston.
- Feb. 28. Charles Caldwell and Elizabeth McLean.
- April 26. John Robeson and Ann Boles.
- May 8. Robert Stevenson and Elizabeth McCalmont.
- June 15. David McNair and Ann Dunning.
- June 21. Thomas White and Rose McKuher.
- June 21. William McGrew and Mary Bracken.
- July 24. Jacob Sanford and Margaret Carlton.
- Aug. 16. David Heinan and Agnes Lenovil.
- Aug. 22. John Huston and Isabella McIlvane.

Aug. 23. William Lyon and Alice Armstrong.
 Oct. 5.—David Hoge and Elizabeth Jones.
 Oct. 5. Conrad Henry and Ann King.
 Nov. 15. John Cohan and Sarah Weekes.
 Nov. 30. Adam Kimmel and Barbara Miller.

1757.

Feb. 14. Thomas Bunn and Susanna Locke.
 March 3. William Dodd and Susanna Murphy.
 April 15. William Oliver and Agnes McConnell.
 April 21. William Rosbrough and Rachel Smith.
 April 26. James Long and Rachel Campbell.
 May 4. John Crozier and Frances Moreton.
 June 20. David Kenworthy and Rebecca Howe.
 June 22. William Read and Sarah Wallock.
 June 23. Joseph Wood and Rebecca Abbot.
 June 27. Arthur Clark and Jane Swansy.
 July 30. John Chapman and Isabella Turner.
 Aug. 11. Arch. McIlvain and Margaret Grimes.
 Sept. 24. James Lee and Mary Kilpatrick.
 Sept. 29. Ezekiel Smith and Mary Chambers.
 Oct. 6. Andrew Wilkins and Jane Long.
 Oct. 9. George McKnight and Elizabeth Brandon.
 Nov. 7. John Boys and Zeets Trigham.
 Nov. 14. James Henderson and Elizabeth Sniel.
 Nov. 28. Andrew Simmonson and Elizabeth Elder.
 Dec. 13. John Pyatt and Martha Blair.
 Dec. 15. John Collins and Mary Bevan.
 Dec. 22. Samuel Worley and Margaret Howe.
 Dec. 29. George Lettimer and Margaret Potter.
 Dec. 29. William Piper and Sarah McDowell.

1758.

Jan. 1. James Cameron and Mary Benson.
 Jan. 5. Francis McCormick and Jane Campbell.
 Jan. 9. Miles Relly and Elenor Gilner.
 Jan. 26. Richard Harris and Jemima Young.

April 11. John McNair and Ann Davison.
 April 28. Thomas Hamilton and Mary McKean.
 May 28. Captain Edward Ward and Hannah Silvers May.
 May 31. James Currie and Catharine Armstrong.
 June 2. Edward Nash and Elizabeth Miles.
 June 16. John McCalister and Margaret Bole.
 June 21. Joseph Adlum and Catharine Abbot.
 June 21. Lieut. Alexander McKean and Sarah Hamilton.

1759.

Jan. 29. John Gibson and Ann Mains.
 March 29. Nicholas Kemmel and Susanna Myers.
 May 17. James Cumberford and Mary Moore.
 May 24. John Cooper and Jane White.
 May 31. Daniel Evans and Ann Young.
 May 31. Captain Ludwick Stine and Catharine Hick.
 June 10. John Long and Martha Culbertson.
 June 11. William McKimmons and Jane Quigley.
 June 12. Samuel Steel and Margaret Steel.
 June 13. Thomas Priest and Margaret Cram.
 June 13. Adam West and Elizabeth Wench.
 July 12. Benjamin Muray and Elizabeth King.
 Aug. 8. Robert Beaty and Isabella Nelson.
 Aug. 9. Curtis Metcalf and Mary Skilleron.
 Aug. 9. Jacob Saunders and Susanna Williams.
 Aug. 27. George Michael Mainsir and Margaretta Lyntz.
 Aug. 30. Casper Singer and Eva Maria Cook.
 Sept. 7. John Moorhead and Sarah Craig.
 Oct. 2. James Reynolds and Jane Simrel.
 Oct. 3. John McConaughy and Martha Lowry.
 Oct. 15. John Shirtz and Elizabeth Lerue.
 Nov. 1. James Turner and Rebecca Armstrong.
 Nov. 3. Joel Feree and Jane Johnson.
 Nov. 7. Charles Boswell and Lucretia Lawson.
 Nov. 14. Francis Sanderson and Margaret Magee.

Dec. 10. Jacob Shinaver and Maudlin Holdiman.
Dec. 31. Frederick Williams and Catharine Saunders.

1760.

Jan. 25. Jacob Strohming and Magdalin Haas.
Feb. 19. Isaac Evans and Ann Windle.
Feb. 25. Michael Carnes and Elizabeth Kretchmar.
Feb. 28. Thomas Moderwell and Jane Turner.
March 4. David Steele and Catharine Rogers.
March 5. John Talbot and Mary Stanfield.
March 9. Matthew Brown and Rebecca Piercel.
March 11. Thomas Anderson and Rebecca Wilson.
March 13. George Stewart and Sarah Whitchill.
March 17. Andrew Cox and Rebecca Evans.
March 27. John Lowden and Sarah Conner.
March 28. John Young and Mary Cotter.
March 31. John Simonie and Eva Kuhn.
April 11. Timothy Green and Ephiah Robinson.
April 12. Christian Mickle and Margaret Sutson.
April 15. Isaac Rutledge and Jane Finney.
April 17. John Crosby and Alee Yeates.
April 22. Samuel Hamilton and Mary McFarlin.
May 2. Jonathan Jones and Mary Davis.
July 24. John Finley and Mary Dixon.
Aug. 19. Henry Fleming and Mary Bishop.
Aug. 26. Henry Williams and Sarah James.
Aug. 28. James Ewing and Patience Wright.
Sept. 15. Francis Mebane and Catharine Cornelius.
Sept. 29. David Long and Jane Dennis.
Oct. 7. John Crawford and Elizabeth Crawford.
Oct. 11. Capt. Samuel Postlethwait and Matilda Rose.
Oct. 19. John Hodge and Hannah Newbery.
Nov. 5. Patrick Henry and Margaret Haney.
Nov. 17. John Dickey and Mary Johnson.
Dec. 12. Joseph Grant and Margaret Pugh.

Dec. 13. John Carson and Elizabeth Gilaspy.

Dec. 17. Thomas Cowan and Susanna Cowan.

Dec. 27. Jacob Miller and Agnes McIlhaney.

Dec. 29. Samuel Bishop and Sarah Vernon.

1761.

Jan. 16. Thomas Smith and Jane Allison.

Jan. 23. James McGlaughlin and Isabella Alison.

Jan. 12. John McCloy and Isabella Orr.

Jan. 27. William McPherson and Martha Miller.

Jan. 28. John Jackson and Agnes McIntire.

Feb. 3. Joseph Faulkner and Barbara Forster.

Feb. 5. William Dysard and Jane Gibson.

Feb. 5. John Gibson and Isabella Dysard.

Feb. 5. James McCusick and Ann Sim.

Feb. 9. John Florey and Elizabeth Greebalds.

Feb. 19. Andrew Cunningham and Elizabeth Logan.

Feb. 20. Henry Ashleman and Ann Boughman.

Feb. 23. Cleary Campbell and Ann Gamble.

March 10. Robert Good and Jane Davis.

March 11. Patrick Hughey and Ann Nelson.

March 12. William Sparks and Martha Moore.

March 17. William Harris and Margaret Wilson.

March 18. William Blair and Mary Hannah.

1761.

March 18. John Read and Mary Watson.

March 23. John Biggart and Elizabeth Alford.

March 24. John Gamble and Jane Cochran.

March 27. James McKown and Mary Coyl.

March 31. Robert McCurdie and Ann Kratton.

April 2. George Wallis and Elinor Brown.

April 6. John Hilton and Hannah Jones.

April 6. Charles Johnson and Elizabeth Berwick.

April 7. William Cosby and Ann Caruthers.

April 7. Thomas Bell and Ann Grimes.

- April 9. John Bradley and Martha Armond.
 April 15. Hugh Dunbar and Jennet Pagen.
 April 21. Abraham Frantz and Elizabeth Bullinger.
 April 21. George Pitts and Catharine Hamilton.
 April 21. William Murland and Mary Hughes.
 April 28. Francis McNair and Mary Boyd.
 May 7. James Simison and Ann Buchanan.
 June 4. Thomas White and Rachel Littles.
 June 12. Frederick Ege and Catharine Sikner.
 June 12. George Hoofnagle and Elizabeth Quicklin.
 June 18. Thomas Porter and Janet Mitchell.
 June 29. David Davies and Margaret Edwards.
 June 29. John Griffith and Rebecca Henderson.
 July 10. John Manoise Row and Mary Fishering.
 July 15. John Mairis and Jane Mais.
 July 21. John Kuhn and Susanna Hammerly.
 July 21. Jacob Carpenter and Magdalene Miller.
 July 23. Josias Scott and Violet Forster.
 Aug. 4. Robert Smith and Margaret Miller.
 Aug. 4. Andrew Stewart and Jane Rieger.
 Aug. 8. John Shaap and Elizabeth Bean.
 Aug. 11. Christian Hendrick and Rachel Williamson.
 Aug. 11. Hugh Wilson and Susanna Kinard.
 Aug. 11. Joseph Campbell and Rebecca Morris.
 Aug. 13. James Spencer and Jane Walker.
 Aug. 13. Robert McClery and Elinor Galagher.
 Aug. 24. Joseph Williams and Catharine Minard.
 Sept. 22. Joseph Darlington and Mary Graham.
 Oct. 7. Joseph Cunningham and Ann Good.
 Oct. 15. William Clarke and Catharine McDowell.
 Oct. 22. Henry Cowan and Mary Byers.
 Oct. 22. William Morrow and Margaret Johnson.
 Oct. 30. Samuel Murray and Mary Black.
 Nov. 5. John Scott and Sarah Britain.
 Nov. 9. John Cadwalader and Sarah Howell.
 Nov. 12. Eleazer Evans and Ann Davies.
 Nov. 16. William Furlow and Margaret Highday.
 Nov. 16. William Morrison and Patience Brown.
 Nov. 17. Joseph Potter and Jane Ramsey.
 Nov. 18. Nathaniel Nesbitt and Freny Whitmore.
 Dec. 1. Joseph Porter and Janet Caldwell.
 Dec. 1. Timothy McGuire and Mary Finney.
 Dec. 26. Evan Evans and Jane Carson.
 Dec. 26. Edward Grew and Mary McNab.
 Dec. 29. James Givins and Mary Andrews.
 Dec. 30. John Stone and Ann Conner.
 1762.
 Jan. 26. Joshua Webb and Lydia White.
 Feb. 5. James Lindsey and Letitia Maxwell.
 Feb. 19. John McLain and Agnes Montgomery.
 Feb. 23. William Creyton and Barbara Young.
 March 10. Joseph Billings and Magdalena Schroff.
 March 11. William Lightner and Margaret Mackarel.
 March 29. Capt. William Thompson and Catharine Ross.
 April 12. Frederick Stine and Mary Hambright.
 April 14. Michael Holterbaum and Juliana Ulrichen.
 April 19. Capt. Samuel Atlee and Sarah Richardson.
 April 24. Thomas White and Jane Reynolds.
 April 24. Wilton Atkinson and Ann Mary LeRoy.
 April 27. James Ralfe and Sarah Diemer.
 May 18. John Jones and Jane Godfrey.
 May 21. John Griffith and Margaret Little.
 June 12. Philip Clough and Frances Kesler.
 June 14. Hugh Gibson and Mary White.
 June 22. Adam Bents and Mary Hoover.
 July 13. Samuel Young and Mary Grimes.
 July 13. George Wilson and Grizzle Robinson.
 July 22. Cornelius Switzer and Elizabeth Finch.
 Aug. 19. Alexander Donaldson and Sarah Bell.

Sept. 5. Joseph White and Catharine Cowan.
Sept. 22. Isaac Seher and Eleanor Hartley.
Oct. 2. John Wright and Catharine Frazer.

1762.

Oct. 4. John Thorn and Jane Boggs.
Oct. 28. Rev. William Thomson and Susanna Ross.
Nov. 15. Robert Darhugton and Catharine Henderson.
Nov. 20. Samuel Elliot and Margaret Crawford.
Dec. 2. William Glendening and Ann Leviston.
Dec. 2. Joseph Brown and Ann Ewing.
Dec. 14. James Helthrington and Mary Ferguson.
Dec. 15. Frederick Fouts and Susanna Christie.

1763.

Jan. 3. John Price and Rebecca Morgan.
Jan. 3. David Humphries and Jane Wells.
Jan. 7. John Kelly and Nancy Smith.
Jan. 9. Thomas Parry and Abigail Morgan.
Jan. 17. Thomas Jones and Isabella Hamilton.
Jan. 24. Ernest Born and Amelia Gerlachin.
Jan. 25. James Pee'e and Catharine Carr.
March 14. William Neill and Catharine Conelly.
March 31. James Kelly and Agnes Brown.
April 1. John McClensghan and Sarah White.
April 4. Cromwell McVitie and Margaret Anderson.
April 7. Adam Reigert and Catharine Yieser.
April 13. James McKelory and Margaret Legett.
April 16. William Ayres and Margaret Silas.
April 21. Joseph Williams and Sarah Musgrove.
May 3. George Worfill and Elizabeth Wood.
May 5. Joseph Drinker and Jane Whitcraft.
May 11. John Tomlinson and Mary Lane.
May 13. Hugh McGuire and Mary Douglass.
May 13. William Sheeran and Sophia Ewin.
May 13. John Gray and Rachel Davis.
June 17. David Thomas and — Culp.

June 20. Samuel Hayns and Mary Yoner.

June 22. Jacob Beam and Elizabeth Kinkaid.

July 5. John Butler and Sarah Evans.

July 29. Richard Harris and Sarah McOleary.

July 31. Barney Hughes and Mary Hambechen.

August 3. Patrick Murphy and Hannah Work.

August 14. Thomas Douglass and Jois Hudson.

August 15. Nathan Evans and Mary Thomas.

August 18. Archibald McNeal and Ann Grubb.

August 18. Michael Cryder and Susanna Carpenter.

Sept. 8. James Scott and Mary Broadly.

Sept. 29. Conrad Wishon and Elizabeth Krowin.

Sept. 30. George Elder and Sarah Vog-

an.
Oct. 12. Robert Howard and Sarah Strain.

Oct. 13. Anthony Miller and Elizabeth Sherrard.

Oct. 18. John Ewart and Mary Dinwiddle.

Oct. 18. John Lunkin and Mary Shope.

Oct. 25. Edward Barkly and Mary Henderson.

Nov. 2. James Strong and Mary Imheiser.

Nov. 2. Andrew Polk and Mary McFadin.

1764.

Jan. 26. Joseph Brown and Christina McClellan.

Jan. 31. George Burns and Isabella Anderson.

Feb. 6. Daniel Wilson and Mary Campbell.

Feb. 9. William Leviston and Florence Bell.

Feb. 13. James O'Creily and Ann Elliot.

Feb. 14. Thomas Cooper and Mary Abercromby.

Feb. 20. Joshua Calvert and Mary Jackson.

March 7. William Sherman and Martha Filson.

March 13. John Downing and Mary Pagan.

March 13. William Brisbin and Elizabeth Watson.

March 13. Angus MacPhie and Mary Kenedy.

March 19. Joseph Gibson and Phebe McNabb.

April 16. Samuel Miller and Rachel Haynes.

April 17. Matthew Young and Joanna White.

April 30. William Long and Jane Grimes.

May 4. Thomas Catenach and Sarah Roach.

May 12. Oliver Brown and Mary Boyd.

June 2. John Henderson and Mary Dolan.

June 11. John Stone and Elizabeth Massey.

June 11. Philip Coale and Amelia Atlee.

June 12. Samuel Christy and Sarah Campbell.

June 12. Daniel McPeak and Ann McPeak.

June 12. Samuel McConnell and Mary Beaty.

June 12. Alexander Burnside and Mary Morrow.

June 12. William Haynes and Soloma Carpenter.

June 12. William Isles and Mary Collins.

June 12. John Eppler and Freney Sheldin.

June 13. John Ruther and Martha Ruther.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

II.

FRIEND.

My maternal grandmother was Sarah Friend, whom Robert Wilson married in the Path Valley, Franklin county, Pa., soon after his discharge from the army in the spring of 1781. Robert Wilson was Scotch-Irish, and came to America in 1775. What is known about the ancestors of Sarah Friend?

THOS. McC.

M'CLELLAND — TRIMBLE — SHARP

I wish to learn somewhat of the ancestors of Thomas McClelland, my great-grandfather, who died in 1800, the year my father was born. Also of his wife, Janet Trimble, also of my grandmother, Martha Sharp, or Sharpe.

My great-grandfather located at or near Newburg, Hopewell township, Cumberland county, Pa., about 1760 or 1766. He married his second wife, Janet Trimble, the first white child born at Newburg. By her he had William McClelland, born in 1780, my grandfather. William married Martha Sharp, or Sharpe, in 1808, and moved same year to Lawrence county, Pa.,

near Mt. Jackson, where my father, Thomas, was born in 1800.

THOS McC.

HARRIS AND STEWART.

In reply to Mrs. Sterling Price's request for information about the Harris and Stewart families (N. & Q., No. xxxix), John Harris settled in Newtown, Bucks county, Pa., about 1750. He died August 13, 1773, in his fifty-sixth year, having been for a long time a leading citizen of Newtown, and a prominent member of Newtown Presbyterian church. He married Hannah, daughter of Charles and Sarah Stewart of Upper Makefield township, Bucks county, and had children as follows:

i. Anne, m. (1) Dr. ——— Shields, of Philadelphia; (2) Judge Henry Innes, of Kentucky. Had issue (surname Innes):

1. Maria, m. (1) John Harris Todd, (2) Hon. John J. Crittenden.

ii. Sarah, m. Capt. Charles Smith, of Wayne's army.

iii. Elizabeth, m. Judge Thomas Todd, of U. S. Supreme Court.

iv. Mary, m., April 20, 1785, James Hanna, son of Rev. John Hanna, of Kingwood, N. J.; he was a lawyer at Newtown, a man of considerable property, and had four children; Commodore Spotts, of the navy, is a grandson. The Hannas lived near Newtown, belonged to the old church, and removed to Kentucky about the end of the last century.

v. Hannah, d. unm.

vi. Rachel, d. unm.

Charles Stewart, of Upper Makefield, died Sept. 26, 1794, aged 75, and was buried in the Presbyterian churchyard at Newtown. After his death, Mrs. Stewart, with her daughters, Mrs. Hunter and Mrs. Harris, and Mrs. Shields—the daughter of Mrs. Harris—all widows, with their children, emigrated to Kentucky. Besides Mrs. Harris, Charles Stewart had four other children, as follows:

i. Robert, d. unm. at Trough Spring, Kentucky.

ii. William, a schoolmate of Daniel Boone, who accompanied him on his second visit to Kentucky, and was killed at the battle of the Blue Licks.

iii. Mary, m. James Hunter.

iv. Charles, d. at Newtown in 1773, aged 37.

Mrs. Price says that she fails to identify the daughter of Anne and Judge Innes, who married John J. Crittenden. From the above record, it would seem that this lady (Maria Innes) first married John

Harris Todd—evidently the son of Judge Thomas and Elizabeth Todd, and Maria Innes' first cousin. This explanation may enable Mrs. Price to identify her.

CHARLES A. HANNA.

Meaning of Indian Names.

Muncy, Muncie, Monsey, Munsey, Minising, or Menesink, "the habitation of the Minsi," or "the place of the Minsi." The tribe of Indians inhabiting the upper part of the valley of the West Branch of the Susquehanna, was known by this name. They were a branch of the Delaware. The borough of Muncy, Muncy Creek, the townships of Muncy and Muncy Creek, Lycoming county, Pa., derive their names from these Indians. When they were driven West they finally settled in the Tuscarawas and Walhonding valleys, Ohio, and ultimately were given a reservation at Muncie, Indiana, which took its name from them. The tribe has long since been extinct.

Mo-hul-buc-tee-tam, now Mahoning creek, a branch of the Allegheny, in Armstrong county. Heckewelder says it is corrupted from Mo-chool-pak-iton, which signifies, "where canoes are abandoned," or the head of navigation.

Conneaut, a branch of French Creek, Crawford county, Pa. According to Heckewelder it is corrupted from Gun-ni-ati, signifying, "it is a long time since he or they are gone."

A REVOLUTIONARY WORTHY.

Abraham Scott, of Northumberland County.

Major Scott was an ardent patriot during the Revolution, and spent the closing years of his life on the beautiful island in the Susquehanna at Northumberland. His early history is veiled in obscurity. We first hear of him as an active member of Donegal Church, Lancaster county. He took a prominent part in political and military affairs. In 1777 he was a Captain in Col. Alexander Lowrey's Battalion and was present at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and in the Jersey campaigns. He held the rank of Captain until 1783, when he was promoted to Major.

Major Scott was a member of Assembly for 1781, 1782 and 1783 from Lancaster county. On the 5th of May, 1786, he sold his farm in Mt. Joy Township for £2,000 Pennsylvania currency. Attracted to Northumberland through relationship with Col. Samuel Hunter and Col. William Wilson, they repaired thither, and

he purchased the island from Mungo Reed, July 29, 1786, for £100, and the assumption of \$1,413.38, which he (Reed) owed the Penns. from whom he purchased July 2, 1784. Major Scott resided on the island until August, 1798, when he died intestate, leaving issue:

- i. Samuel, b. —; m. his cousin, Mary Hunter, daughter of Colonel Hunter, commandant of Fort Augusta.
- ii. Alexander, b. —; was living in 1805, when he became owner of one-fifth of the island.
- iii. Mary, b. —; wife of Col. William Wilson.
- iv. Susannah, b. —; m. John Rose, a member of the bar at Williamsport, and d. there Nov. 4, 1823. She left four daughters, all but one, named Isabella, d. early. She became the wife of Hon. Robert C. Grier, afterwards a justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.
- v. Daughter, a widow, but name unknown.

There is no record showing when or where Abraham Scott was born. He was of Scotch-Irish origin. His father was named William and came from Ireland. Abraham married Sarah, daughter of Capt. John McQueen. He resided in Berry township, on Conewago creek. She died, as near as can be ascertained from Orphans' Court records, about 1802.

VENANGO COUNTY.

Genealogical Notes on the McCalmont Family.

John McCalmont, born in County Armagh, Ireland, January 11, 1750, came to America in 1766, when but sixteen years of age. He spent most of his time in and around Philadelphia until the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, when he at once identified himself with the opponents of British tyranny, and entering the Revolutionary army served until liberty and independence had been achieved.

When the war closed John McCalmont settled in Philadelphia and married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry and Jane Conard. Soon after their marriage they emigrated to the Juniata region and settled in what is now Mifflin county, but did not remain long, as in 1787, we next hear of them in what is now Centre county, probably near or in the settlement of Bellefonte. Here they evidently remained for several years, or until 1803, when they emigrated to Venango county, which had been erected March 12, 1800. Two of their sons (Thomas and Robert) had preceded them

and built a cabin in the wilderness the previous year. The country was wild and uninviting and settlements were few and far apart, but the hardy pioneers were bold, undaunted and full of enterprise. Their place of settlement was in Sugar Creek township, where they cleared a farm and founded a homestead.

The family of John McCalmont became distinguished, and his talented sons and their descendants have played a prominent part in the history of that county, and in local, State and national politics, as well as brilliant members of the bar. The Revolutionary veteran and head of the family died August 3, 1832, in his 83d year, his wife, Elizabeth Conard, having preceded him August 10, 1829, aged 77 years. They had issue:

- i. Thomas, b. —; d. —. None of his history has come down to us.
- ii. Henry, b. — in Mifflin county; did not remove from Centre county till 1821, when he settled near Plumer in Venango county, not far from his father's place. He kept a house of entertainment for many years and served as justice of the peace for a long time. His children were: John; Thomas W., Henry, Robert, Alexander, Sarah, and Elizabeth. The former m. Henry Prather and they had three sons and seven daughters.
- iii. Robert, b. Aug. 27, 1783; located in Venango county in 1802.
- iv. Alexander, b. Oct. 23, 1785, in Mifflin county; removed from Centre county to Venango in 1803; became a teacher, then a merchant and iron manufacturer. In 1811 he was elected sheriff, then commissioner in 1814, prothonotary in 1818, and in the meantime served as deputy surveyor from 1812 to 1817. Studied law and was admitted in 1820; was appointed president judge of the XVIIIth Judicial District in 1839 and served ten years. Judge McCalmont was twice married, first to Margaret Broadfoot, of Franklin. She d. in 1817 leaving no issue. His second wife was Eliza Hart Connely, b. in Bellefonte in 1801, but became a resident of Franklin in 1806, whither her father, Judge William Connely, had removed. Issue: William, John S., Alfred B., and Elizabeth. She m. Edwin C. Wilson.

John S. McCalmont, second son of Judge McCalmont, graduated from West Point in 1842, served one year as a lieutenant in the U. S. Army, then resigned, returned to Franklin

and entered on the profession of law, which he had studied at intervals during his military life. Finally settled in Clarion; was district attorney of that county from 1845 to 1846; was elected to the legislature in 1848 and re-elected the following year, when he was chosen speaker. In 1853 Governor Bigler appointed him president judge of the XVIIIth Judicial District, and at the ensuing election he was elected for the full term. On the breaking out of the Civil War Governor Curtin appointed him Colonel of the Tenth Reserves, and he subsequently resigned the judgeship. He was in command of his regiment at the battle of Drainsville. In May, 1862, he resigned on account of poor health, returned to Franklin and resumed his profession. April 1, 1885, President Cleveland appointed him Commissioner of Customs at Washington, which position he held until 1889, when he resigned. Judge McCalmont m. March 22, 1848, Elizabeth P. Stehley, of Harrisburg.

- v. John, b. in Centre county, Sept. 8, 1788; d. August 27, 1877. He assisted his father in clearing his farm; when of age he went into the milling business at Franklin, and subsequently engaged in the manufacture of iron. He was county commissioner in 1814 and treasurer of Venango county from 1816 to 1818. John McCalmont was twice married. His first wife, Maria, d. without issue in 1814. January 18, 1818, he m. secondly, Mary H., daughter of Samuel Plumer. She d. Sept. 3, 1848, leaving two sons and three daughters. Samuel Plumer, one of the sons, became eminent as a lawyer.

- vi. James, b. —; volunteered for service in the war of 1812; was wounded at the battle of Lundy's Lane and d. at Black Rock.

- vii. Joseph, b. Centre county, Nov. 23, 1798; d. April 22, 1874; m. Margaret, daughter of John Linn, of Centre county; she d. February 7, 1873. He was a farmer. They had issue: Jemima, m. Andrew Johnson; Emily, m. Samuel Cooper; Sarah J., m. T. W. Brown; James F.; Murray L.; Susan; Margaret E., m. Dr. H. M. Crapper; John L.

- viii. Elizabeth, b. —; m. William Shaw, a native of Centre county; was for many years the only resident in the southeastern part of Cornplanter

township, Venango county, having settled there in 1821. They reared a family of ten children.

- ix. Jane, b. —; m. James Ricketts. He is said to have been the first white man to establish a house in the valley of Oil Creek; was a native of New Jersey, and later a resident of Huntingdon county, Pa. He was a hunter by avocation (see Hist. Venango Co., p. 644) and followed the chase in Kentucky and Ohio, acquiring a wide acquaintance with frontier life in all its phases. He located in the Oil Creek in 1793 on account of the abundance of game, and in 1810 purchased 300 acres of land from the Holland Land Company at the source of Cherry Run and built a mill on that stream, the first within the original limits of Allegheny township. He was born May 18, 1766; d. March 6, 1857, in his 91st year. He was twice married, first to Sarah Prather and after her death to Jane McCalmont, and was the father of twenty children.

- x. Sarah, b. —; m. George Crain, whose grandfather, William Crain, settled in Venango county in 1800. He was of Scotch-Irish origin, and had five sons: George, William, James, John and Charles.

J. F. M.

MARRIAGES.

St. James Church at Lancaster.

II.

1764.

- July 2. Daniel Gillespie and Priscilla John.
July 5. William Forest and Mary Grimes.
July 16. Augustus Milchsak and Dorothy Bremen.
July 24. Samuel Robinson and Jane Vincent.
July 24. Jacob Young and Catharine Brauner.
Aug. 6. Rudolph Hab and Eva LeFever.
Aug. 10. Abraham Reihm and Margaret Zimmerman.
Aug. 24. John Wilson and Mary Hunter.
Sept. 10. Conrad Smith and Esther Anderson.
Sept. 18. Henry Markley and Barbara Frick.
Sept. 18. Alexander Rogers and Eleanor Montgomery.
Sept. 21. Doctor John Lewis and Sarah Rose.

- Oct 3. Cornelius Carrigan and Catharine Byers.
Oct. 18. John Downey and Mary Aiken.
Oct. 23. John Everhart Michael and Mary Hemberger.
Oct. 25. Alexander Rogers and Eleanor Montgomery.
Oct. 25. John Street and Lydia Howe.
Nov. 1. Nehemiah Donaldson and Mary Morrison.
Nov. 2. William Anderson and Ann Denny.
Nov. 2. Moses McClain and Mary Poalk.
Nov. 5. John Guthrie and Margaret Brown.
Nov. 5. Francis Kuntz and Elizabeth Spangler.
Nov. 26. Francis Wood and Margaret Anderson.
Dec. 2. Alexander Legget and Sarah Bradford.
Dec. 3. Humphry Acheson and Rebecca Read.

1765.

- Jan. 2. James Linn and Jane Curl.
Jan. 8. Daniel Turner and Catharine Pitts.
Jan. 11. James Crawford and Ann McCausland.
Jan. 24. Robert Stewart and Sarah Stewart.
Feb. 9. Isaac Neff and Ann Kegie.
Feb. 11. John McMahon and Alice McMahon.
Feb. 12. William McConnell and Mary Alison.
Feb. 19. Michael Walter (a soldier) and Mary McGreeger.
Feb. 21. William Buchanan and Mary Caldwell.
March 26. John Moore and Mary White.
March 27. Arthur Taggart and Margaret Doughill.
April 15. Lient Augustus Prevost and Susanna Croghan.
April 22. Joseph Smith and Margaret Pettygrewe.
June 12. John Gillcrest and Jane Davidson.
June 12. Robert Blackburn and Martha Gillcrest.
June 12. John Smith and Mary Smith.
June 14. Robert Hooper and Catharine Baker.
June 23. Thomas James and Hannah Brady.
June 25. Robert Taylor and Ann Sample.
June 25. James Walker and Elizabeth McCullough.
Aug. 13. John Garner and Mary Garner.
Aug. 20. John Oliver and Alice Wade.
Aug. 27. Thomas Philip and Elizabeth Carson.

Sept. 22. John Mayberry and Margaret Space, (at Albany.)
 Sept. 22. Josiah Hudson and Patience Burchom, (at Albany.)
 Nov. 4. William Ruggles and Elizabeth Jones, (at Albany.)
 Nov. 8. William Ross and Mary Grier.
 Nov. 12. William Clark and Sarah Keys.
 Nov. 14. William Anderson and Martha Cooper.
 Nov. 19. William Gill and Mary Morrison.
 Nov. 19. John Forsyth and Jane McConnell.
 Nov. 20. Jacob Rubley and Maria Schopfew.
 Nov. 24. Christian Harman and Elizabeth Shriver.
 Nov. 24. Gabriel Davies and Rebecca Evans.
 Dec. 19. Joseph McCreary and Ann Grubb.
 Dec. 19. John McCreary and Rebecca Clark.
 Dec. 25. William Buchanan and Margaret McGlauchlin.
 1766.

Jan. 3. John Bugh and Mary Wyland.
 Jan. 9. John Christian Snyder and Regina Geygern.
 Jan. 20. William Rameay and Margaret McClelland.
 Jan. 20. Nathaniel Porter and Eleanor Gardner.
 Jan. 22. Samuel Reed and Margaret Scott.
 Jan. 23. John Christy and Elizabeth Scott.
 Jan. 30. James W. Dill and Jane Creswell.
 Feb. 11. Robert Firlow and Catharine Diffen.
 Feb. 11. Charles Lukens and Margaret Sanderson.
 Feb. 20. David Rittenhouse and Eleanor Coulston.
 March 6. Francis Smith and Elizabeth Rohrer.
 March 11. John Patreck and Elizabeth Cummins.
 March 11. James Fulton and Elizabeth Campbell.
 March 11. Sebastian Graff and Catharine Young.
 March 11. Robert Callender and Francis Gibson.
 March 19. Thomas Clark and Margaret Bigham.
 March 25. Thomas Roskruge and Eleanor Etherington.
 March 31. David McWhister and Mary Poston.
 April 1. Daniel Hayns and Esther Lerue.
 April 8. William Hunter and Jane Wilson.

April 10. Joseph Carmichael and Rebecca Snodgrass.
 April 11. Isaac Morris and Ruth Hanton.
 April 14. John Campbell and Margaret Graham.
 April 14. Thomas Baldwin and Catharine Alexander.
 April 14. James Barclay and Isabella McIlvane.
 May 24. Andrew Barr and Jane Hamilton.
 June 9. Thomas Moore and Mary Kilday.
 June 12. Robert Brown and Rebecca Gardner.
 June 12. Abraham Hayns and Susanna Carpenter.
 June 26. John McCullough and Mary Sanders.
 July 25. George Webb and Rebecca Stalker.
 Aug. 3. John Cowhiete and Bridget Charles.
 Aug. 15. John Bishop and Elizabeth Bab.
 Aug. 21. Henry Alexander and Agnes Young.
 Sept. 8. Alexander Wilson and Mary Henderson.
 Sept. 9. William Morris and Ann Spencer.
 Sept. 14. John Annis and Judith Mays.
 Oct. 24. John Davies and Elizabeth Hallam.
 Nov. 5. Francis Johnston and Margaret Johnston.
 Nov. 27. Enoch Hastings and Sarah Richards.
 Dec. 29. James McEachren and Mary Ranston.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

III.

BLANCHARD.

I find that a certain Charles Blanchard born in 1768, left this county [Tioga] about 1812, perhaps a little later, and settled at Marietta. He died soon after at Harrisburg. The name of the father of this Charles Blanchard was Abner, born in 1737, and Charles had a brother Abner born in 1779 as also a brother Ezekiel, born in 1777. They left relations here. What is known about them?
 Osceola, Pa. C. T.

Hon. Charles Smith of Sunbury.

The eminent lawyer and publisher of "Smith's Laws," was a son of Rev. William Smith, provost of the College of Philadelphia, by his wife Rebecca, daugh-

ter of William Moore, of Chester county, Pa., and was born in Philadelphia, March 4th, 1765. His early education was under the care of his father, and he was graduated from Washington College, Maryland, May 14th, 1783. He studied law with his elder brother, William Moore Smith (see Penna. Mag. of Hist., vol. iii, p. 380,) at Easton, Pa., and was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia, June, 1786. He located at Sunbury and was admitted there the same year, and rose rapidly to eminence in his profession. He was a delegate to the convention which formed the State Constitution of 1790. On the 27th of March, 1819, he was appointed president judge of the judicial district composed of the counties of Cumberland, Franklin and Adams. Subsequently he was president judge of the courts of Lancaster county. He removed from Lancaster to Baltimore, and from that city to Philadelphia, where he died April 18th, 1836.

It was while living at Sunbury that he compiled and published the Land Laws of Pennsylvania which bear his name. These volumes are of great value for historical purposes, as they contain the Indian treaties and the laws of the State, with notes, for that period. They may be found in nearly all the old law libraries.

Judge Smith married March 3d, 1791, Mary, daughter of the Hon. Jasper Yeates, associate judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. She was born March 13th, 1770, and died August 27th, 1836, only about four months after her husband. They had four sons and four daughters. J. F. M.

In the French and Indian War.

The following is a copy of the original journal of Lieut. Andrew Engle an officer on the frontiers during the French and Indian Marauds from 1755 to 1764.:

Journal of the company under command of Lieut. Engle, Stationed in Lechy.

[Lehigh] township for the month of December, 1757.

1st Day of December.—Serjt. Daniel Zoller ranged the woods with eight men over the Blue Mountain till to the house of Henry Christmann.

2d—Serjt. Antony Smith with nine men to the river Lechary [Lehigh] to the house of William Best.

3d—Corporal Fox with nine men to the house of George Deetses.

4th—Corporal George Straup with seven men along the Blue Mountain to the Gap.

5th—Ensign Sneider with six men to the post of Lieut. Engel.

7th—Serjt Zoller with eight men to Adam Deetses.

9th—Serjt. Antony Smith with nine men to the house of Joseph Pety.

10th—Corporal Peter Fox with eight men to the Fort Norris.

11th—Corporal George Straup with eight men over Blue mountain.

12—A detach. Sented to Easton [Easton] to fetch Lat. with four men.

13th—Serjt. Zoller with eight men along the Blue Mountain to George Deetses.

15th—Ensign Sneider with eight men to George Ackert.

16th—Serjt. Antony Smith with ten men over the Blue Mountain to Henry Silvius house.

17th—Corporal Peter Fox with eight men to Adam Deetses.

19th—Corporal George Straup to the Gape, the mountain with seven men.

20th—Corporal Fox with six men to the New Fort.

22d—Serjt Antony Smith with twelve men to house of William Best.

23d—Serjt. Daniel Zoller with ten men to Adam Deetses.

26th—Ensign Jacob Sneider with eleven men along the Blue Mountain to Henry Boyers.

27th—Serjt. Antony Smith with twelve men over the Blue Mountain to Fort Norris.

29th—Corporal Peter Fox with nine men to Adam Deetses.

31st—Ensign Sneider with ten men to Peter Antonys house.

ANDREW ENGEL.

Dated the first day of January 1758.

Captain Bernard Hubley.

Among the prominent Revolutionary heroes who settled at Northumberland after the achievement of independence, was Capt. Bernard Hubley. His father, also named Bernard, was born in Germany in 1719, came to America when about sixteen years of age and settled in Lancaster. He became a man of prominence and exerted considerable influence in politics. When the war broke out he was appointed barrack-master at Lancaster. He was twice married, had twenty-one children, and died in January, 1803.

Just when our subject was born is unknown, but his place of birth was undoubtedly Lancaster. Like his father he became prominent. From 1757 to 1759 he appears to have served as treasurer of Lancaster county. Taking an early stand in behalf of independence, he was commissioned as first lieutenant in the Ger-

man battalion August 12, 1776, and promoted captain February 24, 1778, and retired January 1, 1781.

While Captain Hubley's regiment was stationed in Northumberland county to guard the settlers from Indian attacks, he was in command of Fort Rice and Fort Jenkins for a short time. Soon after retiring from the army he located at Northumberland and engaged in the brewing business. He soon became active in political and military affairs, and on the 21st of December, 1789, was commissioned County Lieutenant, and was also connected with the local militia in various other official capacities.

About the close of the century Captain Hubley commenced the work of writing a history of the Revolutionary War, which was published by Andrew Kennedy, of Northumberland, in 1807. It is a volume of over four hundred pages and is made up largely of documentary matter relating to the struggle for independence. Copies are now very hard to find.

Captain Hubley died in 1808, and was buried in the old graveyard of the village. His age is unknown, neither has anything come down to us in regard to his family. He simply died and was laid away in the graveyard of Revolutionary patriots and was forgotten.

JOHN OF LANCASTER.

COLONEL SAMUEL HUNTER.

Commander of Fort Augusta During the Revolution.

No man in the upper Susquehanna Valley occupied a more conspicuous position, or passed through more exciting and turbulent times during the Revolutionary period, than Col. Samuel Hunter. Very little is known of his early history. According to the best authority he was born in the North of Ireland in 1736. When he came to America is unknown. His military career began in 1760, when he was only about twenty-four years of age. On the 2d day of May of that year he was commissioned lieutenant in Capt. Joseph Scott's company of Col. Hugh Mercer's battalion, of the Pennsylvania regiment, which would indicate that he was living in Cumberland county. In June, 1763, he was at Fort Augusta, when the first intelligence of Pontiac's conspiracy was received and initiated the measures subsequently carried into execution by Col. Burd for the defense of that important post. On the 10th of November, 1763, he was appointed captain

in Col. Turbutt Francis' battalion of militia. While at Fort Augusta at this early date he was at different times placed in command of the garrison and was noted for his vigilance and activity.

In 1764 he joined Bouquet's expedition and shared the dangers and hardships of that campaign. He appears to have been absent for some time, but where he was employed is unknown, as he did not return to Fort Augusta until 1768. It is surmised, however, that he was back before that date, but not being employed in any active capacity mention of his name does not occur. That he was a man of some standing is evident, for on the 24th of March, 1772, three days after the passage of the bill organizing Northumberland county, he was commissioned one of its first justices. He did not serve long in this capacity, for he was elected to the Assembly in the fall of 1772 and served until 1775. Times were exciting. The Revolution was now on and the colonists were greatly agitated.

Colonel Hunter was an ardent patriot from the start. No North of Ireland man could be anything else. He became a member of the Committee of Safety in 1775 and served until 1776. When the militia organized he was elected colonel of the First battalion, February 8, 1776; March 21, 1777, he was appointed County Lieutenant, and reappointed April 6, 1780. During the period of his service great responsibility devolved on him. By virtue of his office he had to direct the movements of the local military during the darkest days of the Revolution. Harassed in the rear by bands of Indians, and the British in the front, the situation was most perilous. Colonel Hunter's headquarters were at Fort Augusta, which at all times was the place of refuge for fleeing settlers from the West Branch Valley, and the gateway through which all had to pass when seeking places of settlements up the river.

His most trying time was in the summer of 1778, when he ordered all the settlers above Northumberland to abandon their homes if they wished to save their lives. He had information that the Indians were about to descend upon the valley in force, kill the inhabitants and lay the country in waste. The movement was instigated by the British. The panic which followed beggars description, and the flight is known in history as the Big Runaway. The Indians came and desolated the valley, but as the inhabitants had fled few scalps were obtained.

Colonel Hunter was severely criticized for his action in this matter, and some writers charged him "with losing his head" and precipitating a flight which need not have occurred. But after the mists of those exciting times have cleared away, and the situation has been carefully studied, there is a disposition to exonerate him from acting precipitately. It is now clear that had he not acted quickly in ordering the settlers to flee, hundreds would have been ruthlessly slain and the valley reddened with blood; in a word, their fate would have been similar to that which overtook the settlers in Wyoming, and the little garrison at Fort Freeland, which failed to heed the warning.

In 1783, when peace was restored, Colonel Hunter became a member of the Council of Censors and took an active part in political affairs. His official correspondence, which was very voluminous, has been preserved in the Colonial Records and Archives of the State and is an invaluable contribution to the history of the eventful times in which he lived and took such a conspicuous part.

Colonel Hunter's wife was Susannah, sister of Abraham Scott, who owned the island at Northumberland. His place of residence was just outside of Fort Augusta, and there he died April 10, 1784, in the 52d year of his age. His grave, covered with a marble slab, may still be seen in a walled enclosure near where he lived and died. He left a widow and two daughters, Nancy and Mary, but no record of the dates of their decease seems to have been preserved. Nancy married her cousin, Alexander Hunter, and died in 1833. Mary married her cousin, Samuel Scott, only son of Abraham Scott, who owned the island.

The ground on which Fort Augusta stood was part of the Manor of Pomfret and was the residence of Colonel Hunter until his death, although it does not appear that he ever acquired a proprietary interest. On the 10th of April, 1786, John Penn, jr., and John Penn executed a conveyance to Capt. William Wilson of Northumberland, for 324 acres of land, "the same place and tract of land whereon the late Colonel Hunter dwelt, part of the Manor of Pomfret," the consideration being £1028 specie. On the 20th of October, 1790, Wilson sold half of the tract to Alexander Hunter, brother of the Colonel; the other half was deeded to Mary (Hunter) Scott, June 17th, 1811, at a nominal consideration. Her

husband was drowned. Captain Wilson was a relative, having married Mary Scott, sister of her husband. From this time the land was known as the Hunter-Scott farms, the latter embracing 153 acres.

The upper division was taken in execution as the property of Alexander Hunter, at the suit of John Cowden, of Northumberland and sold by the sheriff April 22, 1894, and purchased by Thomas Grant. In compliance with his executors and executrix, George, William and Deborah Grant deeded it to Mrs. Nancy Hunter, widow of Alexander Hunter, October 16, 1817. She died in 1833, and by her will dated July 26th of that year, devised the farm to her son, Samuel Hunter. He died in 1852, and by the terms of his will it became the property of his sisters, Mary and Nancy Hunter, and Elizabeth, wife of Henry Billington. Of this tract 106 acres eventually came into the exclusive possession of Mary Hunter by whom it was conveyed to Benjamin Hendricks, by deed of August 9th, 1859, and on the 25th of June, 1863, it was purchased from Mr. Hendricks by Joseph W. Cake.

Mary (Hunter) Scott died intestate, leaving her estate to her children, Samuel H. Scott, Mrs. Sarah Gobin, (nee Scott), wife of Charles Gobin, and Susan Scott. Samuel H. Scott also died intestate leaving his estate to his sisters, Mrs. Sarah Gobin and Susan, who sold the Scott farm to David Longenecker, of Lancaster, February 4th, 1854. It was purchased at Sheriff's sale June 27th, 1857, by Joseph S. Silver, of Philadelphia who deeded it to Hon Francis W. Hughes of Pottsville, August 28th, 1857. It was purchased from Mr. Hughes, August 23d, 1859, by Joseph W. Cake.

Having acquired this historic land Mr. Cake proceeded to lay out an addition to Sunbury, which was given the euphonious title of "Coke Town," and is still known by this name. The private burial grounds of the Hunters and the Scotts, enclosed by a stone wall, may still be seen near the spot where Colonel Hunter died. Not a vestige of the great defensive work, which he so heroically defended in the dark and gloomy days of the Revolution remains, save the magazine. This being underground remains in good condition and can easily be entered by a fight of rude stone steps. It is the only relic of Revolutionary days in the upper Susquehanna Valley that has escaped vandal hands or the corroding tooth of time.

It will be noticed that an extensive relationship existed among the early settlers around Fort Augusta, either by blood or marriage; and that they were all Scotch Irish. They were hardy, patriotic and adventuresome, and entertained a genuine hatred of British rule, which was abundantly shown by their military service in the cause of liberty.

MARRIAGES.

St. James' Church at Lancaster.

III.

1767.

- Jan. 6. Philip Jacobs and Mary Nagle.
 Jan. 7. John White and Mary Levingston.
 Jan. 15. Robert Alison and Sarah McBride.
 Feb. 10. George McDill and Margaret Turbet.
 Feb. 12. James Logan and Mary Mitchell.
 March 12. William Witherow and Margaret Magaw.
 March 30. John Grimes and Margaret Henderson.
 March 31. James Morehead and Catharine Byers.
 April 14. Robert McCullough and Sarah Wharey.
 April 16. James Brice and Jane Marshall.
 April 23. Samuel Job and Rachael Job.
 May 6. Peter Miller and Elizabeth Speyhauer.
 May 6. Matthew Broguen and Bridget Burk.
 May 11. Roger Brown and Tabitha Morrison.
 May 28. Thomas Simpson and Agnus Cassidy.
 June 2. Robert Anderson and Margaret Clark.
 June 21. John Icholds and Hannah Haynes.
 June 22. William More and Isabella Little.
 June 23. John Caldwell and Jane Gill.
 June 25. Thomas Black and Margaret Poalk.
 June 25. George Monro (a soldier) and Elizabeth Parker.
 June 26. Henry Kendrick and Barbara Hare.
 July 1. James Marshall and Eleanor Mitchell.
 July 11. George Glass and Eve Albright.
 July 28. John Rankin and Margaret Erwin.
 Aug. 5. Michael Shank and Elizabeth Tabler.
 Aug. 8. Hugh McClean and Sarah Morrow.
 Aug. 9. Edward Goheen and Elizabeth Russell.
 Sept. 15. Moses Ash and Elizabeth Elliot.
 Sept. 15. John Kuntz and Margaret Krug.
 Oct. 13. John Garner and Violet Porter.
 Oct. 23. Francis Gooden and Mary McGlaughlin.
 Oct. 29. Robert Wiley and Elizabeth Mackilheny.
 Oct. 30. Archibald Henderson and Hannah Cookson.
 Oct. 30. John Lycan and Sarah Davis.
 Nov. 12. Christopher Dimuth and Elizabeth Hortable.
 Nov. 14. William Griffith and Mary Anderson.
 Dec. 1. John Carson and Mable Wilson.
 Dec. 2. William Gray and Agnes Dunlap.
 Dec. 3. Morris Hudson and Elizabeth Davies.
 Dec. 9. Jacob Miller and Mary Kinsler.
 Dec. 10. James Ross and Ruth Robinson.
 Dec. 29. Alexander Scott and Sarah Atcheson.
 Dec. 30. Jasper Yeates and Sarah Burd.

1768.

- Jan. 12. John Smith and Mary Carpenter.
 Jan. 13. Ebenezer White and Sarah Smith.
 Jan. 15. Arthur Galbreath and Mary Sharp.
 Jan. 19. John Evans and Mary Clemmings.
 Jan. 27. John Mitchel and Elizabeth Robinson.
 Jan. 28. Robert Long and Elizabeth Edwards.
 Feb. 4. Hugh Hagarty and Rose Cannon.
 Feb. 9. John Hannum and Alice Park.
 Feb. 11. Jacob Hains and Catharina Miller.
 Feb. 11. John Cross and Eleanor Dilworth.
 Feb. 17. Patrick McCormick and Margaret Sidwell.
 Feb. 17. Robert Robinson and Richard Wallace.
 March 27. John Evans and Ann Clowner.
 March 29. Casper Bowman and Mary Bond.
 March 29. James Greer and Agnus McPherson.

- March 29. Samuel Johnson and Martha Carson.
 March 31. Martin Kendrick and Mary Brenneman.
 March 31. Christian Carpenter and Christian Christy.
 April 1. Henry McMullen and Mary Cotter.
 April 8. Daniel Frank and Margaret Geiser.
 April 24. Philip Kramer and Mary Imler.
 April 27. John Wolfington and Jane Bailey.
 May 3. Robert Gilchrist and Ann Jack.
 May 4. Jacob Long and Hannah Kleas.
 May 30. John Starret and Ann Legget.
 June 10. William Beaty and Susanna Swain.
 June 13. James Gilliland and Susanna Young.
 June 13. John Bear and Elizabeth Myer.
 June 13. Peter Beasor and Rachel Lightner.
 June 13. George Lightner and Mary Creighton.
 June 14. Patrick Dougherty and Margaret Marsh.
 June 14. John Histan and Sarah White.
 June 14. John Hudson and Mary Morgan.
 June 20. Charles Cunningham and Margaret Evans.
 Aug. 3. Robert Wallace and Martha Davies.
 Aug. 7. Sergt. William Butters and Mary Bywater.
 Aug. 8. William McCready and Hannah Watter.
 Sept. 1. Jacob Kettring and Rebecca Kinder.
 Sept. 8. Thomas McCullough and Dorothy Snodgrass.
 Sept. 14. Alexander Gold and Mary Bay.
 Oct. 1. James Mairs and Sarah Silas.
 Oct. 4. Andrew Rutter and Jane Lightner.
 Oct. 25. Henry Stewart and Agnus Scott.
 Oct. 26. John Haugendobler and Catharine Boyer.
 Oct. 27. Patrick Connelly and Elizabeth Philips.
 Oct. 31. John Gammill and Agnus Wallace.
 Nov. 5. Philip Lambaugh and Elizabeth Liden.
 Nov. 17. John Rummonds and Rachel Miller.
 Nov. 19. Abraham Noisin and Anna Maria Gentzcome.
 Dec. 5. John Thornbury and Elizabeth Stevenson.
 Dec. 8. Alexander McClean and Mary Rexery.
 Dec. 13. James Carson and Rebecca Skiles.
 Dec. 15. James Barber and Elizabeth Wright.
 Dec. 20. John Con and Elizabeth Keef.
 Dec. 22. Roger Duff and Mary Adair.
 Dec. 23. George Weigle and Elizabeth Shatten.
 Dec. 28. John Garner and Margaret Shaw.
 Dec. 27. Hugh Daniel and Mary Beatty.
 1769.
 Jan. 5. Andreas Shover and Rossina Thomas.
 Jan. 10. William White and Ann Lowry.
 Jan. 16. John Davies and Elizabeth Evans.
 Jan. 18. Conrad Swartz and Mary Loeser.
 Jan. 24. David Bell and Letitia Bratchey.
 Jan. 24. John Whitmore and Mary Harman.
 Jan. 28. Jonathan Gilkie and Mary Scott.
 Jan. 29. Solomon Harman and Susanna Dewalton.
 Feb. 7. Mathias Graff and Margaret Moore.
 Feb. 23. Alexander Rogers and Esther Patton.
 Feb. 24. James Hamilton and Catharine Carrigan.
 March 9. Gilbert Seawright and Esther Seawright.
 March 13. Joseph Moore and Hannah Marshall.
 March 13. Samuel Knight and Christiana Shank.
 March 16. Michael Grimes and Margaret Canary.
 March 20. George Cunningham and Ruth Morgan.
 March 31. George Hudson and Catharine Hudson.
 April 10. Abraham Wells and Frances Groff.
 April 15. Andrew Robb and Mary Scott.
 April 16. John Proudfoot and Mary Moore.
 April 18. James McPherson and Martha Long.
 April 26. John Funk and Elizabeth Sherk.
 April 27. Lawrence Scanel and Catharine Ekinrode.
 May 1. Michael Kramer and Elizabeth Snyder.
 May 3. Robert Boyd and Mary Johnson.
 May 7. Peter Hoofnagle and Charlotte Snyder.

May 8. John Flemming and Esther Crooks.
 May 15. John Hopkins and Mary Kelly.
 May 15. John Snyder and Elizabeth Bailey.
 May 17. Charles Henry and Elizabeth Clark.
 May 19. Aaron Bogs and Rebecca Baldridge.
 June 12. John Brooks and Barbara Caughy.
 June 12. James McCleary and Alice McGrew.
 June 12. Patrick Ewing and Elizabeth Nesbit.
 June 12. John Wither and Jane Foulkman.
 June 12. John Stone and Regina Gray.
 June 19. Alexander Mucklebatton and Sarah Moore.
 June 29. Hugh Cunningham and Alice Grew.
 July 4. Moses Donald and Mary Brooks.
 Aug. 21. George Nol and Eve Houseman.
 Aug. 30. Peter Caldwell and Catharine Lowe.
 Sept. 7. Jonathan Davis and Ann Atkinson.
 Sept. 12. John Dealing and Maria Magdalena Groff.
 Sept. 19. Archibald Beaty and Jane White.
 Oct. 11. Sebastian Jarret and Mary Howell.
 Oct. 12. Edward Thompson and Sarah Parmala.
 Oct. 19. Patrick Maxwell and Hannah Whitehill.
 Oct. 30. Allen McMath and Mable Kelsey.
 Oct. 31. Robert Campbell and Jane Scott.
 Nov. 7. John Miller and Elizabeth Carpenter.
 Nov. 11. John Godfrey White and Catharine Smith.
 Nov. 13. Patrick Hacket and Elizabeth Treener.
 Nov. 16. John McKinney and Jane Lard.
 Nov. 17. James Laird and Martha Black.
 Nov. 22. Daniel Miller and Elizabeth Holiday.
 Nov. 23. William Knight and Lydia Bard.
 Nov. 27. David Morgan and Rebecca Jenkin.
 Nov. 27. Joseph Denny and Margaret Wilson.
 Dec. 4. John Smoker and Mary Haalerin.
 Dec. 5. James Milligan and Hannah White.
 Dec. 21. Simon Snyder and Catharine Smith.

1770.

Jan 1. Thomas McGraw and Mary Peekford.
 Jan. 18. John Reed and Sarah Blair.
 Jan. 30. David Gibson and Jane Wilson.
 Jan. 30. Jacob Kriebell and Barbara Killheifer.
 Jan. 31. Jesse Reynolds and Sarah Haynes.
 Feb. 12. Hugh Young and Elizabeth Evans.
 Feb. 19. Jacob Snyder and Anna Neff.
 Feb. 20. Mordecai Piersol and Margaret Aston.
 Feb. 21. George Dougherty and Martha Fleming.
 Feb. 28. Christian Line and Ann Byerly.
 March 5. William Campbell and Elizabeth McClary.
 March 19. Thomas Ward and Phebe Mercur.
 March 22. David Harkness and Mary McConnell.
 March 5. John Kyle and Ann Hamilton.
 April 2. John Myer and Anna Maria Therstinger.
 April 18. Abraham Beam and Esther Byer.
 May 2. John Miller and Ann Steinman.
 May 14. James Watson and Ann Evans.
 May 15. William Cooper and Isabella Cooper.
 May 21. Erhart Rubele and Elizabeth Miller.
 May 22. Joseph Wright and Mary Ray.
 May 24. Daniel Grafton and Mary Barr.
 May 24. William Waggoner and Juliana Spaltzberger.
 May 24. James Hood and Catharine Littler.
 May 24. Andrew Little and Jane Skyles.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

IV.

HOUSTON, DR. JOHN.

Although there is no positive evidence on record to support the claim, tradition says that Dr. John Houston was the earliest physician in White Deer township, Northumberland county. This was in 1778. Whence he came is unknown; but it is probable that he was from Lancaster county, as there was a family of Houstons in that county at an early period. Linn, in his *Annals of Buffalo Valley*, says that he is believed to have resided at or near what is now known as the village of High-

town. It is supposed that he fled with the other settlers during the "Great Runaway" in 1778, and never returned.

J. F. M.

Col. Henry Spyker of Berks County.

Hon. John Blair Linn, in his "Annals of Buffalo Valley" (p. 439), says that Henry Spyker was a son of Peter Spyker, who was president of the courts of Berks county in 1780. The Spykers came over with the family of Conrad Weiser to New York in 1710, from Germany. In 1729 they all removed to Tulpehocken and settled. There Henry, the subject of this notice, was born, August 29, 1753. Soon after reaching manhood he became identified with the party which favored the independence of the colonies and in 1776 was appointed adjutant of Lieut. Col. John Patton's Berks county Battalion of foot and in active service in the Jerseys during that year. In 1778 he was colonel of the Sixth Battalion, Berks county militia, and was subsequently until July, 1785, paymaster of the militia, during which time he disbursed £122,847, 7s, 6d. and accounted for every cent. He was afterwards a member of Assembly for Berks county from 1788 to 1790.

In 1797 Henry Spyker removed to what is now Lewisburg, Union county, Pa., and engaged in storekeeping for a few years. He was then appointed Justice of the Peace and he filled the office till within a few days of his death, which occurred July 1, 1817. He left several children and their descendants still live at or near Lewisburg.

Henry Spyker was a man of careful and methodical business habits and his integrity was of the highest order. He left a manuscript journal containing a record of his life written in German, which is said to be in the possession of a granddaughter—Mary Spyker, of Lewisburg—together with many valuable papers, and a complete file of Almanacs from 1756 to the close of his life. His family Bible, a rare edition, is also said to be in the collection. Those who have examined these ancient papers say they are voluminous and of great value to State and local historians.

MARRIAGES.

St. James' Church at Lancaster.

IV.

1770.

June 6. John McMullen and Jane Smet.

June 7. John Carpenter and Obirstina Claycom.

June 11. Christian Shank and Anna Kagey.

June 12. William Hunter and Jane Montgometry.

June 12. Philip Adam Ronk and Catharine Ala.

June 12. Henry Anderson and Patience Gardner.

June 12. John Smith and Anna Shilleberger.

June 12. Robert Pollock and Elizabeth Cower.

June 20. Michael Krebs and Margaret Fortenoy.

June 21. William Carr and Elizabeth Moore.

June 25. Joseph Jenkins and Sarah Morgan.

July 2. Rudolph Miller and Susanna Clevering.

July 5. Jonas Skyles and Margaret Divers.

July 27. Patrick Bonk and Elizabeth Heafing.

July 17. Andrew McCurdy and Mary Matthews.

August 3. James Anderson and Mary Rogan.

August 7. Jacob Miller and Susanna Graff.

August 7. John Redere and Magdalena Nortin.

August 8. Jacob Feree and Rachel Feree.

August 9. Abraham Renner and Elizabeth Harman.

August 9. Christian Wyland and Margaret Knop.

Sept. 7. William McMunn and Martha Creighton.

Sept. 9. Matthew Conner and Catharine Murphy.

Sept. 17. John Hasler and Catharine Bard.

Sept. 24. Charles Adair and Margaret Gibson.

Oct. 2. Henry Todd and Lettice Read.

Oct. 2. Charles McMullen and Ann Grier.

Oct. 2. James Little and Mary Skyles.

Oct. 4. John Kraybill and Juliana Tullipin.

Oct. 4. William Grant and Jane Thompson.

Oct. 8. Jeremiah Clark and Rachel Tillier.

Oct. 15. Aaron McCarter and Lydia Musgrove.

Oct. 31. William Barnes and Margaret Gross.

Nov. 1. John Graham and Sarah Christy.

Nov. 4. Jacob Martin and Magdalena Snyder.

Nov. 5. Michael Book and Barbara Saltz-
ery.
Nov. 6. Daniel Campbell and Mary
Mitchell.
Nov. 7. George Rupley and Ann Kauf-
man.
Nov. 7. John Fisher and Appolonia
Sheringin.
Nov. 9. James Stevenson and Jane Bu-
channan.
Nov. 11. John Franciscus and Ann Myer.
Nov. 15. Matthias Bickner and Margaret
Wusteor.
Nov. 15. Henry Wertz and Salome Ziam-
erman.
Nov. 16. Philip Brussel and Elizabeth
Baker.
Nov. 19. Robert Hughey and Ann Elliot.
Nov. 19. William Martin and Agnes
Montgomery.
Dec. 11. Archibald McCalester and Mary
Stolk.
Dec. 19. William Wilson and Rebecca
Melroy.
Dec. 26. Nathaniel Page and Catharine
Graybill.
Dec. 28. Caleb Thomson and Elizabeth
Troxell.
Dec. 28. Robert Duncan and Deborah
Durrrough.
Dec. 31. John Cooper and Jennet Sim-
erill.

1771.

Jan. 3. John French and Jane Rutter.
Jan. 7. Michael Sponseller and Mary
Hostable.
Jan. 8. Charles Campbell and Agnes
Christy.
Jan. 14. Robert Dixon and Ann McCul-
lough.
Jan. 15. Joseph Miller and Margaret
Dailey.
Jan. 17. Samuel Rogers and Rebecca
Little.
Jan. 24. Laughlin Ferree and Mary Hays.
Jan. 27. Martin Oline and Anna Barbara
Bilheimer.
Jan. 28. Samuel Buchannan and Violet
Porter.
Feb. 1. Martin Houghy and Mary Job.
Feb. 4. James McGoverin and Eleanor
Davies.
Feb. 11. John Lehman and Mary Pritz.
Feb. 14. James Scott and Mary Clingan.
Feb. 20. John Mixdorff and Elizabeth
Grosh.
March 5. John Beasor and Mary Bear.
March 5. Cornelius Cox and Rachel Rich-
ardson.
March 9. Samuel Malson and Catharine
Kaltglazier.

March 12. James Livingston and Catha-
rine Torber.
March 19. Joseph Ewing and Margaret
Mackey.
March 26. John McMonegal and Margaret
Mitchell.
March 28. Benjamin Taylor and Mary
Cowhick.
March 30. Alexander Laughlin and
Charity Grubb.
March 30. Philip Cleise and Elizabeth
Oxern.
March 31. Gilbert Quirk and Ruth Tume-
lin.
April 16. Samuel Boyer and Rebecca
Behm.
April 24. John Moyer and Barbara
Weaver.
April 26. John McOcombe and Elizabeth
Marshall.
April 29. Robert McClellan and Eliza-
beth Graham.
May 9. John Moore and Ann Thorn-
brugh.
May 13. James Anderson and Margaret
Aston.
May 18. Benjamin Applegate and Eliza-
beth Green.
June 10. James Grimes and Mary Sher-
ror.
June 11. James Buchanan and Agnes
Turner.
June 12. James Boyd and Susanna Fer-
ree.
June 12. George Kendrick and Elizabeth
Steinman.
June 18. Michael Sharer and Susanna
Swartz.
June 22. Henry Eisenberger and Eliza-
beth Carpenter.
August 2. James Pagin and Mary Pagin.
August 11. Robert Potts and Catharine
McGratty.
August 15. William McCausland and
Elizabeth Crawford.
August 20. Andrew Daniel and Anna
Douring.
August 20. John Clark and Elizabeth
Clark.
Sept 9. John Pawling and Elizabeth Mor-
gan.
Sept. 10. Hugh Wiley and Jane Hemp-
hill.
Sept. 16. Samuel Renny and Alice Red-
man.
Sept. 19. John Whitacre and Ann
Caruthers.
Sept. 22. George Leggit and Catharine
Kugan.
Sept. 23. William Bond and Abigail Wil-
lamson.

Sept. 25. James Knox and Margaret Morrison.
 Oct. 1. Alexander Leathes and Ann McNab.
 Oct. 12. William Seagrave and Elizabeth Rogers.
 Oct. 12. Vinsent Einfield and Christina Fetter.
 Oct. 15. William White and Anna Mackey.
 Oct. 17. Richard Henry and Catharine Hendricks.
 Oct. 20. Nicholas Haney and Catharine Bennet.
 Oct. 22. William Loury and Ann Lyon.
 Oct. 22. Michael Heron and Mary Mucklecarr.
 Oct. 22. Melcher Snyder and Catharine Brubaker.
 Oct. 28. Christian Stiner and Barbara Greener.
 Oct. 29. James McNeal and Margaret Simmison.
 Nov. 4. Joseph Carson and Jennet Beaty.
 Nov. 6. Jacob Reez and Elizabeth Shultz.
 Nov. 7. William Reed and Mary Robinson.
 Nov. 19. Patrick Cambell and Jane Wallace.
 Nov. 19. James Barton and Agnus Bailey.
 Nov. 21. Michael Lengerfield and Rebecca Smith.
 Nov. 28. Charles Roddy and Rachel Kelly.
 Nov. 28. Peter Grubb and Mary Shippen Burd.
 Nov. 30. Archibald Kerr and Margaret Scott.
 Dec. 10. Jacob Longacre and Catharine Gherlesin.
 Dec. 20. John Good and Magdalena Myerin.
 Dec. 24. William Johnston and Rachel Davies.
 Dec. 25. Hugh Griffin and Martha Steel.
 Dec. 26. James Cunningham and Rebecca McConnell.
 Dec. 26. Cornelius Ferree and Elizabeth Alison.
 Dec. 30. Leonard Conrad and Agatha Reddy.

1772.

Jan. 2. Andrew Gevin and Mary Billings.
 Jan. 6. John Clark and Mary Christy.
 Jan. 7. John Davies and Catharine Foster.
 Jan. 7. William Huggins and Elizabeth Millon.
 Jan. 8. John Henry and Elizabeth Lenhere.
 Jan. 14. James Gelbreath (a soldier) and Catharine Archer.

Feb. 7. John Henry and Mary Peacock.
 Feb. 7. Adam Weaver and Catharine Daughterman.
 Feb. 12. John Richard and Martha Ramsay.
 Feb. 21. James Bailey jr. and Hannah Davies.
 March 2. James Bailey and Jane Lyon.
 March 5. John Myles and Jane Rogan.
 March 16. Alexander Brown and Elizabeth McCullough.
 March 26. (Corporal) Edward Burrough and Margaret Clyner.
 April 7. John Dowling and Margaret Amspoker.
 April 9. John Harris and Ephra Miller.
 April 14. Michael Carver and Catharina Johnson.
 April 16. Robert Tweed and Christina Atcheson.
 April 16. Peter Reitzel and Susanna Newcomer.
 April 19. James Mash and Margaret Mucklewain.
 April 19. Stephen Chandler and Elizabeth McMin.
 April 21. Jacob Mihley and Eve Imlern.
 April 23. Robert Boggs and Elizabeth Brown.
 May 6. Lenard Neaglee and Esther Blazare.
 May 6. Abraham Longennecker and Catharine Waggner.
 May 6. John Shank and Mary Kaufman.
 May 7. John Pennel and Agnus Brooks.
 May 14. George Ritchie and Elizabeth Bigger.
 May 20. George Hoeter and Catharine Snyder.
 June 11. William Maxwell and Sarah Duncan.
 June 12. George Woolbeck and Maria Kingrick.
 June 13. Joseph Shibley and Maria Stoner.
 June 13. Jacob Hetherling and Ursula Shenaver.
 June 18. Othello and Mary (Negroes).
 June 25. Rev. John Andrews and Elizabeth Callender.
 July 4. Henry Wilson and Margaret Henry.
 July 7. John McGrath and Jane Carr.
 July 14. George Vaughan and Elizabeth Pollock.
 August 4. John Doke and Mary Vaught.
 August 4. George Pinchin and Rebecca Patterson.
 August 5. Christian Elleberger and Barbara Kaufman.
 August 11. William Faile and Catharine Klack.

- August 14. Anthony Reynolds and Margaret Flemming.
 Sept. 22. Ezekiel Hazlet and Margaret Mitchell.
 Sept. 24. James Moore and Margaret McIntire.
 Sept. 27. Robert Allen and James Dyass.
 Oct. 3. Elias Haller and Hannah Haas.
 Nov. 3. Thomas Wilson and Hannah Brown.
 Nov. 3. Robert Moore and Jane Crawford.
 Nov. 3. David Etgien and Martha Ty-singer.
 Nov. 3. Michael Billinger and Mary Sheryer.
 Nov. 7. Abraham Sitler and Barbara Bear.
 Nov. 8. George Rees and Rachel Ham-bright.
 Nov. 12. John Boggs and Lydia Hall.
 Nov. 18. John Filson and Lydia Wood-row.
 Nov. 26. Anthony Miller and Sarah Pullen.
 Dec. 3. George Gray and Janet Keys.
 Dec. 3. Nicholas Hogledogle and Eliza-beth Stone King.
 Dec. 10. James Tompson and Lydia Bailey.
 Dec. 26. John McKee and Mary Kidney.
 Dec. 28. James Buchannan and Hannah Craig.
 Dec. 29. Christian Hess and Anna Stein-naman.
 Dec. 29. David English and Ann Nich-olas.
 Dec. 29. James McClellan and Sarah El-liot.
- 1773.
- Jan. 1. William Barker and Elizabeth Walker.
 Jan. 4. John Evans and Ann Russel.
 Jan. 5. James Moore and Susanna Bracken.
 Jan. 5. Thomas Pugh and Mary Shee.
 Jan. 7. Daniel Neff and Anna Bowers.
 Jan. 8. Jacob Haeffer and Madalina Koch.
 Jan. 11. John Hopkins and Mary Rich-ardson.
 Jan. 21. James Clemson and Hannah Trego.
 Jan. 21. Joseph Walsh and Mary Mc-Guire.
 Jan. 21. Robert Barr and Jane Douglass.
 Jan. 27. Robert Peoples and Jane White.
 Feb. 15. John Hamilton and Mary White.
 Feb. 15. Jacob Dinnelar and Barbara Funk.
 Feb. 23. Isaac Jackson and Margaret Thornbough.
- Feb. 26. James Turbet and Mary Teet.
 March 2. Henry Byers and Mary Lynes.
 March 8. John Cuthbert and Mary Evans.
 March 23. William Old and Elizabeth Steigel.
 March 29. Thomas Stoneroad and Eve Hubley.
 March 29. James McDaniel and Eliza-beth Kearns.
 April 4. Hugh Miller and Elizabeth Goodwin.
 April 6. Stephen Goff and Jane Price.
 April 6. Daniel LeFever and Elizabeth Peck.
 April 7. Neal Devenny and Agnus Mc-Cauley.
 April 15. Francis Bailey and Eleanor Miller.
 April 19. John Reese and Margaret Jones.
 April 19. John Hughs and Eleanor Har-per.
 N. B.—A leaf of the Record has been cut and removed, and all records are lost from April 19th, 1773, to July 17th, 1773, also from Sept. 6th, 1773 to Oct. 25th, 1773.
 July 17. Bernard Stebbs and Maria Grot-shin.
 July 20. Daniel Bowman and Elizabeth Wister.
 July 20. David Black and Mary Hauser.
 July 22. John Reed and Sarah Sloan.
 Aug. 3. Jacob Fallindine and Magdalena Realy.
 Aug. 4. Patrick Cowhick and Catharine Lawson.
 Aug. 4. George Kendrick and Elizabeth Ashleman.
 Aug. 4. Christian Kaufman and Ann Hare.
 Aug. 5. William McAuley and Mary Young.
 Aug. 11. Tom and Catharine (Negroes).
 Aug. 29. Henry Harkwood and Cath-arine Boish.
 Aug. 31. Adam Bender and Barbara Jutzin.
 Sept. 2. London and Judy (Negroes).
 Sept. 6. Thomas Carter and Elizabeth Davies.
 N. B.—(The Records are missing from this date to Oct. 25th).
 Oct. 25. Theodore Wellemin and Rebecca Latta.
 Oct. 29. Isaac Phips and Mary Alcat.
 Nov. 3. Henry Bowman and Phebe Hog-man.
 Nov. 4. Charles Miller and Elizabeth Mc-Connell.

Nov. 18. William Thompson and Mary Read.
 Nov. 8. Peter McGolerick and Phoebe Buffington.
 Nov. 23. John Graham and Mary Erwin.
 Nov. 23. Isaac Haynes and Catharine Divenbaugh.
 Nov. 29. Thomas Lloyd and Margaret Hudson.
 Nov. 29. Michael Longacre and Elizabeth Snelvin.
 Nov. 30. John W. Feely and Elizabeth Lein.
 Dec. 7. George Ludman and Barbara Rockey.
 Dec. 16. Charles Henderson and Mary McCurdy.
 Dec. 18. William Reed and Rebecca Read.
 Dec. 29. John Douglass and Elizabeth Davies.
 1774.
 Jan 1. John Miller and Francis Grove.
 Jan. 4. David Martin and Sarah Wallace.
 Jan 11. Alexander Richards and Elizabeth Legitt.
 Jan. 31. Daniel Womeladorff and Eve Weiser.
 Feb. 2. John Snively and Elizabeth Barr.
 Feb. 3. Jacob Musser and Mary Brewbaker.
 Feb. 7. James Muckleduff and Agnus Hunter.
 Feb. 8. Nicholas Malson and Mary Strong.
 Feb. 10. Alexander McCleery and Dorcas McClurg.
 Feb. 10. John Worth and Mary Bentley.
 Feb. 14. John Holl and Catharine Diemer.
 Feb. 15. Michael Reiner and Catharine Rush.
 Feb. 24. David Grove and Catharine Shoemaker.
 March 11. John Parker and Ann Watson.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

V.

ROSS OF DELAWARE.

In reply to a correspondent we give the following information in regard to the Ross family of Delaware:

The Rev. George Ross was rector of the Church at New Castle, Delaware. He was the son of David Ross, the second Laird of Balblair, head of one branch of the Highland Clan Ross. The Rev.

George Ross married for his second wife, Catharine Van Gezel, a granddaughter of Gerrit Van Gezel, who was secretary to Jacob Alricks, one of the Dutch Governors of the Colony on the Delaware. Their children were:

i. Catharine, who m. Capt. William Thompson, a native of Ireland, of good family, who had been an officer in the Pennsylvania Regiment during the French and Indian War, and who was afterwards, during the Revolution, a General of the Continental Line. Their children were:

1. George, who m. Mary Callender, a daughter of Capt. Robt. Callender.
2. Robert, d. unm.
3. Mary, m. Hon. George Read, second, of Delaware.
4. Catharine, m. first, Galbraith Patterson, and after his death James Orbison, of Chambersburg.
5. Juliana, m. John Holmes, of Baltimore.
6. Elizabeth, m. Count Joseph St. Ledger d'Happart, of France.
7. William Allen, m. Sarah Clay, widow, born Sarah Lewis McWilliam, daughter of Richard McWilliam, Esq., of Delaware.

ii. John Ross, of Philadelphia, at one time, before the Revolution, an Attorney General, under the Crown for the Lower Counties on the Delaware, and in his day one of the most distinguished and successful lawyers of Pennsylvania.

iii. Rev. Aeneas Ross, of the Episcopal Church.

iv. Dr. Jacob Ross, a physician of prominence.

v. Col. George Ross, of Pennsylvania, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

vi. Gertrude Ross, m. Hon. George Read, the first, of Delaware, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

vii. Margaret Ross; m. first, Rev. Walter Hackett, of the Church of England, and after his death, Rev. William Currie, of the same faith.

viii. Annie Ross; first wife of John Yeates, son of George and Mary Donaldson Yeates, and a grandson of the first Judge Jasper Yeates, and a cousin of the second bearer of that distinguished name.

ix. Elizabeth Ross; m. Col. Edward Biddle, of Reading, a gifted lawyer of his time and speaker of the Penna. Assembly, a member from Pennsylvania to the first and second Continental Congresses.

x. Susannah Ross; m. Rev. William Thomson, of the Episcopal Church,

founder of St. John's Church at Carlisle.
xi. Mary Ross; m. Col. Mark Bird, of Birdsboro, a prominent Pennsylvanian of his day, and an active patriot of the Revolution.

Samuel Hepburn of Northumberland.

I. Samuel Hepburn, who died at Northumberland, January 11, 1796, was born near Glasgow, Scotland, some time in the year 1698. His remote ancestor was Patrick Hepburn, third Lord Hailes and first Earl of Bothwell. His immediate ancestor was Rev. John Hepburn, of Keith. What his advantages were in early life we know very little. About 1746 he married a Scotch lady named Janet —, and soon after their marriage they emigrated to Ireland and settled in County Donegal, Ireland. They were Covenanters in religious belief and always adhered to that faith. Their children were born in Donegal, and several of their sons, when they reached early manhood, emigrated to America. This was as early as 1772 or 1773. After a short stop in Philadelphia they made their way to Northumberland and the West Branch Valley of the Susquehanna, where two of them became prominent business men and were active participants in the trying times of the Indian wars.

It is not definitely known when Samuel Hepburn came to this country, but it must have been several years after his two eldest sons—James and William—had become established in business. Soon after this he sent for his wife and daughter, and younger children. They embarked at Londonderry and sailed for America. This was probably about 1775. All went well until they reached the Jersey coast, when a storm overtook them, their vessel was driven on the sands by the violence of the gale and wrecked, and in attempting to reach the shore the boat was swamped and the mother and daughter drowned.

This was a hard blow on the venerable patriarch, who then must have been about 77 years old. He continued to live with his son James at Northumberland until his death in 1796, at the ripe age of 97. He was buried in the Presbyterian Church graveyard, and years afterwards his remains were removed to the new cemetery, where his marble tombstone may still be seen. Samuel and Janet Hepburn had issue:

2. i. James, b. 1747, in Ireland; m. Mary Hopewell, near Philadelphia, December 17, 1781; d. at Northumber-

land, January 4, 1816. His wife d. at Williamsport, May 1, 1826, aged 65 years; had six sons and three daughters.

- ii. [A daughter]; lost by shipwreck on the Jersey coast.

- iii. William, b. in Ireland, 1753; m. first, Crecy Covenhoven in 1777. She became the mother of ten children and d. April 8, 1800, aged 41. He m. second, (the same year) Elizabeth Huston, and had nine children. Judge Hepburn d. June 25, 1821, at Williamsport. His wife survived till Nov. 21, 1827, when she d. aged 48.

- iv. Samuel, Jr., b. 1755, in Ireland; m. Edith Miller about 1791, and d. Dec. 24, 1801, at Milton, Pa. Buried at Northumberland by the side of his father. Issue, if any, unknown.

- v. John, b. 1757, in Ireland; m. Mary Elliott about 1790; settled on the river a few miles west of Williamsport, and d. about 1814, aged 57. His wife d. in 1819; had three sons and three daughters.

JOHN OF LANCASTER.

BOYD FAMILY, OF DANVILLE.

The ancestor of this family, William Boyd, came from Ireland in 1732, and settled in Londonderry township, Chester county. In 1733 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace, and in 1760 was chosen a member of Assembly. Late in life he removed to Oxford township, where he died April 17, 1767, aged 58. His wife died eleven days afterwards. Both are buried at Fagg's Manor. They left three sons and three daughters, viz: James, John, William, Jane, Mary and Hannah. Mary married George Boyd of another family of the same name. Hannah married Matthew Boyd, brother of George, by whom she had three children—Jane, Rebecca, and John. Her husband was killed by a fall from his horse, and she afterwards became the third wife of Gen. William Montgomery, of Danville. Rebecca, her daughter, married Rev. John B. Patterson, of Danville, and left nine children. Jane never married and John died unmarried at the age of twenty-three.

James Boyd, eldest son of William Boyd, emigrant, was born in Chester county in 1749, and died Aug. 10, 1821. His wife, Mary, died July 22, 1822, aged seventy-five years. James Boyd served in the Revolution and participated in several battles. He was a member of Assembly during the years 1779, 1780, 1782, 1790 and 1791; also of the Constitutional

Convention of 1790, and an Associate Judge from Nov. 1, 1793, until his death. Judge Boyd was a devout member of the Presbyterian Church, and served for forty years a ruling elder in Fagg's Manor Church.

John Boyd, second son of Judge Boyd, married December 18, 1782, Mary Cowan of Chester county. He was appointed Brigadier General of First Brigade, Third Division, State Militia; served many years in the Legislature from Chester county, and was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church of Fagg's Manor for twenty years. The date of his death has not come down to us. His children were:

- i. Jane; m. Alexander Montgomery, of Danville, by his first wife.
- ii. Joseph; m. Margaret Steel.
- iii. William S.; m. Eliza Steel.
- iv. James; d. unm.
- v. John-Cowan; b. 1793; d. Aug. 18, 1849.
- vi. Mary; m. David Whitehill.
- vii. Hannah-Eliza; never married.

John C. Boyd, youngest son of General Boyd, married Hannah, daughter of Gen. Daniel Montgomery, of Danville, May 18, 1820, and moved to Danville soon afterwards. He opened a store in the building where his father-in-law had carried on the same business. This business he conducted quite successfully until 1824, when he removed to a farm on the south side of the river, two miles above Danville. This farm was given to Mrs. Boyd by her father, General Montgomery, as her marriage portion, and it came to be known as the "Boyd Farm." Here he engaged extensively in farming. Much land was purchased until the farm contained over 900 acres. He built a fine mansion, a grist mill, and was active in making other improvements.

Not contented with farming and milling, Mr. Boyd became interested in the Pottsville and Danville railroad company, and the Susquehanna canal, in both of which he was a corporate member. Having purchased a tract of land, he laid out the town of Shamokin, organized a company and erected a furnace, furnishing a large share of the capital himself. Business boomed. The railroad was completed from Pottsville to Shamokin. In April, 1835, the act chartering the Susquehanna canal company was passed, and he became one of the commissioners and the leading spirit in the enterprise. From 1838 to 1841 the iron business became very active. When his furnace was finished the event was celebrated at Shamokin by a banquet. That

night the building took fire and burned down. Undaunted by this misfortune, he started in to rebuild the furnace, largely out of his own means. In the meantime the iron business declined. He succeeded in rebuilding the furnace, but as there was no demand for iron, the business languished, and finally operations ceased. This was the finishing stroke to his great efforts. His fortune was swept away. But being endowed with great pluck, he vigorously set about retrieving it, and for nine years he struggled with untiring energy, and just as he had come to a point where he could see relief, he was attacked with dysentery and died August 18, 1849, at the age of fifty-six years.

John C. Boyd and Hannah Montgomery, his wife, left seven children, viz:

- i. Mary L.; m. William Neal.
- ii. Daniel-Montgomery.
- iii. Hannah-Eliza; d. unm.
- iv. James.
- v. J. Alexander.
- vi. Christiana.
- vii. Joseph C.

MARRIAGE.

St. James' Church at Lancaster.

V.

1774.

- March 3. Paul Zantzinger and Esther Barton.
- March 13. John McClernan and Sarah Gamble.
- March 17. John Beem and Barbara Walter.
- April 3. William Marsh and Elizabeth Cornwall.
- April 5. Christian Ish and Catharine Reiger.
- April 6. John Daniel and Sunsanna Quaintawee.
- April 14. Michael Montgomery and Mary Lyon.
- April 27. James Read and Jennet Watt.
- April 29. Andrew Keller and Juda Barbara Kieblen.
- May 4. Samuel Bradley and Agnes Taylor.
- May 11. John Rowland and Barbara Bear.
- May 13. Robert Alison and Mary Dick-ey.
- May 21. John Offner and Sarah Carpen-ter.
- May 24. Hugh Paden and Sarah Boggs.
- May 28. Jane Rippeth and Martha Quig-ley.

May 27. John Becker and Christina Boos.
 June 5. Barnabas Bradley and Elizabeth Gilmoer.
 June 7. Robert Fletcher and Mary Richards.
 June 10. Joshua Way and Hannah Green.
 June 13. Obed Lewis and Hannah Cole.
 June 13. Robert Mason and Rush Elliot.
 June 14. William McWhorter and Jane Barr.
 June 14. James Clark and Rebecca Armstrong.
 June 23. William McClellan and Mary Miller.
 July 19. George Haaen and Maria Magdalena Root.
 July 26. John Herron and Margaret Pagen.
 August 2. William Hudson and Mary Davies.
 August 3. Jacob Davies and Mary Guess.
 August 4. Samuel McIntire and Isabella Rippey.
 August 4. Robert Maxwell and Margaret Read.
 August 5. Christian Kaufman and Elizabeth Steinman.
 August 13. Jacob Shank and Mary Stiewig.
 August 26. Jacob Steinman and Barbara Swar.
 Sept. 13. Michael Brenbaker and Margaret Summy.
 Sept. 5. Edward Hugus and Elizabeth Morgan.
 N. B.—A leaf of the Record has been cut out and removed and all intermediate dates lost from September 5th, 1774 to November 15th, 1774, and December 27th, 1774, to March 16th, 1775.
 Nov. 15. Thomas Lee and Mary Hallday.
 Nov. 17. Matthew Calhoun and Sarah Carr.
 Dec. 8. Hugh Wilson and Isabella McKewers.
 Dec. 8. Christian Shyrook and Philipina Kline.
 Dec. 15. Alexander Long and Sarah Grimes.
 Dec. 15. William Quarll and Lydia Maule.
 Dec. 15. Samuel Hindman and Margaret Todd.
 Dec. 15. Isaac Moore and Martha Campbell.
 Dec. 26. Joseph Reem and Barbara Becker.
 Dec. 26. Samuel Bear and Christiana Craus.
 Dec. 27. William Harkness and Priscilla Little.
 Dec. 27. James Carson and Mary Andrews.

N. B.—Record from this date to March 16th, 1775, lost.

1775.

March 16. John Miller and Ann Rosa.
 March 16. David Poe and Elizabeth Kearns.
 March 16. John Galbreath and Mary McCully.
 March 19. Joseph Meas and Elizabeth Binee.
 May 1. Joseph Corell and Rebecca Hall.
 May 3. Michael Walter and Barbara Hartman.
 May 17. Lewis Salt and Barbara Wolfe.
 May 18. Robert Finley and Margaret Johnson.
 June 6. James McHolland and Ann Patton.
 June 11. Jacob Eargood and Anna Retge.
 June 12. Henry Beggard and Margaret McNabb.
 June 12. Peter Banner and Susanne Sonee.
 June 13. Samuel Wekt and Margaretta Bear.
 June 13. Abraham Gallagher and Isabella McKinley.
 June 16. James Goheen and Sarah Spencer.
 August 1. Duncan Livingston and Janet Wiley.
 August 8. Charles Thompson and Rose Quin.
 August 9. James Galt and Edith Bean.
 August 15. Alexander Cooper and Mary Whitefood.
 August 21. Dr. Henry Stuber and Catharine Syng.
 August 22. Joseph Williams and Elizabeth Speckhart.
 August 22. James Henry and Mary Wells.
 Sept. 14. James Pinkerton and Sarah Hays.
 Sept. 14. William Steel and Elizabeth Bailey.
 Sept. 21. Thomas Snodgrass and Martha Snodgrass.
 Sept. 21. Joseph Park and Ann Maxwell.
 Sept. 23. Robert Barber and Sarah Boude.
 Sept. 26. Jacob Snevely and Susanna Boyer.
 Oct. 18. William McConnell and Martha McCartney.
 Oct. 30. Godfried Miller and Anna Schuder.
 Nov. 6. Samuel McHatton and Mary Winger.
 Nov. 7. Frederick Palmor and Catharina Glanberg.

Nov. 8. Daniel Galledin and Elizabeth Steffison.
 Nov. 8. Samuel Moore and Elizabeth Ruddy.
 Nov. 8. Christian Hess and Catharina Gognanoer.
 Nov. 8. John Hess and Elizabeth Musson.
 Nov. 10. Thomas Brown and Mary Dodd.
 Nov. 13. George Drybread and Susanna Siger.
 Nov. 19. John Hofert and Elizabeth Stoner.
 Nov. 20. William Hamilton and Barbara Keighler.
 Nov. 25. John Allen and Catharine Seigmont.
 Nov. 25. Thomas Ross (a soldier) and Flora Fry.
 Nov. 28. Anthony Wilson and Susanna Spencer.

1776.

Jan. 12. Thomas Mather (a soldier) and Mary Tayler.
 Jan. 15. William Leech (a soldier) and Mary Hail.
 Jan. 22. George Hess and Elizabeth Bowman.
 Jan. 31. John McKeown and Jane Junkin.
 Jan. 31. Joseph Habcoker and Mary Whitmore.
 Feb. 6. Michael Bower and Elizabeth Hastings.
 Feb. 8. David Foster and Margaret Greer.
 Feb. 14. Abraham Hildebrand and Anna Shoutz.
 Feb. 20. John Renshaw and Jane McCalmont.
 March 4. Christian Smidt and Mary Funck.
 March 5. Jonathan Haywood (of the 47th Regt.) and Bridget McGuire.
 March 14. Francis Stewart and Elizabeth Thompson.
 March 14. Daniel Allen (of the 26th Regt.) and Catharine McElroy.
 March 19. John Faust and Magdalena Motz.
 March 27. John Andrew Walker (26th Regt.) and Ann Aritage.
 March 28. John Davies and Lydia Keimer.
 April 4. John Scott and Margery Caldwell.
 April 5. George Erisiman and Susanna Housman.
 April 9. Benjamin Elliot and Mary Carpenter.
 April 15. Jacob Graeff and Mary Feishler.

April 16. James Huey and Margaret Briggs.
 May 2. John McCauly and Sarah Clemson.
 May 4. Timothy Kelly (a soldier) and Elizabeth Dael.
 May 9. George Hargrave (a soldier) and Margaret Bacon.
 May 10. Joseph Abbot (26th Regt.) and Isabella Hunter.
 May 11. Jacob Messersmidt and Susanna Fultz.
 May 16. John Mason (26th Regt.) and Ann Burns.
 May 16. Jacob Messencope and Catharine Detter.
 May 18. Lawrence Maskill and Mary Myers.
 May 24. James Culbert (26th Regt) and Mary Justice.
 May 28. James McCarty (26th Regt.) and Elizabeth Glover.
 May 28. Rev. Frederick Ihing and Elizabeth LeRue.
 May 28. Gabriel Glenn and Jane Mills.
 May 31. Charles Ogilvie and Catharine Alford.
 June 8. William Boddie (26th Regt.) and Mary Hellens.
 June 8. Thomas Tayler (Sergeant in 7th Regt.) and Hannah Price.
 June 11. Simon McKinzy (26th Regt) and Elizabeth Unger.
 June 12. Richard Copeland and Mary Mash.
 June 12. John Pau (7th Regt.) and Susanna Reed.
 June 12. Henry Walter and Elizabeth Stiemann.
 June 12. Elisha Futer and Mary Wilson.
 June 12. Frederick Carrigher and Mary Stadler.
 June 12. John Murphy and Hannah Lurentz.
 June 18. James Ewing and Eleanor Gillespie.
 June 20. David Laen and Anna Bear.
 June 23. Samuel Doxey (of 26th Regt) and Sarah Drummond.
 June 25. John Brown and Sarah Dunlap.
 June 28. Abraham Carpenter and Esther Heffer.
 June 30. John Walker (of 26th Regt.) and Mary Hargy.
 June 30. Thomas Simmons and Mary Garvey.
 July 1. John Rycraft (of 7th Regt.) and Rebecca Williams.
 July 1. John Lloyd (a Corporal in 26th Regt.) and Eleanor Reade.
 July 2. Henry Dorn and Elizabeth Mann.
 July 8. Ludwig Metz and Margaret Kingley.

- July 11. John Ward and Jane Allen. (He was a soldier).
 July 11. Conrad Desher and Margaret Cloninger.
 July 23. Jacob Hostetter and Mary Lamosin.
 Sept. 7. Samuel Wiley and Elizabeth Kramer.
 Sept. 9. Daniel Kelly (a soldier) and Jane Boyd.
 Sept. 24. James Beverland and Catharine Davison.
 October 13. William Patton and Mary Hunter.
 Oct. 28. Jacob Schock and Esther Grove.
 Oct. 27. George Hider (of 26th Regt.) and Rebecca Smith.
 Nov. 2. Thomas Dickinson (of 7th Regt.) and Elizabeth Fulmore.
 Nov. 5. Peter Hess and Susanna Boon.
 Nov. 19. Daniel McCallister and Hannah Given.
 Nov. 22. Frederick Geiser and Susanna Carpenter.
 Nov. 26. Henry Gochenaver and Ann Musser.
 Nov. 27. Joseph Myles and Sarah Rogan.
 Nov. 30. John Smith (of the 26th Regt.) and Jane Herrot.
 Dec. 1. John Ax and Susanna Zeidle.
 Dec. 1. Richard Barlow (of 7th Regt.) and Margaret Lamb.
 Dec. 2. Joseph Ard and Jane Snodgrass.
 Dec. 4. Joseph Williams (26th Regt.) and Eleanor —.
 Dec. 6. Isaac Scott and Ann Crawford.
 Dec. 7. James Lindsay (26th Regt.) and Mary Myer.
 Dec. 10. William Money and Mary Buchanan.
 Dec. 17. Thomas Caldwell and Margaret Neil.
 Dec. 18. John McCreary and Esther Taylor.
 Dec. 22. Samuel Moore and Sophia Taylor.
 Dec. 24. James Johnson and Jennet Patterson.
 Dec. 24. Robert Collins and Anna Margaretta Waggoner.
 Dec. 25. Henry Bennet and Elizabeth Thomson.
 Dec. 26. Thomas Davis and Mary Haggan.
 Dec. 31. James McCalmond and Abigail Grimes.
- 1777.
- Jan. 14. Robert All and Martha Alison.
 Jan. 14. John Jefferies and Jennet Nichol.
 Jan. 14. John Phillips and Catharine Halbrunner.
- Feb. 4. John Rockafeld and Abigail Hiller.
 Feb. 16. Robert Wilson and Sophia Burk.
 Feb. 25. Evan Evans and Mary Jones.
 Feb. 25. Lot Evans and Sarah Evans.
 March 4. Thomas Scott and Sarah Andrews.
 March 4. James McMichael and Susanna Vannoy.
 March 9. William McCormick and Elizabeth Stone.
 March 27. Samuel Barr and Margaret Robinson.
 March 28. Kerry Copeland and Abigail Caldwell.
 April 1. Patrick Malone and Catharine Garlin.
 April 2. William Thompson and Mary Steel.
 April 4. John Hambright and Susanna Grosh.
 April 4. Henry McGlaughlin and Sarah McGeugh.
 April 6. James Rice and Esther Swalle.
 April 9. John Hart and Anna Harkman.
 April 12. Roger Gof and Jane Shannon.
 April 15. William Armstrong and Jane Wilson.
 April 15. Frederick Stoneman and Sebill Mayer.
 April 17. David Vance and Catharine Swincy.
 April 19. Mathew Winton and Eliza Hampton.
 April 22. Christopher Zanmeyer and Barbara Lamman.
 April 22. George Smidth and Anna Bowman.
 April 24. William Mitchell and Margaret Martin.
 April 25. John Roberts and Mary Powell.
 May 8. William Moore and Jennet Buchannan.
 May 15. John Mitchell and Mary Marlin.
 May 16. John Malone and Jane Doyle.
 May 19. William Poor and Sarah Graham.
 May 19. George Dorman and Jane Gray.
 May 19. Michael Clark and Elizabeth England.
 May 19. John Geddis and Jane Montgomery.
 May 23. John Galvin and Grace Flanagan.
 May 30. Lawrance Fitzgerald and Deborah Clark.
 June 6. Valentine Fonderemith and Elizabeth Le Fever.
 June 11. Daniel Mitchell and Agnus Reagh.
 June 11. Hector McClain and Margaret Brown.

June 12. Thomas Williams and Mary Feree.
 June 12. Peter Taylor and Ann Taylor.
 June 21. Richard Myers and Anne Moor.
 June 24. Christian Keagy and Maria Resh.
 June 30. Ulerick Fislter and Mary Burk.
 June 30. Richard Johnson and Louise Will.
 July 13. Thomas Pendergast and Sarah McElroy.
 July 25. George McCullough and Elizabeth Guy.
 July 29. Henry Hambright and Mary Good.
 July 29. Richard Hull and Ann Moor.
 Aug. 1. Richard Cantrell and Mary Reily.
 Aug. 3. John Bush and Catharine Zorn.
 Aug. 8. David Drennin and Eliza Davis.
 Aug. 13. Aaron Raters and Rebecca Ashton.
 Aug. 13. Peter Messersmidt and Jane Olewalt.
 Aug. 14. John Morris and Hannah Keenan.
 Aug. 24. Dewalt Smidt and Elizabeth Ketler.
 Aug. 25. John Hastings and Sarah Hubble.
 Sept. 30. William Brandon and Catharine Fetter.
 Oct. 7. Jacob Hoover and Maria Smidt.
 Oct. 9. Jehu Howell and Margery Morrison.
 Oct. 16. John Bear and Phreny Hare.
 Oct. 14. George Martin Yentz and Ann James.
 Oct. 16. John Clark and Ann Clark.
 Oct. 12. John Stone and Dinah Dowers.
 Oct. 17. William Black and Eliza McCausland.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

VI.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

List of Books and Pamphlets Printed and Written, in Lycoming County.

The following bibliography of books and pamphlets printed (and written) in Lycoming county, Pa., from 1823 to the present time, shows ninety-seven titles. Possibly there may be others which have been overlooked, but the list is believed to be substantially correct:

A Memoir on the Cultivation of the Vine in America, and the Best Mode of Mak-

ing Wine, by John Adlum, 1823, 8 vo. pp. 180. [Mr. Adlum was one of the first associate judges of Lycoming county, appointed in April, 1796, and helped organize the judicial machinery of the county.]

John Earls. His Trial, Conviction, Confession and Execution, for the Murder of His Wife. Williamsport, 1836. 8 vo, pp. 188.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Manual of the Present Currency of the United States, Concisely Explained by Rules Entirely Original and Applied to Practical Purposes in a Manner Not Before Published, Together With Mensuration and an Appendix. By I. K. Torbert, Philadelphia, 1837. 12 mo, pp. 162. [The author was a resident of Williamsport.]

Pioneer Life; or, Thirty Years a Hunter. By Philip Tomb. 1847. 12 mo., pp. 80. [The author lived on Pine Creek, Lycoming county, and there the scenes of his marvelous exploits are laid.]

Report of the Proceedings of the Democratic State Convention Held in Williamsport, May 29, 1850. Spirited Debates Graphically Reported. Testimony in Relation to the Attempt to Bribe two Delegates. 1850. 8 vo, pp. 32.

Five Years Before the Mast. By Jacob A. Hazen. Muncy, 1853. 8 vo, pp. 444. [This work has passed through about twenty editions. At the time it was written the author was a resident of Muncy.]

Defense of L. A. Ensworth, Charged With Counterfeiting. Williamsport, 1855. 8 vo, pp. 38.

Otzinachson; or, A History of the West Branch of the Susquehanna; Embracing an Account of Its Settlement, Trial and Privations Endured by the First Settlers, Indian Wars and Massacres, Together With an Account of the Fair Play System and the Trying Scenes of the Big Runaway. By John F. Meginness. Philadelphia, 1857. Illus. 8 vo, [xvi] pp. 518.

Otzinachson was revised and rewritten in 1880, and much new and valuable historical matter introduced. By John F. Meginness. Map, Ports, diagrams and Illus. Williamsport, 1880. 8 vo, pp. 707.

Incorporation, Laws and Ordinances of the Borough of Jersey Shore, With Historical Introduction. Williamsport, 1862. 8 vo, pp. 48.

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Historical Sketch of Williamsport Dickinson Seminary for the Centennial Year. By Rev. E. J. Gray, D. D. Williamsport, 1876. 8 vo, pp. 15.

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Not Fiction. By A. T. Nichols. Williamsport, 1876. 8 vo, pp. 16.

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The Rights and Duties of County and Township Officers. By Willis R. Bierly, Esq., of the Williamsport Bar. Williamsport, 1879. 12 mo, pp. 298.

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after which the book is named, is in Lycoming County.]

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A True History of the Charge of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry at Chancellorsville. By Pennock Huey. 1888. [The Parties in the Controversy Relating to this Charge were Residents of Williamsport.] Diagrams. 8vo, pp. 70.

Biographical Annals of Deceased Residents of the West Branch Valley of the Susquehanna. By John F. Meginness. Williamsport, 1889. 8vo, pp. 272, double columns.

An Essay on the Constitutional Prohibitions Against Legislation Impairing the Obligation of Contracts. By Henry

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A Treatise on the Laws Regulating the Manufacture and Sale of Intoxicating Liquors. By Henry Campbell Black. St. Paul, Minn., 1892. 8vo, pp. 711.

Handbook of American Constitutional Law. By Henry Campbell Black. St. Paul, Minn., 1895. 8vo, pp. 627.

Handbook on the Construction and Interpretation of the Laws. By Henry Campbell Black. St. Paul, Minn., 1896. 8vo, pp. 499.

[At the time of the preparation of these works, Mr. Black was a resident of Williamsport.]

Proceedings of Memorial Committee of County Commissioners, which met in Williamsport Nov. 13, 1888. Williamsport, 1888. 8vo, pp. 43.

History of the Presbytery of Northumberland. By Rev. Joseph Stevens, D. D. Williamsport, 1888. 8vo, pp. 92.

John Thompson and Family. By John Bodine Thompson, D. D. Williamsport, 1889. Map., 8vo, pp. 29.

Williamsport, Historical, Biographical and Commercial; with an Epitome of Its Manufacturing, Jobbing, Retailing and Wholesaling Business. By W. J. Raymond and S. W. Roberts. Williamsport, 1889. 4to, pp. 20.

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- Ceremonies of the Dedication of the Monument of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry (Fifty-Ninth Regiment) on the Battle Field of Gettysburg, on Pennsylvania Day, Sept. 11, 1889. Williamsport, 1890. 8. vo, pp. 29.
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- Arithmetic Made Easy by Generalizing the Rules. By Stephen Edwards. Williamsport, 1891. 12mo, pp. 95.
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- The First Ten Years. A Sketch of the History of St. John's Reformed Church, of Williamsport. Published as a souvenir of the tenth anniversary of its organization, May 8, 1892. By Cyrus Heller, Illus. Williamsport, 1892. 8 vo., pp. 40.
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- Dream Loves. [Poems]. By H. T. Eckert. Illus. Williamsport, 1894. 8 vo., pp. 49.
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- Songs of the Desert. Poema. By Jacob Huff (Faraway Moses). Williamsport, 1895. 8 vo., pp. 150.
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- The Muncy Cemetery, Incorporated April 21, 1857. Its History, Rules and Regulations. By J. M. M. Gerner. Ports. Muncy, 1896. 8 vo., pp. 30.
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Edward's Compounding Ratios Fully Demonstrated, by Which Building and Loan Associations Carry Stock to Maturity, &c. Applied to the Baltimore Building and Loan Association. By Edward C. Edwards. Williamsport, 1897. 8 vo., pp. 85.

Grady's Directory, Guide and Reference Book of Montgomery, Pa., Containing the Names of the Citizens, Street and Numerical Directory, Maps of the Borough and County, and a Collection of Local Information. By Thomas E. Grady. Montgomery, 1897. 8 vo., pp. 225.

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History and Times of Robert Robb, Esq., of Muncy. By John F. Meginness. Williamsport, 1897. 8 vo., pp. 30.

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A Manual of Elementary Practice. Being Practical Suggestions on the Beginning of Legal Practice. By O. La Rue Munson, of the Bar of Pennsylvania, and Lecturer at the Yale Law School. Dedicated to the Bar of Lycoming County, Indianapolis, 1897. 8 vo., pp. 455. [The author is a resident of Williamsport.]

Born From the Dead. By J. M. M. Gerner, Muncy. In preparation. 1897. 8 vo., pp. 300. [A philosophical and metaphysical work on the indestructibility of matter.]

JOHN OF LANCASTER.

OBITUARY.

Major Theodore D. Greenawalt.

Major Theodore D. Greenawalt died at his residence on Walnut street, on Saturday, April, 10th, 1897, from an attack of gastritis, aggravated by violent hiccuping. He had been ill for some days, but his condition was not regarded as critical until recently.

Major Greenawalt, was born in Harrisburg, December 11th, 1820. He was the son of Jacob and Catharine Greenawalt. His great grandfather, Philip Lorentz Greenawalt, came to America in 1749, and settled at Ephrata, in Lancaster

county, where he engaged in farming and hotel keeping. He was a colonel in the Revolutionary army, and was with Washington at Brandywine, Germantown, Princeton and in other engagements. He was one of the commission appointed by Governor Mifflin to devise ways and means to bring the war to a successful termination. After the war he kept hotel at Lancaster and was engaged in many successful business enterprises. He was a prominent member of the German Reformed Church. His grandfather, John Philip Greenawalt, was also a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and was first lieutenant. After the war he became a hotel keeper at Lebanon. Jacob Greenawalt, his son, came to Harrisburg in 1811 and established a tannery, which he conducted until his death, in 1854. He carried on a large business, and had the reputation of making the best leather shipped to the Philadelphia market. He was active in the councils of the German Reformed Church. He married Catharine Krause and they had eight children: Louisa, deceased, who married Philip Fisher, of Jonestown; Elizabeth, of this city; Theophilus, who died in 1860; Camilla, who died at the age of three; Theodore D., the subject of this sketch; Regina C., the widow of the late William Calder; Jacob and Jeremiah K., all of Harrisburg.

Major Greenawalt was educated in the subscription schools and remained with his father until he was 17 years of age. He was a clerk in several establishments of this city, and in 1844 embarked in the dry goods and grocery business for himself. Three years later he became a clerk at the Coverly Hotel, where he remained until 1849, when he entered the office of William Calder in the stage line and packet boat business, remaining with him for thirteen years. When the Prince of Wales, on his tour through America, visited Harrisburg, Mr. Greenawalt, as manager of the transfer business, had the honor of escorting Lord Lyons and the Prince over the city. When Abraham Lincoln stopped in Harrisburg on his way to Washington to be inaugurated President, Mr. Greenawalt assisted Mr. Calder in conveying him secretly from his hotel to a train of cars which Hon. Thomas Scott had on the track a mile south of the city. During the day Mr. Calder received a telegram from John S. Gittings, the Baltimore banker, containing the words, "In no wise permit President Lincoln to go to Washington by way of York or Baltimore." Acting on

this advice, Mr. Calder ordered Mr. Greenawalt to bring out a trusty team, which Mr. Calder himself drove with the President to the train, so quietly that not even Mr. Lincoln's family, left by him at the supper table, knew of his departure.

When the war broke out Major Greenawalt enlisted for three months under Captain Henry McCormick. He already held the commission of Brigadier Major, with the rank of captain for the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon and Berks in the State militia. At the end of the three months' service he was appointed by General Simon Cameron as assistant to Major Allison in the paymaster's office. In November, 1862, he was appointed paymaster, and assigned to the Army of the Potomac in and around Washington. He was subsequently transferred to the Department of the Mississippi, with headquarters at St. Louis, where he remained fifteen months. The boat in which he made his first trip down the river was loaded at St. Louis with Government supplies, including \$3,000,000 which Major Greenawalt was to distribute among the soldiers. On the arrival of the boat at Cairo, Ill., the captain announced that it would lie over for six hours. Major Greenawalt concluded to take a walk through the town. Passing along the street he met his next door neighbor, Theodore Adams, who was waiting for a boat for St. Louis. They enjoyed a long chat, and when the Major returned to the wharf he was surprised to learn that his boat had already gone, another boat having arrived. He took this boat, and while on the way passed the boat which had left him behind. He did not know at the time that it was the boat containing his effects, the Government money and his nephew and assistant, Theodore Fisher, who lost his life with fifty-two others. It was subsequently discovered that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

Major Greenawalt was next assigned to the department of the Gulf with headquarters at New Orleans. In May, 1863, at Camp Gray, D. C., he was presented with a silver cup by the officers of the Sixth Michigan cavalry. He was mustered out of service November 15th, 1865. During his service as paymaster he disbursed, with the assistance of his clerk only, \$3,564,289.42. After the war he was appointed Deputy United States Marshal for the counties of Dauphin, Union, Snyder, Juniata, Northumberland and part of Lancaster.

Since the war Major Greenawalt had been actively connected with many important enterprises in this city and sec-

tion. He was president of the Harrisburg Car Manufacturing Company and also the Chestnut Street Market Company, and was a director in many of the leading corporations and manufacturing concerns of Harrisburg. For thirteen years he was a member of the firm of Greenawalt Bros. in the tannery business. Major Greenawalt was a stalwart Republican, but never aspired to office. He was a member of Post 58, G. A. R., and held many positions of trust. He was treasurer of the Dauphin County Centennial Celebration Fund. He was a member of Salem Reformed Church, retaining the pew so long occupied by his father. He was a genial, kindly gentleman, and was held in high esteem by everybody. He was fond of music and took an active part in the various musical organizations of the city. He leaves a large estate.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

VII.

BLECKER.—REICHERT.

My grandfather, Frederick Blecker, with his wife, Anna Margaret (maiden name unknown) and family removed to New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1802. My father, John Blecker, was born in Chambersburg, in 1789. On my mother's side, Mathias Reichert, b. March 16, 1735, d. in 1796; and his wife, Anna, d. Dec. 23, 1807; were both buried in Hill Church graveyard. My grandfather, John Reichert, lived and died in Shippensburg. His wife was Rebecca Berry, a daughter of Peter Berry, who was an officer in Col. Greenawalt's battalion of Lancaster county militia. Information is requested of any of the ancestry of the foregoing.

MRS. D. R. WRIGHT.

Findlay, O.

Capt. John Clarke of the Revolution.

In J. Merrill Linn's contribution to the history of Union county (vol. 4, p. 94) it is briefly stated that John Clarke settled on a farm lying a short distance west of what is now Mifflinburg before the beginning of the Revolutionary War. Where he came from and the date of his birth are not given. In 1774 he was one of the grand jurors at the Northumberland county court and in 1775 he was assessed with fifty acres of cultivated land, two horses, three cows, six sheep, one slave and one

servant, which shows that he was a man of some prominence for the time. On the breaking out of the war he was among the first to take sides with the patriots. In 1776 he left Buffalo Valley in command of a company in Col. Philip Cole's battalion of Northumberland County Associates, and was engaged in some of the skirmishes with the British subsequent to the battles of Trenton and Princeton, which had taken place before his company had joined the army of General Washington. His company served about three and a half months, when it returned. Captain Clarke died February 22, 1809, in his seventy-third year, which shows that he was born in 1736. His wife, Florence, died in 1807, aged seventy-six. She was born in 1731, but the place and her maiden name have not been handed down. They left several children. A daughter married David Watson, an early settler in the Buffalo Valley, and she became the mother of John O. David, and William Watson, who spent their lives in West Buffalo borough, Union county, Pa.

CAPT. WILLIAM PIPER.

His Residence On the West Branch and the Story of His "Little Wain."

Although Capt. William Piper figures in our early history, little is known of his ancestry. His father, James Piper, came from Ireland and settled at Middle Spring, Franklin county, at an early date. According to the history of Cumberland county (p. 284), the earliest tavern in what is now Shippensburg was kept by the "Widow Piper"—sometimes called "Janet Piper." This was in 1755.

From the same authority it is learned that at the first sale of lots in Shippensburg, by Mr. Shippen, in February, 1763, William Piper is credited with the purchase of Nos. 6 and 7, and deeds were made to him.

In Notes and Queries, Fourth Series, page 216, we have the following record, which may be the family to which our subject belonged: James Piper, of West Pennsboro, died May, 1772, leaving a wife, Margaret, and children:

- i. John.
- ii. Joseph.
- iii. Samuel.
- iv. James.
- vi. William.
- vii. Elizabeth, and son James.
- viii. Margaret.

There were a number of Pipers, however, among the early settlers in the Cumberland Valley, and in the absence of

clearly defined records it is hard to trace them genealogically. Several persons by the name of Piper served as officers in the Revolutionary war. They are credited to New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia. The most prominent of the number was James Piper, of Pennsylvania. He was Lieutenant Colonel Commandant First Battalion of Miles' Pennsylvania Rifle regiment and was commissioned March 13, 1776. At the battle of Long Island he was wounded and taken prisoner, and died in captivity soon afterwards. It is probable that he was a brother of our subject. He was from Bedford, and his widow (Lucinda) was reported living in Cumberland county in 1791.

William Piper (name noted above) was commissioned a captain in the Second Battalion, Pennsylvania Regiment, July 20, 1763, and served under Colonel Bouquet in the campaign of 1764, and received for his services two tracts of land. One of these tracts (No. 12) laid in Bald Eagle Valley, just above the mouth of Beech creek. It contained 553 acres. Captain Piper, like many other officers, never occupied it, but on March 11, 1795, (see Deed Book C, p. 177, Lycoming county) transferred it to James Irwin for £1,500 current money of Pennsylvania. "Both parties then lived in Montgomery township, Franklin county. The tract finally became the property of John Philip de Haas, who named it "Henrietta," in honor of his only daughter. The other tract, No. 5 in the lottery, was situated on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, "including the mouth of Delaware Run," and contained 609 acres. Here Captain Piper removed from his home near Shippensburg soon afterwards, and took up his residence in a log house which stood on the site of the present village of Dewart. It was here that Captain Piper was living in July, 1775, when he was visited by the Rev. Philip V. Fithian, then on a missionary tour through the West Branch Valley by direction of the Presbytery of Donegal. In his journal under date of July 12, 1775, Mr. Fithian notes: "I jogged along a narrow bridle road, logs fallen across it, bushes spread over it, but came at last to Captain Piper's, at Warrior Run. The Captain was out reaping; Mrs. Piper received me kindly. * * * Thursday, July 13. 'There is not one in the Society but my little wain, that can tell you what is effectual calling.' Indeed, his 'little wain' is a lovely girl. She is an only child—just now ten years old. She seems to me to be remarkably intelligent, reads very clear, attends

well to the quantity of words, has a sweet, nervous accent. Indeed, I have not lately been so highly pleased as with this rosy-cheeked Miss Peggy Piper."

Mr. Fithian remained as a guest of Captain Piper and family until Sunday, July 16, 1775, when he preached at the unfurnished Warrior Run meeting house, which was not then under roof. It stood on the bank of the river in what is now the lower part of the borough of Watsonstown. He says in his journal: "I preached from a wagon, the only one present. The people sat upon a rising ground before me. It looked odd to see the people sitting among the bushes. All were attentive and there were many present." He does not say so, but it is reasonable to conclude, that Captain Piper, his wife, and "little wain" were among the audience that day.

The unfurnished church was burned by the Indians when Fort Freeland was captured, July 28, 1779. When the members of the congregation returned on the restoration of peace, they erected a new church about three miles up Warrior Run, for the better accommodation of the settlement, and a church is still there.

How long Captain Piper and his family remained on the farm is unknown, but it is inferred that they fled with the other settlers in the big runaway of June, 1778, to escape the fury of the Indians, and his improvements were probably burned, as the savages swept the valley as with the besom of destruction. It is likely that their flight was continued until they reached protection among their friends at Shippensburg and there remained.

His daughter, the bright little "Wain," whose prattling voice and charming manners so pleased Rev. Fithian, was lost sight of, and more than a century rolled away before reference was made to her again. In 1892 Hon. John Blair Linn, in a communication to The Presbyterian, wrote:

"Some years since I visited the scenes of college days at Mercersburg, Pa., and rambling through the old grave-yard of Upper West Conococheague church (organized in 1738) two and one-half miles from that village, I casually copied an inscription from a tombstone. It read:—
"Margaret Irwin, wife of James Irwin; born April 3, 1766; died February 20, 1852."

"What is remarkable I had no particular reason for copying the epitaph. I was obeying, no doubt, a mysterious law of

sympathy which no philosophy can explain, the existence and operations of which, however, have often been verified. I did not then know whose dust there slumbered in death's last, peaceful sleep. I did not then even dream that light gleaming from a journal over a century old, kept by one of the heralds of the cross, would photograph the silent slumberer as a lovely girl, ten years old, in her father's home on the frontiers of Pennsylvania."

Margaret Irwin was the "little wain," the only daughter of Captain Piper, mentioned by Rev. Fithian in 1775. Mr. Linn says:

"Miss Peggy was first married at the early age of seventeen to William Smith, who laid out the town of Mercersburg in 1786. She was soon thereafter left a widow with one child, Sarah Smith. Sarah Smith married Major Brownson, father of Rev. James I. Brownson, D. D., of Washington, Pa. So 'Little Wain,' who was so well grounded in the doctrine of the Presbyterian church, was spared to bless God that she had a grandson, an honored minister of her church.

"'Little Wain's' second husband was James Irwin, of Mercersburg, brother of Archibald Irwin, grandfather of ex-President Harrison. So, were she living, she would be a grand-aunt of an ex-President of the United States. One of her granddaughters married F. A. Creigh, son of Rev. Thomas Creigh, D. D., pastor at Mercersburg from 1831 to 1880."

Another granddaughter, Miss Margaret I. McClelland, of Mercersburg, Pa., informed Mr. Linn that "Miss Peggy," in her last years, was a very handsome old lady, bright and cheerful, and very entertaining in conversation, and her stories of early life on the West Branch, and the incidents of the Big Runaway were very interesting. She lived to the great age of eighty-six years, ten months and seventeen days.

The Captain Piper tract of 609 acres of land was patented to James Irwin, his son-in-law, May 31, 1794. James Irwin was First Lieutenant in the Eighth Company Associated Battalion (see Vol. xiv, Second Series Archives, p. 385) of Cumberland county, July 31, 1777.

Concerning the close of the life of Captain Piper there is a little uncertainty. In *Notes and Queries*, May 30, 1898, appears (see *Harrisburg Telegraph*) this paragraph, which is confirmatory of his early history:

"William Piper, son of James and Margaret Piper, of West Pennsboro, Cumber-

land county, was a Captain in Bouquet's Expedition of 1764. He was appointed Collector of the Excise in Nov. 1779, and had previously served in one of the Associated Battalions."

Probably after his abandonment of his settlement in Northumberland county, where the Rev. Fithian visited him, he took up his residence permanently among his kindred and friends in Cumberland county, and was appointed collector of excise. Miss Margaret I. McClelland, in a letter to the writer from Lexington, Missouri, where she was living in 1896, says that Captain Piper died January 7, 1798. His wife Margaret (maiden name unknown), whom he married December 28, 1757, died September 25, 1806. Miss McClelland further says that she thinks her grand father, James Irwin, died in 1842, aged 84 or 85 years. This would make his birth occur in 1756 or 1757, which would correspond with previous dates in the history of the families under consideration. J. F. M.

MARRIAGES.

St. James Church at Lancaster.

VI.

1777.

Oct. 18. William Bransby and Mary Lawles.
Oct. 18. Peter Mussleman and Phrane Bernhart.
Oct. 24. George Lush and Eliza Hastings.
Sept. 4. William Barber and Barbara Lockman.
Sept. 15. John Sinclair and Margaret McCobb.
Sept. 15. Samuel Ritchie and Elizabeth Hemphill.
Sept. 22. Daniel McNeab and Margaret Mathews.
Sept. 26. Matthew Dawson and Mary O'Hara.
Oct. 25. John Douglas and Margaret McCurdy.
Oct. 31. James Grimes and Eliza Burk.
Oct. 31. Michael Doland and Catharine Keaton.
Nov. 1. George Montgomery and Mary Cochlan.
Nov. 2. James Forsythe and Elizabeth Niel.
Nov. 4. William Hollyday and Susanna Cookson.
Nov. 13. Thomas Tracey and Barbara McKown.
Nov. 27. Joseph Sharan and Catharine Douglass.

Nov. 25. John Caldwell and Esther McCausland.

Nov. 30. Thomas Archer and Mary Parker.

Dec. 16. Samuel Kelpatrick and Margaret Long.

Dec. 26. Thomas Williams and Mary Williams.

Dec. 26. Francis Rogers and Eleanor Rogers.

Dec. 27. Charles Roberts and Catharine Byrns.

Dec. 29. John Mills and Jennet Hosey.

1778.

Jan. 10. William Roe and Mary Donagough.

Jan. 18. John Pool and Mary Murray.

Jan. 22. Anthony Thompson and Jane Snodgrass.

Jan. 26. John White and Judy Cahill.

Feb. 7. Edward White and Margaret Smaddock.

Feb. 15. John McCosky and Mary Williams.

Feb. 19. Samuel Winter and Rachel Hebble.

Feb. 19. Christopher Oxer and Catharine Danner.

Feb. 19. James Glenn and Mary Miller.

Feb. 20. John Smidt and Catharine Miller.

Feb. 22. Loudon Halburton and Mary Wilkinson.

Feb. 23. Charles Linderson and Elizabeth Leopard.

Feb. 24. Andrew Allison and Eleanor Perry.

Feb. 24. Hugh Patton and Elizabeth Hannah.

Feb. 24. Francis Begga and Eva Messersmith.

Feb. 28. John Harris and Anne Cannally.

March 14. Michael Hogan and Mary Riley.

March 21. William Renton and Mary Lunn.

March 21. Thomas Williams and Ann Randall.

March 22. William Beard and Elizabeth Davison.

March 24. John McPharson and Elizabeth Slaymaker.

March 30. Thomas McLane and Eliza Barret.

March 31. Patrick Turner and Mary Delaney.

April 1. Laurence Hutton and Jane Wallis.

April 2. Darby Guthry and Margaret Kelly.

April 4. John Martin and Mary Lees.

- April 6. Jane Shirley and Elizabeth Appleby.
 April 9. John Carrol and Ann Stodder.
 April 11. Daniel Ehler and Margaret Funder-Smith.
 April 14. Robert Smith and Hannah Johnston.
 April 16. William Robinson and Sarah McLave.
 April 21. Christopher App and Mary Hown.
 April 26. John Summerville and Elizabeth Carlisle.
 April 27. Henry Virtstich and Ann Shank.
 April 27. Xtian Stoner and Elizabeth Neff.
 May 6. John Newcomer and Susanna Fleury.
 May 9. George Weiss and Susanna Stone.
 May 9. Christopher Leveringshouse and Sarah White.
 May 15. John Middleton and Elizabeth Smith.
 May 16. Tobias Amspocken and Mary Cran.
 May 19. James Wheaton and Mary Levering.
 May 26. John Taylor and Margaret Romp.
 May 27. Henry Eckman and Elizabeth Stoner.
 May 27. William Smith and Mary Robinson.
 May 27. James Duffy and Mary Lloyd.
 May 30. John Phillips and Catharine Mannderbaugh.
 June 1. Alexander McFarland and Jane Simpson.
 June 21. Henry Dickover and Barbara Venz.
 June 21. Daniel Etter and Elizabeth McMahon.
 June 21. John McGill and Jane Duffy.
 June 25. David Bryan and Mary Kirk.
 June 25. David Gibbons and Eliza Kelly.
 June 25. William Bevis and Julia Craft.
 June 27. Henry Grisswhite and Ann Maria Andreas.
 June 28. Martin Bear and Susanna Grubin.
 June 27. Christopher Foree and Sarah Hays.
 June 30. David Shillenberger and Ann Henry.
 July 1. William John and Elizabeth Smith.
 July 1. William Wilson and Mary Cook.
 July 3. John Weller and Mary Howhendgler.
 July 6. Joseph Dunkerly and Mary Smith.
 July 7. Jacob Foree and Susanna Strickler.
 July 7. John Gillard and Mary Grosh.
 July 8. William Abraham and Sarah McKoun.
 July 21. Michael Dougherty and Mary Armstrong.
 Jul 23. Jeremiah Mosher and Susanna Throbrugh.
 July 24. Simon Perry and Margaret Young.
 Aug. 4. John Nessleroad and Mary Dunkle.
 Aug. 5. Henry Landis and Elizabeth Hershey.
 Aug. 5. Jacob Manley and Ann French.
 Aug. 7. Joseph Adley and Ann Reed.
 Aug. 25. Laurence Lary and Eleanor Bradley.
 Aug. 30. David Miller and Catharin-Duen.
 N. B. There are no intermediate records from Aug. 30th, 1778 to Jan 5th, 1784.
 1784.
 Jan. 29. Thomas Boude and Elizabeth Wright.
 Feb 1. William Bryant and Mary Sherman.
 Feb 24. Luke Herper and Rachel McNealy.
 April 18. John Chalmers and Catharine Parker.
 May 4. David Mahan and Margaret Ray.
 May 12. James Faires and Agnes Drummer.
 May 16. Hugh Cromwell and Elizabeth James.
 July 12. Michael Dettrich and Elizabeth Grainer.
 July 26. John Watson and Margaret Clemson.
 July 30. Thomas McCreary and Elizabeth Douglass.
 Aug. 3. Jacob Rush and Martha Hendrick.
 Aug. 23. Hugh Evans and Barbara Miller.
 Aug. 23. Thomas Pink Piercy Kelly and Isabella Richardson (widow).
 Aug. 24. Joseph Ward and Sarah Wilson.
 Aug 27. Michael Baldridge and Margaret Rusk.
 Nov. 23. Edward Thornbury and Mary Tully.
 1785.
 Jan. 1. Robert Chesnut and Isabella Hanke.
 Jan. 4. Andrew Porter and Sarah Cooper.
 Jan. 24. James King and Ann Mitchell.
 Feb. 17. John Badders and Isabella Bailey.

March 1. John Sherer and Jane Carr.
 April 6. John Joseph Henry and Jane Chambers.
 April 15. William Henderson and Sarah Brown (widow).
 April 17. Alexander Briden and Mary Frocksall.
 April 17. John and Hannah (free negroes).
 April 23. Martin Messner and Catharine Feree.
 April 28. Robert Reed and Mary Dehuff.
 June 27. Michael Welch and Catharine Rohrbach.
 July 19. John Hampton and Mary Willson.
 Aug. 9. John Weiland and Christine Oberle.
 Aug. 18. George Smith (negro) and Margaret Manson (mulatto).
 Sept. 5. Edward Quigley and Ann Lutz.
 Nov. 3. John Stevenson and Mary Ernest.
 Nov. 8. John Wilkes Kittera and Ann Moore.
 Nov. 8. William McCurdy and Mary Chambers.
 Nov. 17. Robert Rice and Ann Campbell.

1786.

Jan. 4. James Scott and Esther Finey.
 Feb. 2. William Anderson and Catharine Kide.
 Feb. 12. John Lively and Elizabeth Brumcart.
 Feb. 12. Michael Gumph and Margaret Klein.
 Feb. 19. Robert Jeff and Ann Hannah.
 Feb. 23. Joseph Hubley and Mary Parr.
 Feb. 29. Samuel Kingsley and Susanna Campbell.
 April 6. Joseph Cammons and Hannah Evans.
 April 16. Jacob Forrey and Susanna Lightner.
 April 16. Daniel Graham and Laetitia Mitchell.
 April 26. Martin Weibright and Elizabeth Greyger.
 May 7. John Webster and Mary Hashman.
 May 10. Hugh McKinly and Margaret Brogan.
 May 17. John Hare and Sarah Goheen.
 June 18. Isaac Peters and Abigail Thompson.
 July 2. Jacob Oberlin and Margaret Hatterlin.
 July 2. Michael Pigeon and Ann Reynolds.
 July 9. Joseph Forrest and Elizabeth Thorn.

July 16. George Heinlen and Catharine Musser.
 July 17. Benjamin Holland and Hannah McKerman.
 Sept. 13. Thomas Steen and Martha Winter.
 Oct. 8. John O'Neal and Agnes Winerty.
 Oct. 13. William Carson and Mary Ramsey.
 Oct. 17. John Smith and Ann Myers.
 Oct. 22. Thomas Dollman and Ruth Stewart.
 Oct. 28. Thomas Skiles and Sarah Hill.
 Oct. 29. James Williams and Mary Bryan.
 Nov. 27. Christian Kauffman and Anna Kauffman.
 Dec. 3. Samuel Ferree and Hannah Shirts.
 Dec. 17. Samuel Chapman and Barbara Shirts.
 Dec. 25. Benjamin Morris and Susana Aulfinch.

1787.

June 8. John Dennis and Christina Myers.
 June 18. Garret Maguillan and Elizabeth Lutz.
 June 19. James Burd and Mary Gimmel.
 Feb. 7. Philip Miller and Catharine Hamecker.
 Mar. 15. John Paterson and Catharine Franciscus.
 April 12. Alexander Scott and Mary Slough.
 April 18. John Halluran and Mary Rice.
 April 22. Stephen Dorsey and Rachel Ewing.
 May 27. Mark Posey and Jane Barry.
 June 10. Jonathan Haywood and Mary Bradley.
 June 19. Nicholas Jacquett and Mary Crawford.
 June 19. Andrew Lively and Elizabeth Horn.
 June 19. George Geiger and Elizabeth Pullinger.
 July 1. Martin Ray and Margaret Booth.
 July 19. Enoch Abrams and Hannah Vonkena.
 Aug. 15. John Williams and Susannah Wynken.
 Sept. 2. James Briggs and Mary Daugherty.
 Oct. 4. John Thompson and Susanna Speyson.
 Oct. 16. Martin Kendrich and Phoebe Buckwalter.
 Oct. 16. Jacob Carrier and Rachel Brown.

Oct. 16. John Bellows and Rosetta Evans.
 Oct. 19. Alexander Ennis and Susannah Shaw.
 Dec. 2. Matthew Tearney and Mary Carpenter.
 Dec. 29. Richard Dunlap and Anna Taylor.

1788.

Jan. 18. John Skiles and Susanna Waggoner.
 Mar. 4. John May and Mary Wright.
 Mar. 6. Samuel Skiles and Elizabeth Skiles.
 June 1. John Gerlach and Elizabeth Geyer.
 June 8. Thomas Bradley and Jane McDonell.
 June 11. Stephen Long and Catharine Atkison.
 Aug. 10. John Thompson and Mary Carre.

1789.

Sept. 15. Andrew McLaughlin and Rosana Phillips.
 Sept. 26. James Edison and Sarah Hare.
 Oct. 8. Robert Graham and Jane McFadden.
 Dec. 10. Thomas Boude and Amelia Atlee.

1790.

Feb. 4. John Kelly and Rebecca Clark.
 April 7. Martin Graft and Ann Bendrick.
 April 11. George Roberts and Rosetta Williams (colored, at Philadelphia).
 April 22. John Jacob Faesch and Susanna Lawrence (near Morristown).
 May 5. John Mifflin and Eleanor Ewing.
 May 14. John Ornaire and Jessie Reeve.
 June 10. Percy Lyson and Elizabeth Hamilton (colored), (Philadelphia).
 June 12. John Green and Hester Craig (Philadelphia).
 June 17. Caleb Earle and Tabitha Piles (Philadelphia).
 June 17. John Van Horne and Elizabeth Roote (Philadelphia).
 Feb. 11. William Grover and Esther Elliott (Philadelphia).
 Mar. 27. Jacob Boyer and Sarah Hale (Philadelphia).
 April 1. Peter Worrell and — Cooke.
 July 13. Hugh Jones and Mary Moore.
 July 28. John McGowen and Ann McGowen (Philadelphia).
 Aug. 12. William Long and Mary Long.
 Sept. 28. John Hoop and Sarah Daugherty (Philadelphia).
 Nov. 21. William Nick and Catharine Faulkoner (Philadelphia).
 Nov. 23. John Long and Jane McConnell.

Dec. 16. James Knowles and Margaret Gray (Kingsess).
 Dec. 30. Samuel Huff and Margaret Smith (Philadelphia).

1791.

Feb. 15th. Christian Ehler and Margaret Houn.
 Mar. 2. Jacob Eckman and Elizabeth Barkman.
 Mar. 29. Joseph Pike and Rebecca Skirm (Philadelphia).
 Mar. 31. Isaac R. Atlee and Mary Clemson.
 April 7. Nathaniel Gardner and Elizabeth Tingle (Philadelphia).

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

VIII.

CLAPHAM.

One of the first events in the Indian uprising in Western Pennsylvania in 1763, was the murder, near Pittsburg, of "Olapham, and everybody in his house." This is all the mention he receives in the letter of Ecuyer, at Fort Pitt May 29, to Colonel Bouquet. What "Clapham" was this? In 1766, Col. William Clapham was in command at Fort Augusta, and was succeeded in that position in December of that year by Colonel James Burd. In 1761, one William Clapham made the first census of Pittsburg. In all probability he was the Clapham killed in May, 1763. The question is, were Colonel William Clapham, of Fort Augusta, William Olapham, the Pittsburg census-taker, and "Olapham," killed by the Indians near Pittsburg in May, 1763, one and the same person? I should be pleased to receive a definite answer to this question.

T. J. CHAPMAN.

Pittsburg, Pa.

SIMON VALLERCHAMP AND PIERRE JAVIN.

Compatriots with the Marquis Lafayette in the American Revolution.

Among the young men who came with the Marquis de Lafayette from France to take part in our struggle for Independence, were Simon Vallerchamp and Pierre Javin. Both were of Patrician families, and their parents were wealthy. Vallerchamp was born in Lorraine, June 29, 1757. At the age of fourteen he lost his father. His education, however, was well attended to. After spending several

years in Paris, he accompanied the Lafayette expedition to America, and fought through the entire war and received seven wounds. At the close of the war he returned to France; but after an absence of several years returned to America to make it his permanent home. At Philadelphia he married a daughter of General Thomas Bond. She dying in a few years, he made a second choice in the person of Hannah Dodson. Early in the century he removed to Sunbury, and still later to Huntington, in Luzerne county. He was a man of business, and on intimate terms with Stephen Girard, the French philanthropist, of Philadelphia. While preparing to go to France to settle up the ancestral estate, an old wound caused by an unextracted ball, became suddenly worse, and terminated his life July 12th, 1825. During his military service he held several commissions, but I have been unable hitherto to find his military record in our Archives. He left one son, Rev. Azima Vallercham, who died at New Berlin, Union county, Pa., October 7th, 1854, aged 49 years. The surviving children of Azima are Dr. John Vallercham, of Harrisburg; Dr. Wesley Vallercham, of New Berlin, and Mrs. Jennie Swengel, of Paxtonville, Pa.

Pierre Javin was born in Paris about 1757, and came to America, and remained in the revolutionary service until the close of the struggle. He was severely wounded by a sword thrust. At the close of the war he concluded to remain in the United States, and married a lady of Reading, Pa. He was one of the early settlers of Crawford county, Pa., and possessed a large body of land on Watson's creek, near Conneaut lake. Mr. Javin had children as follows:

- i. Jacob.
- ii. Peter.
- iii. Martha.
- iv. Catharine.
- v. Rosanna.
- vi. Elizabeth.

Both sons served in the war of 1812. Elizabeth married David Joslin, and their daughter is Mary, the widow of the late Henry Bernhart, Esq., of Bellefonte, Pa. Pierre Javin during the war became a Protestant in religion, and Republican in politics, all of which was very repugnant to his family in France, and they had no intercourse whatever with him. About 1821, a communication arrived requesting his return on important business, presumably in the settlement of the estate. Owing to illness, he was prevented from doing so. He died soon afterwards, and no further communications were received.

A. STAPLETON.

Lewisburg, Pa.

The Founder of Milton.

To Andrew Straub belongs the credit of founding the flourishing borough of Milton. He was born on his father's farm near the borough of Columbia, Lancaster county, February 14, 1748. The name would indicate German origin. In his early manhood he learned the trade of millwright. He first visited the western part of the State in 1784, but returned to his home in the spring of the following year. On the 1st of May, 1787, he married Mary Eveline Walter. He was then thirty-eight years of age.

Having entered the matrimonial state. Mr. Straub now turned his attention to seeking a place to permanently locate. Glowing accounts of the beauty and fertility of the West Branch Valley having reached him, he determined to visit that new country. He came and took up his residence at what is now Milton in 1790, and built a log house on what is now the lot owned by the Milton National Bank. Two years later he built a better house near what is now the intersection of Center and Filbert streets, and moved his family thereto. Having purchased a farm cheap at sheriff's sale he commenced making improvements. He built a mill, erected another house in 1796, where he lived until his death, which occurred August 2, 1806. His grave may be seen in the lower cemetery, and it is easily distinguishable from all others by the sun dial, made by his own hands, which stands near his tombstone, and on a clear day marks the time.

Andrew Straub laid out a town on a part of his farm, which has been added to from time to time until it has attained its present dimensions. He was active, public spirited and liberal, and did much to promote the growth of the town which he founded. He made donations of ground for religious purposes, encouraged business and manufacturing enterprises, and lived long enough to see his town started on the highway of prosperity. He left three sons, Abraham and Isaac, twins, and Christian. The two former became active business men and manufacturers, and in 1832 and 1833 erected the first bridge over the river at Milton, which stood until carried away by the great flood of March 17, 1865. After dissolving in 1834, Abraham continued in the milling and manufacturing business; he also invented a centrifugal pump, and took up surveying, and became one of the best in the country. He died August 21, 1864, leaving a number of descendants. Isaac, his twin brother, finally settled in Cincinnati, where he died December 17, 1875.

Christian settled in Schuylkill county, became sheriff, was elected to the Legislature and to Congress in 1853, but died before the expiration of his term and was buried in the congressional burying ground at Washington.

J. F. M.

Means Family of the Juniata.

Robert Means emigrated from Ireland and first settled in Bucks county. His wife was a Miss Kelly, whom he married in Ireland, and several of their children were born there. Some time in 1770 they removed to what is now Mifflin county, Pa., and built a log cabin in the wilderness and settled there permanently. They went up the Juniata in canoes, which were lashed together. He took up two hundred acres of land May 4, 1773, and several years afterwards took up two tracts more, part of which laid along Jack's Mountain. In those days Indians frequently visited the valley and at times they were disposed to be troublesome, so that great vigilance was required for safety. Robert Means made fine improvements on his lands, and there he and his wife died, but the dates of their deaths have not been handed down. They were strict Presbyterians and members of the Church at Lewistown, which they assisted in building, and in its graveyard they were laid. They had issue:

- i. John, b. 1744, in Ireland.
- ii. Margaret, b. (twin). Nov. 2, 1750.
2. iii. Robert, b. Nov. 2, 1750.
- ii. Margaret, b. Nov. 2, 1750.
- iv. James, b. 1753.
- v. James, b. 1755.
- vi. Joseph, b. 1760.
- vii. Mary, b. 1764.
- viii. George, b. 1764.
- ix. Nancy, b. 1768.
- x. William, b. 1769.
- II. Robert Means, son of Robert the first, was born near Newtown, Bucks county, November 2, 1750, and accompanied his parents to the Juniata. He was brought up on the farm and devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. He married Miss Hannah McKee, May 31, 1791. She, like himself, was of Scotch-Irish descent. They had issue:
 - i. George, b. 1792.
 - ii. Margaret, b. 1794; m. Philip Corbet and moved to Clarion county.
 - iii. William, b. 1796; also settled on a farm in Clarion county located by his father.
 - iv. Andrew, b. 1799; never m.
 3. v. Robert Anderson, b. Aug. 8, 1801.
 - vi. Nancy, b. 1804; m. John McClure and settled in Clarion county.

vii. Mary Ann, b. 1806; d. in Clarion county.

viii. Eliza, b. 1808; m. Robert Rothrock, and they settled in White county, Indiana.

ix. Hannah, b. 1810; m. William McFarlane and settled in Lewistown.

III. Robert Anderson Means (Robert, Robert) born August 8, 1801, succeeded to the homestead property and made many improvements. He married March 26, 1835, Elizabeth D., daughter of Samuel McNitt, of Armagh township, born December 16, 1813, and died September 26, 1875. They had issue:

i. Eliza Jane, b. 1836; m. Matthew B. Taylor, of Brown township.

ii. Samuel Albert, b. 1837; settled in White county, Illinois, and engaged in farming.

iii. Francis Andrew b. 1839; farmer in Derry township.

iv. Priscilla, b. 1841; m. Henry Slaymaker, a merchant in Philadelphia.

v. Robert Howard, b. 1843.

vi. Mary Ann, b. 1847; m. Dr. Owen Osler, of Philadelphia.

vii. William, b. 1851; settled in Lebanon, Pa., and opened a drug store.

MARRIAGES.

St. James Church at Lancaster.

VII.

1791.

April 27. Stephen Mullan and Rebecca Donnoughy.

May 12. Thomas Field and Ann Jones (colored), (Philadelphia).

May 16. Samuel Torbert and Beulah Twining (Philadelphia).

June 18. James Bryan and Mary Banks.

June 18. James Hopkins and Ann Ross.

June 25. John Van Emmon and Mary Davis (Philadelphia).

June 26. Thomas Stone and Ann Geyhan, (Philadelphia).

June 27. William Eulett and Sarah Simmons (Philadelphia).

June 27. Henry Lanagen and Catharine Stewart (Philadelphia).

July 10. David Logar and Elisabeth Emmy (Philadelphia).

Aug. 30. Patrick McNaig and Margaret King.

Aug. 31. John McCauley and Elizabeth McEldowney.

Sept. 1. Samuel Moore and Jane Fulton.

Sept. 13. Frederick Smith and Mary Roland.

Sept. 20. Benjamin Galloway and Hannah Collins.
Oct. 22. Hugh Carson and Margaret Melly.
Nov. 15. Francis Meloy and Mary Berry.
Dec. 8. Charles Boyd and Mary Earnest.
Dec. 13. Samuel Hindman and Sarah Carmichael.
Oct. 1. William Broades and Ann Currie, (Philadelphia).
Oct. 20. Daniel Abel and Dorcas Molton, (Philadelphia).
Oct. 30. John Edwards and Mary Casto (Philadelphia).
Nov. 26. William Roberts and Aimey Kennart (Philadelphia).
Dec. 1. Benjamin Hodgdon and Elizabeth Heaseltan (Philadelphia).
Dec. 14. Isaac Saxton and Margaret Lafettra (Philadelphia).
Dec. 17. Charles Hockenhill and Elizabeth Burk (Philadelphia).
Dec. 25. John Moore White and Juliana Barton.
Dec. 28. Solomon Jones and Elizabeth Harman (Philadelphia).

1792.

Jan. 7. Richard Kearns and Mary Larky (Philadelphia).
Jan 11. Henry Spark, jr., and Rachel Landenberger (Philadelphia).
Feb. 9. Robert Mather and Susan Matson (Philadelphia).
Feb. 9. Thomas Pollard and Ann Britton (Philadelphia, at Germantown).
Feb. 20. Simon Brant and Catharine Bates.
March 18. David McKinney and Susanna Wiseman (Philadelphia).
March 27. Henry Shets and Lovice Carrier.
April 8. Caleb West and Sarah Shute (Philadelphia).
April 9. Valentine Shearer and Sarah Taylor (Philadelphia).
April 9. William Lardner and Ann Shepherd (Philadelphia).
April 15. James Husband and Ellina McGinnie (Philadelphia).
April 15. Jacob Ford and Catharine Ellis (Philadelphia).
April 15. Samuel Condon and Martha Garwood (Philadelphia).
April 16. Thomas Ruth and Elizabeth Brenneman.
April 16. Alexander Fleming and Rebecca Carter (Philadelphia).
April 25. Francis Patterson and Mary Steele (Philadelphia).
May 2. John Graham and Margaret Maybin.

May 21. Michael Welch and Catharine Wall (Philadelphia).
June 7. Cato Freeman and Catharine (colored) (Philadelphia).
June 14. Samuel Elliot and Margaret Maybin.
June 21. William Green and Martha McCalla.
June 23. Thomas Frederick and Belinda Oston (colored) (Philadelphia, at 6th and Pine St.).
July 4. George Black and Hannah Ross.
July 29. William Hughes and Margaret Amelia Coale.
July 29. John Collins and Catharine Vance (Philadelphia).
July 29. William Yard and Charlotte Schlosser (Philadelphia).
Oct. 4. John and Eliza (last names omitted) (Philadelphia).
Nov. 18. John Henry and Agnes Readeck.
Nov. 18. James Gaddes and Eleanor Bradburn.
Dec. 30. Tristram Thomas and Susan Geddes (Wilmington).
Dec. 24. Alex. Mode and Ann Irwin (colored) (Wilmington).

1793.

Jan. 3. James Paton and Ohloe Dove (colored) (Wilmington).
Jan. 12. Cadwal. Morris and Maria Sewden (Wilmington).
March 17. Andrew Colesbury and Margaret Alrich (Wilmington).
April 4. Thomas Cartwell and Margaret Perkins.
April 16. Joseph Waldin and Rebecca Tussey.
May 11. David Logan and Mary Long.
July 8. John Bradburn and Mary Churchman.
Aug. 4. William Malson and Mary Haynes.
Aug. 8. Isaac Richardson and Elizabeth Henderson.
Aug. 27. Moses Price and Margaret Swisher.
Aug. 31. James Boyd and Mary Jordan.
Sept. 26. James Rele and Ann Hanley.
Nov. 5. John Nagle and Elizabeth Kephart.
Dec. 3. John Bassler and Catharine Klabey.
Dec. 13. Jacob Oray and Rosana Boneman.
Dec. 23. Thomas Morrow and Susanna Forester.

1794.

Jan. 21. George Yeates and Elizabeth Burns.

March 12. Robert Campbell and Catharine Haymer.
 March 20. Isachar Coulson and Agnus Miles.
 March 25. Samuel Walter and Elizabeth James.
 April 1. Jacob Maulson and Elizabeth Morris.
 April 10. Robert Elton, jr., and Martha Guthrie.
 April 21. Richard (a mulatta servant of G. Ross, Esq.,) and Elizabeth Otley, a free woman.
 April 21. Seth Cranford and Mary Steel.
 April 21. Robert George and Mely Jackson (colored).
 April 22. Richard Dunlap and Hannah Shute.
 May 6. Barney Magolick and Mary McDonald.
 June 5. John Shanks and Mary Creton.
 June 14. Michael McFaddion and Catharine McFaddion.
 June 29. Pleasants Tolbert (a free negro) and Catharine, a slave to J. L. Simon.
 August 2. Henry Groom and Shela Blake.
 August 24. Benjamin Henry and Catharine Hoofnagle.
 Sept. 9. Nathaniel Peoples and Catharine Lerew.
 Sept. 9. Henry Kephart and Elizabeth Epley.
 Sept. 13. John Meloney and Mary Shay.
 Sept. 21. Moses Wood and Christina Plimker.
 Oct. 16. Adam Moore and Mary Kuhn.
 Nov. 4. Thomas Burns and Mary Stauffer.
 Nov. 13. William Harkins and Jane Cannon.
 Nov. 18. Samuel Twibett and Dorothy Harris.
 Nov. 26. David Kauffman and Margaret Maester.
 Dec. 11. Joshua Lowe and Martha Jenkins.
 Dec. 11. John McIlvaine and Isabella Barton.
 Dec. 30. Adam Rutter and Margaret Skiles.

1795.

Jan. 1. Samuel McSewdens and Hannah McGiddes (colored).
 Jan 1. Peter and Deborah Thomas (free negroes).
 Jan 14. Joakin Peterman and Elizabeth Foutz.
 Jan 24. Philip Snider and Sarah Dunn.
 Jan 30. William Graham and Jane Knox.
 Feb. 3. Joseph Dennison and Lydia Phillips.

Feb. 24. John Winters and Sarah Hastings.
 Feb. 27. Thomas Price and Ann Duhuw.
 March 14. John Lindeberger and Catharine Mayer.
 March 17. Bernard Combs and Elizabeth Shepherd.
 March 17. John Peters and Susana Raven.
 March 17. Edward Powel and Mary Butcher.
 March 31. John Singer and Catharine Kinsler.
 April 8. Peter Kinder and Eve Leaman.
 April 23. Arthur Travers and Elizabeth Ferree.
 May 11. Barney McGetty and Mary Green.
 May 17. William Bradley and Catharine Keller.
 May 18. Ire Corbin and Ann Green.
 June 12. John McCoy and Susanna Black.
 June 16. Robert Gamble and Elizabeth McGren.
 June 29. Philip Lutz and Catharine Shelleberger.
 July 31. Hugh Callahan and Elizabeth Crider.
 August 3. John McDowell and Jane McCausland.
 August 6. Joseph Brittingham and Catharine Gericht.
 August 8. Robert Robinson and Elizabeth Colter.
 August 14. Edward McBride and Grace Devir.
 August 20. Joseph Money and Mary Montgomery.
 August 31. Michael Burns and Margery Heagney.
 August 31. Henry Albright and Margaret Stauffer.
 Sept. 2. William Hamilton and Elizabeth Lervick.
 Sept. 7. Hugh Managh and Martha McGren.
 Sept. 10. David R. Barton and Catharine Graeff.
 Sept. 30. Nathan Webster and Rachel Sidwell.
 Oct. 13. James Wilcox and Mary Sheffie.
 Oct. 25. Christopher Fransiscus and Susan Shafer (free negroes).
 Oct. 25. Charles Carter and Ann Nicholson (free negroes).
 Oct. 25. Levi Johnson and Tabitha Ford (free negroes).
 Nov. 3. John Watson and Margaret Seyfert.
 Nov. 8. Christopher Nagle and Margaret Getz.
 Nov. 9. Hugh Lench and Eleanor Devir.
 Nov. 17. John Housekeeper and Catharine Westman.

Nov. 18. Patrick McDevit and Eleanor Lynch.
 Nov. 24. John Lemons and Mary Cooper.
 Nov. 24. Edward Molyneux and Margaret Lorseu.
 Dec. 7. John Haugy and Esther Hare.
 Dec. 11. John Cryder and Catharine Kule.
 Dec. 15. Matthew Wray and Catharine Stewart.
 Dec. 20. Jerry Maybury and Catharine Bowman (free mulattoes).
 Dec. 27. Moses White and Dinah Spencer (free mulattoes).
 Dec. 28. Abel Gibbons and Hannah Waggoner (free mulattoes).

1796.

Jan 12. John Harnor and Margaret Donaldson.
 Jan. 13. Robert Watt and Charlotte Rowe.
 Jan. 7. Jacob Shaeves and Catharine Johnson (colored). (at Wilmington).
 Jan. 23. James Miller and Ann (colored). Wilmington.
 Jan. 28. Abraham Planter and Hannah Grove.
 Jan. 30. George Keiss and Mary Lahn.
 Feb. 9. Aaron Buckley and Eleanor Maxfield.
 Feb. 12. James Carlisle and Anne Starr.
 Feb. 14. Robert Wiley and Jane McGrew.
 Mar. 28. John Brown and Jane Hanlin.
 Mar. 29. Jacob Johnson and Eve Bechtol.
 April 4. Andrew Selreit and Mary Coun.
 April 7. Jacob Stake and Mary Barber.
 April 11. David Reece (belonging to Joseph Rees) and Flora (belonging to the Widow Walraven).
 April 23. Barney O'Donald and Grace McAfferty.
 April 26. John Brazer and Margaret McGrew.
 April 28. Henry Witmer and Frances Musser.
 May 8. James McClelland and Mary Teary.
 June 2. Charles Hall and Elizabeth Coleman.
 June 9. Samuel Bench and Ann Townsley.
 June 13. James Lewis and Margaret Sands.
 June 13. Andrew Gillespie and Ann Johnson.
 June 15. Samuel Aiken and Martha Aikin.
 June 17. William Crawford and Sarah Fulton.
 June 18. Thomas Smith and Jennet Footman (free negroes).

June 23. Ralph Ryn and Mary Malson (free negroes).
 June 27. George Miller and Catharine Keiss.
 July 5. David Culbertson and Mary Stoneroad.
 July 14. Andrew Conner and Susanna Caseday.
 July 21. James Greer and Rebecca Park.
 July 31. Lewis Morford and Sarah Dougherty.
 Aug. 3. Moses Ferly and Rosana Bley.
 Aug 9. Joseph Evans and Elizabeth Hamaker.
 Nov. 11. Patrick Ivie and Margaret Walker.
 Nov. 24. Alexander Guilar and Margaret Greer.
 N. B. (There are no Records of Marriages from 1796 to 1827.)

1827.

Nov. 11. Ellis Hughes and Catharine M. Inderrnegh.
 Dec. 23. John Steele and Theodosia Morrison.

1828.

Jan. 23. Stephen C. Slaymaker and Susan Reigart.
 Jan. 29. Joseph Budd Myers and Maria H. Eberman.
 Feb. 19. Henry Rogers and Sarah Bethel Brien.
 April 20. Thomas Jefferies and Amelia Landis.
 June 5. James Baxter and Ann Ache.
 Oct. 9. James Fermen and Catharine Albright.
 Oct. 26. Isaac Brenniser and Magdalena Bicher.
 Dec. 16. Francis Rawle and Louisa Hall.
 1829.

Jan. 8. Rev. James May and Ellen Stewart Bowman.
 May 14. Boyd Forbes and Martha Arthurs.
 May 17. George Clark and Ann Anderson.
 Sept. 3. Ferdinand L. Spangler and Dela A. Wright.
 Oct. 13. William Baker Fahnestock and Maria Reigart.
 Dec. 2. Rev. Joseph Clarkson and Catharine Henderson.
 Dec. 31. Isaac Bowman and Hannah Musser.

1830.

April 25. William Lechler and Catharine Keller.
 Sept. 2. John Griffith and Francis Greenleaf.
 Nov. 4. Adam Ferree and Elizabeth Sheals.

Dec. 28. Isaac Overholtzer and Mary Landis.

1831.

Jan. 6. John McGowan and Catharine Nott.

June 5. Thomas Becket and Mary Keller.

1832.

May 10. John Stauffer and Eliza Winger.

Sept. 11. Thomas Francis Potter and Lydia Hubley Jenkins.

Sept. 27. Thomas Windle and Mary Souders.

Oct. 4. William Johnson and Mary Higgins.

Dec. 24. John Charles and Elizabeth Olds.

1833.

Feb. 5. Henry Cross and Rachel Trego.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

IX.

SHARPE-ELDER.

Thomas Sharpe and Margaret Elder married in the North of Ireland and came to Pennsylvania in 1746 or earlier. Margaret Elder was the daughter of a Scotch-Irish laird. They had sons:

i. Robert; came first to America and then went back for his parents, brothers and sisters.

ii. Alexander.

iii. Andrew; was killed by the Indians.

iv. John.

v. James.

There were five daughters. They settled in Newton township, Cumberland county, at an early date and took up lands at or near Big Spring. James Sharpe, son of Thomas, m. Mary Sterrett, and their children were:

i. Margaret; m. James Fullerton, and went to Mt. Jackson, Pa.

ii. Mary; m. Joseph Quigley.

iii. Nancy; m. ——— Wallace.

iv. Martha; m. in 1806 William McClelland.

v. Alexander; d. at the age of eighteen.

vi. Robert; m. Miss Robinson, of Mercer county, Pa.

vii. James; m. Miss McCune, of Cumberland county.

T. S. McC.

An Ancient Burying Ground.

[A correspondent sends Notes and Queries the following clipping, containing some records of the old Moravian ceme-

tary at Milton Grove, in Lancaster county. If, as stated, at the close of the article, there are tombstone records of the families mentioned, they will be of genealogical value. There is a chance for our antiquarians.]

Elisabeth Geophert, geboren 1724 verschied, d. 3 den May, 1795.

Rahel Stohler, geboren Friederick gebden, 30 April, 1730, verschied d. 28, März, 1792.

Verona Leitholtn, Geb. in September, 1703, in dea Schweitz, verschied d. 15 February, 1772.

Mar. Barb. Boreveenin, geb. d. 13 December, 1725, verschied d. 31 December, 1773.

Engela Attern war in der Schweitz geboren 1720, verschied d. 21 November, 1757.

Eva Delckerin, Geb. in October, 1700, in Wurtembergish, Ver'sch d. 8 February, 1763.

Anna Goepfert war in der Schweitz geboren 22 Dec. 1682 un verschied 11 April 1757.

Anna Rucksecker in war in der Schwweitz Geboren in Augu 1702, verschied 12 Febru 1751.

Hier Ruben Die Gebeine Der Selgen Diem In Der Hiesigem Gemine, Christinae Mewrerin Geb In Wurtembergaha d. 6 January 1718 Ruhet von Iher Arlet Seitz 17 Mar. 1757.

Johannes Kapp war Geboren in der sehweitz d. 28 Februa 1704, verschied d. 2 Novemb. 1757.

Aham Delcker Geb. in Wurtembergaha 20 Dec. 1721 verschied 7 Martz 1765.

Henrich Schweider geb. d. 30 April 1722 in der Pfaltz verschied d. 9 Janu 1767.

Oath Buchlern geb. d. 22 February 1792 verschied 210 January 1793.

M. Magd Borowda geb. d. 22 Oct. 1780 verschied 28 Mar. 1782.

Barbara und Engela Ettern, Zwilling kinder, Gebord und verschied 14 Sept. 1756. The last is translated in English as follows: [Barbara and Engela Ettern, twin children, born and died 14th Sept. 1756.]

Rebecca Delckern geb. d. 20 Oct. 1751 in der jersey verschied 13 Sept. 1767.

Barbara Frederick geb. d. 26 Mar. 1766 verschied 12 Sept. 1777.

Beata Rahzle Stohler geboren der 30 April 1737 verschied 9 Janur 1799.

Juliana Fridricken geb. Buhlerin d. 15 November, 1754, be Lütiz verschied, d. 30 May, 1804.

Anna Maria Stohler geboren den 3 Mars 1795, ensehliet den 27 den September, 1811.

Rahel Schetter eine geborne Fridrichen geb d. 22 Januar, 1776, verscheid d. 20 Janr, 1804.

Elisabeth Pfaltz geboren d. 26 Januar, 1749, verscheid d. 3 October, 1797.

Anna Elisabeth Hedrick geboren d. 15 Marz, 1715, verscheid d. 19 July, 1796. Age 80 yahr, monet and 13 tag.

Among the early pioneers whose mortal remains repose in this city of the dead not enumerated in the above are the Hunters, Banner, Sehner, Kopp, Baumann, Buehler, Bosanke, Bassoway, Kempty, Delcher, Moncier, Leyphoid, Casteen, Seil, Kuenzliens, Kuhnly, Borrow, Pelanz, Barner, Roesler, Borroway, &c.

THE STRAWBRIDGE FAMILY.

Col. Thomas Strawbridge, father-in-law of Gen. Daniel Montgomery, was a native of Chester county, Pa., born there in 1731. Little of his early life is known. He had reached middle life when the Revolution began. When trouble with England was threatened, he at once took a firm stand with the colonists and became one of the most ardent patriots. He was commissioned a captain by the Committee of Safety in May, 1776, and in July following became a member of the first constitutional convention. Soon after this he was appointed lieutenant colonel, and subsequently colonel, and was detailed to superintend the manufacture of arms during the closing years of the war. Shortly before the close of the Revolution he moved to Northumberland county on Chillisquaque Creek. His emigration was doubtless caused by his brother-in-law, Gen. William Montgomery, (whose sister Margaret he had married) who had settled on Mahanoy creek where Danville now stands. Where Thomas Strawbridge settled is in what is now Liberty township, Montour county. This was about 1784. There he established a tannery, one of the first north of Harrisburg, and engaged in farming. He and his wife were among the original founders and aided in organizing the old Chillisquaque Presbyterian church. August 17, 1791, he was commissioned an associate judge for Northumberland county, and served continuously until his retirement in 1798. Judge Strawbridge died September 13, 1814. His widow, Margaret Montgomery, survived him until March 19, 1842, dying at the remarkable age of 99 years and 10 months, having been born in 1742, in Chester county. It is related of her that she never suffered a day's sickness from the time of her marriage to that of her

death. Both are buried in the cemetery at Northumberland.

Colonel Strawbridge and wife had four children who reached maturity, viz:

i. Christiana; m. Gen. Daniel Montgomery Nov. 27, 1791; d. 1848, aged 77.

ii. Mary; m. General Giffin.

iii. Alexander; never married.

iv. James; m. Mary Dale, of Union county.

James Strawbridge and Mary Dale had issue:

i. Margaret M., m. James McCreight, of Union county.

ii. Ann D., m., first, Samuel Shannon, of Northumberland, and, secondly, William C. Lawson, of Milton, Pa.

iii. Thomas, m. Mrs. Elizabeth Dale, nee Miss Bossler.

iv. Thomas D., b. April 7, 1824.

Dr. Thomas D. Strawbridge, a distinguished physician and surgeon, was born on his father's farm in Liberty township, Montour county. He received his preparatory education at the Danville Academy; entered Princeton College in 1841, and graduated therefrom in 1844. Commenced the study of medicine in Danville with Dr. William H. Magill and finished under the direction of Dr. William Pepper, of Philadelphia. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in the fall of the same year and graduated in 1847, when he at once commenced the practice of his profession in Danville and continued until 1860.

On the breaking out of the Civil War Dr. Strawbridge, in 1861, entered the service as brigade surgeon and was assigned to duty in Western Virginia. He was soon after transferred to McClellan in the west, and was ordered to join the army of the southwest as medical director on the staff of General Curtiss. He served in various places afterwards, notably in the southwest, and at Vicksburg and Tennessee. Owing to ill-health he tendered his resignation, but it was not accepted. After further arduous service his health broke down and he tendered his resignation again, but it was not accepted. He was with Butler at Bermuda Hundred and under Grant. In October, 1864, he was captured in front of Richmond and was kept a prisoner in Libby until January 20, 1865. His services were varied, arduous and exacting in the field, camp and hospital, until he was mustered out September 4, 1865.

Returning to Danville he resumed the practice of his profession in the fall of 1867, confining his attention mostly to surgery. In 1872 he was elected to Congress,

but after serving one term he declined a re-election and resumed his practice.

Dr. Strawbridge married, first, in 1851, Emily F., daughter of William Agnew, of Philadelphia. She died in 1853, when in 1872—the day after his election to Congress—he married, secondly, Ellen V., daughter of Steuben Butler, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and granddaughter of Col. Zebulon Butler, of the Continental army, who commanded the Wyoming troops at the massacre.

The death of Dr. Strawbridge occurred only a few years ago. His widow survives.

JOHN OF LANCASTER.

THE EARLY FAMILY.

[The following address was prepared for the ninetieth anniversary of John Early, who celebrated that event in October last. Owing to the fact that it gives us considerable data relating to the Early family it has been considered proper to print it in Notes and Queries. The author of the paper is Mr. E. W. S. Parthemore, recording secretary of the Dauphin County Historical Society, to whom the people of this section are greatly indebted for his researches into the history, biography and genealogy of Dauphin county.]

Ladies and gentlemen, uncles and aunts, cousins and second cousins, even unto the third and fourth generations, the parent and relative of all, is here to-day, to whom we come to present our well wishes and congratulations on this, his ninetieth birthday anniversary, John Early, father to some a grandfather to others, a great grandfather to many who have come together to-day; and those who address him as Uncle John others as great Uncle John, and yet others as great-great Uncle.

But why, friends and relatives, should we commemorate a birthday anniversary, as they are of daily occurrence, yet the one we have to commemorate has long since passed the number of years of life spoken of by the Prophet David who said, "The days of our years are three score and ten; and if by reason of strength they be four score years," but our subject has exceeded it by ten years. We come not only to do reverence for the years of life he has attained, but to look upon a type of man that is fast passing away, that existed almost three generations ago. And how fitting it is for us to gather here in this autumnal season, and as we look over these hills through these valleys and to yonder mountain and then to our old friend and relative and what are we reminded of, age, decay.

Yonder hills are stripped of the wheat and oats of this season, the corn is already cut and schocked and soon will be ripe for the granary. Our beloved Father, uncle and friend has gone far down the western slope of life; those limbs that have borne his body for ninety years are unsteady; those feet having trod this old earth for nine decades are worn and foot-sore. That face has long since been furrowed by the plowshare of time, the cheeks that were once plump and rosy with the youth and cheer of manhood and active life, are now wasted and pale, and that whole form which goes to make up a robust man is now bent and stooped by the weight of ninety years, and with it all the hand of Him who rules the destinies of worlds and causes the sun to shine on the just and unjust alike has dealt well with you. Many, ah, very many, long before they have reached the years of this aged pilgrim, have gone through pain and suffering, with sight almost gone, with deafness, the power of mastication lost, homeless, childless, want and poverty.

David said: "I have considered the days of old, the years of ancient times." We are here to look back and not forward, as the only forward look we could take with this aged pilgrim would be forthelife beyond this world, as the chief of earthly hopes, ambitions and aims of one who enters upon his ninety-first birthday, are all gone, and where must he look to, save to the Beyond. As we have said, we must point toward the future; as Paul said, "For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved we have a building of God, an house not made with hands eternal in the heavens." So then we leave the future with you and go with you back of your years and consider the ways of old. I have no doubt on just such a beautiful day like this in the autumn month of October, the tenth day, in the year 1806, father John Early was born. But now how vast the change, no improved plows, hay rakes, thrashing machines, corn-shellers and the numerous improved farming implements. No steam cars, no canals, the mode of travel was then largely done on horseback, even the leather springs were only coming into use, followed then by the steel springs to make traveling more comfortable by vehicles, as most of the travel was done by horse-back. The public roads were not very numerous. No electric cars, telephone and telegraph. The great Conestoga wagons were not long in use to carry freight from the centers of business to the rural towns and communities.

When our venerable friend and relative was born the War of the Revolution was closed only twenty-three years previous and the recollections within the memory of the old people then living. George Washington, the father of his country, was only dead seven years. All the Presidents of the United States save three died during his lifetime. He lived during the three last and greatest wars of the country, that of 1812-14, with us frequently called the Baltimore war, the war with Mexico and the War of the Rebellion. We might go on at great length and recount what achievements have been made during the lifetime of our friend, but why continue, the period of time covered by the past ninety years is the history of the greatest achievements in science, art, literature, religion and morality.

We have with us to-day the descendants of our venerable sire and those of his brothers and their children, and now let us look backward again and see who his ancestors were, as we are largely interested in the past on this delightful occasion. Almost a century and a half ago, August 24, 1750, there landed on the shores of the Delaware River, at the town of Philadelphia, the ship "Brothers," commanded by Captain Muir, freighted down with 271 passengers, composed of men, women and children, and in this number was one Johannes Oehrle. He was a son of Thomas and Margaretha Oehrle. Thomas Oehrle, who was a son of Thomas Oehrle, school master and clerk of court, in Jensing, Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany. The father of Johannes, the emigrant, married February 25, 1710, Margaret Fensterlin, a daughter of Jacob Fensterlin, judge and treasurer of Jensing, Germany. She died February 8, 1735, which was fifteen years before he came to America. His father, Thomas Oehrle, was born 1687; died November 25, 1746, or four years before the son emigrated to America and no doubt this was the reason of his embarking for the new world, since his parents were both dead.

Johannes Oehrle's birth and death and marriages and number of children can be better told by giving the literal manuscript from his tombstone, which stands in yonder God's acre, within sight of the place where these festivities are being held, Old Bindnagle's Church, where sleep the bodies in death of every generation from the progenitor down to this time:

"Hier Ruhet
Johannes Oehrle,
War geboren den 9ten Janu,
A. D. 1724, und Starb den 10ten

September, A. D. 1796.
Sein Alter War 72 Jahr,
8 Monath und 10tag,
In den Estand Gebreden mid
Susanna Brubaren, den 10den April,
1753, had ein kind Gezeicht
Mid Regina Schlein, in dein
Estand gegeben den 10 Mertz,
1756 had 9 kinder Gezeicht."

When the emigrant landed on the shores of the new world it was a sparsely settled and unexplored country. He soon found his way to the place called Readingtown, now the city of Reading, where he found employment at his trade of carpenter, and like all Protestant emigrants from Germany, found a religious home, according to his teaching in the fatherland, for he was a follower of the great reformer, Martin Luther, at Trinity Lutheran Church. In the year 1752, the place of worship having been found too small, they agreed to erect a new house of worship when your ancestor, in connection with Peter Schneider, were elected to superintend the building. The following year he married Susan Brubaren, and they had only one child, Christian, b. January 13, 1754; d. April 23, 1803, the same year the present brick church at Bindnagle's was built. This Christian Early married Elizabeth Killinger, and they are the progenitors of the Earlys residing on the Manaday and Bow Creeks, and who are quite numerous in Hanover township.

He remained at Reading but a few years, when he removed to this place about the year 1754, and in connection with farming followed his trade. Having purchased this large tract of land, which was warranted to James Carothers by the Province of Pennsylvania, March 19, 1742, and consisted of 149 acres and which afterwards came into Johannes Oehrle's possession by right of James Carothers. The same tract was then given the owner to his son Daniel Early, and one of the considerations was to furnish his father yearly with two barrels of cider and half a barrel of whiskey. When Mr. Carothers took up the land he had as his neighbors John Bindnagle on the north, John Walker on the south and east, and the Swatara creek on the west. These neighbors, as well as the owner, save the one on the west—the creek—have long, long ago gone the way old Father Time directs.

Here the progenitor of the Early family continued to reside the balance of his days. The farm after Daniel's death was owned by William Early, the father of our ven-

erable friend, who continued in the ownership.

It was while residing here and some years after his location on this farm that Johannes was engaged in erecting a house in the vicinity of the location where Campbelltown is situate, and while going to his work one morning he discovered a swarm of bees in a hollow tree in a wood land which afterwards became his plantation. The discovery of this bee led to quite an episode. He desired to secure the honey that had been deposited in the tree, so he cut the tree down and secured a large quantity. On returning home in the evening from his day's labor and passing the place where he had cut down the tree he was approached by the owner of the land who demanded pay for the honey secured and for the trespassing he had done, which price was about as much as the land was worth. On arriving home the progenitor related the day's experience to his wife, and she, fearing a law-suit, and the costs incident thereto, proceeded to the owner and purchased his right to the tract of land and became the owner of this land warranted, and when John Early secured the patent for the same it was called Beetimes, which was granted to him December 3, 1774, consisting of 233 acres and the allowance of 6 acres for roads, etc., at the price of £662, 13s. 4p. At this time the country thereabouts was designated as the Barrens of Derry, and was settled and the land warranted to settlers from the North of Ireland who were of that pugnacious and aggressive class called in derision as Scotch-Irish and were the founders and worshipers at Derry Presbyterian church. Johannes Early lost his first wife by death in the year 1754, and he married the second time March 11, 1755, by Rev. Casper Stoeber, Regina Sichele, a daughter of Albright Sichele, b. September 23, 1710; d. April 23, 1783. They were the parents of John Early, b. July 31, 1757; d. December, 1811, and who m. September 4, 1777, by Rev. J. C. Stoeber, Margaretta Deininger, and they had among other children one John William Early, b. March 5, 1782; d. December 12, 1863; m. first, Catharine Hershey, dau. of Benjamin Hershey and Barbara Schmutz, and they were the parents of him whose birthday anniversary we to-day celebrate. Mr. Early was married the second time, January 31, 1816, to Christina Kreider, daughter of Rev. Martin Kreider and Catharine Schmutz, and hence 'Squire or William Early's wives were cousins and their surviving children are with us to-day, viz: Joshua Heister and Martin Garman Early, of Pakmyra;

Mrs. Christina Goetz, of Hanover, this county, and Daniel Seth Early, of Harrisburg, Pa., and the father of my wife.

Johannes Early sold his Beetimes farm to his son John, March 18, 1790, where he continued to reside until his death, when the same or the major portion of the plantation came into the possession of his son, Jacob Early, and a small portion fell to 'Squire William Early. That portion that Early owned was in his possession until his death, when the same was demised to his daughters Rebecca and Susanna, the wives of Augustus Cormany and Joseph Cormany.

Johannes Oehle's other children by his second marriage were:

John William; b. August 10, 1763; d. March 10, 1813; m. Elizabeth Molar.

Thomas; b. Nov. 4, 1767; m. Sabina Bohl.

Catharine; b. July 7, 1772; m. Michael Bradenbach.

Anna-Margaretta; b. Feb. 19, 1779; m. Peter Eisenhower.

All of these children located in Centre county, Pa., and the genealogy in some cases is meagre, while with that of John William or "der Wilhelm" is quite full and complete in MSS., but too long to tell here. This incident will no doubt interest you to hear related of him. In the year 1800 he became one of the Justices of the Peace for Potter township in Centre county. One of the first official acts he was called upon to perform was the uniting of two persons as one. He being of course somewhat inexperienced and bashful and in pronouncing them man and wife he did so "in the name of Almighty God and Judge Potter," the latter then the judge of the district.

William Early or 'Squire Early, as he was kindly and familiarly addressed by his neighbors as we have before stated, was married twice and had seven children with each wife, and as the story goes he always said that he treated both his wives alike. It is not necessary for me to speak of our friend's family as it is well known to you all; and in conclusion let me add, that the remaining days of our venerable sire and friend may be closed out in the language of the poet,

"So live, that when thy summons come to join
The innumerable caravan, which moves
To that mysterious realm, where each
shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not like the quarry slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained
and soothed

By an unfaltering trust, approach thy
grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his
couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant
dreams."

MARRIAGES.

St. James' Church at Lancaster.

VIII.

1833.

Feb. 5. Thomas Ward Veasey and Ann
Markley.
Feb. 28. William C. Lytle and Elizabeth
Grier.
April 18. David Nauman and Ann Rog-
ers (alias) Derridinger.
May 14. Henry Fellebaum and Mary
Sheaffer.
May 19. William Parsons and Mary Ann
Campbell.
Sept. 17. Henry R. Campbell and Sidney
Boyd.
Oct. 11. John Gunkle and Jane Rice.
Oct. 23. James Lytle and Rebecca Lytle.
Oct. 24. David Trout and Margaret Ly-
tle.
Dec. 8. Carpenter McCleary and Cath-
arine L. Danner.
Dec. 26. John Corker and Elizabeth
Strunk.

1834.

March 25. Thomas Furguson and Mar-
tha Hoay.
March 27. William Lytle and Caroline
Baty.
March 27. George McElroy and Cath-
arine Herr.
March 27. Andrew Trout and Isabella
Divine.
May 1. John Lingerfield and Catharine
Ruth.
May 27. William Brown Norris and Har-
riet Hall.
Sept. 4. George Lincoln and Mary Mor-
ris.
Sept. 18. Samuel Baillie and Christianna
Duchman.
Nov. 13. Charles Sheaff and Catharine
Pretzman.
Dec. 4. George Sanders Savary and Mary
Jane Thomas.

1835.

Jan. 29. Patrick McKinney and Mary
Hood.
July 2. John Ball and Jane Simpson.
Nov. 3. Isaac Hazlehurst and Caroline
E. Jacobs.

Dec. 22. James Bryson and Sarah Eck-
man.

1836.

Feb. 25. William M. Chamberlain and
Rachel Ann Pennington.
Feb. 29. William H. Burke and Annetta
Muhm.
March 19. Robert Johnson and Mary
Cost.
March 22. Thomas Nelson and Mary
Grier.
April 7. Thomas Neel and Catharine
Smith.
June 2. Charles Callihan and Susanna
Foss.
June 11. John Kirkwood and Lydia Fer-
ree.
June 28. Rev. Samuel Bowman and Har-
riet R. Clarkson, per Rev. James May.
Nov. 15. Beverly Robinson and Mary R.
Jenkins.

1837.

Feb. 9. Thomas McMichael and Adeline
Church.
April 25. Charles Gamberlin and Susan
Hill.
May 4. David Edwards and Rebecca An-
thony.
July 13. Phaeton Brown and Mintu
Savon.
Sept. 25. Jacob Ackerman and Anna
Steltz.
Oct. 5. Jacob Awater and Sarah Patter-
son.
Nov. 1. William B. Fordney and Ellen
Jenkins.
Nov. 7. Thomas Emlen Franklin and Se-
rena Angelica Mayer.
Nov. 16. George Reezer and Mary Ronk.

1838.

March 1. Charles Gillespie and Sarah
Ax.
July 5. Philip Miller and Jane Morton.
Nov. 7. Jacob Neff and Amelia Miller.
Dec. 4. Joseph Greer and Mary Fogle.
Dec. 20. Abraham Breneman and Ann H.
Reigart.
Dec. 26. William Buchanan and Mary
Quinn.
Dec. 27. James McLane and Sophia Lin-
deman.

1839.

Jan. 3. Martin Buckwalter and Margaret
Planck.
Jan. 13. William Smith and Mary Keith.
Jan. 31. Morris Griffeth and Elizabeth
Sparr.
May 8. John H. Albright and Elizabeth
Kauffman.
June 4. Lewis Heck and Caroline Wright.

June 18. Samuel Nocho and Harriet Butler.

June 20. David McClure and Jane McClure.

Dec. 29. Charles Brown and Susanna Hess.

1840.

Oct. 5. Hugh S. Gara and Sarah T. Buck.

Oct. 28. Henry Magraw and Emily Hopkins.

Nov. 26. Horatio Easby and Elizabeth Barton.

1841.

Feb. 8. Elias Rohrer and Maria Henrietta Myres.

April 15. Hugh Aikin and Jane Hoar.

May 6. Isaac Newton Lightner and Ann Hopkins.

Sept. 15. Abraham W. Russel and Louisa C. McLellan.

Dec. 4. James Mitchell and Catharine Ann Cunningham.

1842.

April 14. Charles C. Ihling and Mary Ann Jefferies.

June 13. George W. Markley and Sarah A. McNamee.

Dec. 21. Jacob Beecher and Susanna Andrews.

1843.

Feb. 2. Samuel Best and Ellen Potts.

Feb. 21. David Mumma and Lydia Detweiler.

March 2. Philip Campbell and Mary Gray.

March 15. Francis Hays and Catharine Bender.

March 26. John Flick and Elizabeth McCurdy.

May 16. George I. Diller and Mary Kreider (married by Rev. I. Diller).

Sept. 19. Thomas Potter and Sarah Jane Hall.

Nov. 23. Solomon Zarbaugh and Matilda Wirt.

1844.

Feb. 1. Lewis P. Pierce and Susan Kerr.

Feb. 13. Henry Glass and Mary Culbertson.

Feb. 13. Joseph B. Baker and Anne Hopkins.

March 7. Samuel D. Pettit and Henrietta A. Conner.

June 1. Amos E. Cochran and Barbara Sides.

July 18. George W. Sweigart and Martha Walton.

Sept. 17. Asa M. Hart and Susan B. Mayer.

Sept. 17. John Cox and Rebecca Lightner (by Rev. E. Y. Buchanan).

1845.

Feb. 4. Edward Shippen Hubley and Elizabeth Sabina Melvin.

Aug. 19. Francis Laaber and Susan Fahnestock.

Aug. 31. George W. Floyd and Sarah Ann Mills.

Sept. 9. Henry Wright and Georgianne Melvin.

Oct. 2. Samuel Greiset and Mary Johnston.

Oct. 21. Jacob Frantz and Ann Frick.

Oct. 21. Simon Hostetter and Mary Ann Frantz.

1846.

Jan. 18. Wilson Durnall and Margaret Lefevre.

Jan. 23. Jacob S. Haldeman and Caroline R. Hummel.

Feb. 3. Emanuel C. Reigart and Henrietta Reigart.

June 11. Samuel Diller and Elizabeth Hoover.

June 20. Edward C. Darlington and Emily Franklin.

Aug. —. John G. Barton and Maria Musser (by Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg, D. D.).

Sept. 3. James Tomlinson and Maria Hornberger.

Oct. 4. Archibald H. Maxwell and Barbara Hoover.

Oct. 8. William Mitchell and Lydia A. Kirk.

Dec. 1. Archibald Benine and Elizabeth Sylleberger.

1847.

Jan. 26. William O. Gilbert and Grace A. Barclay.

Feb. 26. Henry Brackbill and Maria Eby.

Aug. 8. William Kirkpatrick and Margaret Robinson.

Sept. 5. John Farrelly and Rosanna Quinn.

Nov. 24. Israel C. Hutchinson and Christianna Nieffer.

1848.

April 13. Harmany A. Smith and Angelica K. Eicholtz.

May 2. John Wilson and Susan Hoover.

June 8. John Emmons and Martha Evans.

July 5. John Philip Hiestor and Caroline Amelia Musser.

Oct. 2. Michael Hanlen and Anne Rosanne Messersmith.

Oct. 10. La Fayette Hiener and Anna R. Rogers.

Oct. 24. Amos F. Herr and Ann M. Frantz.

Nov. 14. David G. Dahleman and Caroline O. Carpenter.

1849.

March 27. Thomas M. Moor and Emmeline Ricker.
June 6. Isaac Diller and Ann M. Frey.
July 24. William Kautz and Margaret Emmet.
Aug. 30. Charles F. H. Campbell and Charlotte A. Nevins.
Sept. 18. William Wilson and Ann Cory.
Dec. 4. George Gildensleve and Jane Reynolds.

1850.

Jan. 31. Frederick Lorentz and Margaret Shufflebottom.
March 29. Samuel Hine and Elizabeth Rose.
May 8. I. Bowman Bell and Mary Eliza Hayes.
May 8. John B. Markley and Maria L. Frey.
May 14. John Pennock and Hannah Best.
June 23. John DeFrance and Mary Jane Smith.
Sept. 16. Alexander St. Clair and Mary Queen.
Oct. 1. James Magee Blackwell and Martha Maria Bryan.
Oct. 1. Tobias H. Miller and Charlotte Jeffries.
Oct. 15. Frederick Seeger Ellmaker and Maria E. Lightner.
Oct. 15. James R. Marion and Margaret King.
Oct. 16. James Lincoln Jones and Martha Ann McLellan.
Dec. 31. Joseph Clarkson and Mary Jane Simpson.

1851.

Jan. 23. Titus S. Emery and Annie Witmer.
June 5. Isaac Troup and Sarah H. McGonigle.
July 3. Thomas Knight and Sarah Hornberger.
Aug. 19. Charles Wilson and Ann King.
Sept. 16. Andrew Emmert and Ann Hershey.
Nov. 16. James Jeffries and Ann Royer.
Dec. 25. Henry B. Myers and Mary Reese.

1852.

Jan. 10. John M. Fluent and Maria L. Brooks.
July 28. Thomas H. McConaghy and Olive Kimes.
Sept. 16. James Tomlinson and Rebecca Jane Cohn.
Oct. 21. Joseph Gingerich and Catharine Sergeant.

Dec. 21. James N. Coyle and Susan Lewerp.
Dec. 22. Thomas Kenworthy and Ann Reilly.

1853.

Feb. 10. George I. Duff and Anna E. Vogdes.
May 10. William Russell and Mary Grace Mayer.
July 23. Jacob Koyle and Bridget Judge.
Aug. 3. Jacob Highstreet and Sarah Stanton.
Sept. 15. Jacob B. Miller and Fianna Feilermeier.
Sept. 18. Thomas Jefferies and Catharine Marzall.
Oct. 27. John A. Galbraith and Matilda Kerr.
Nov. 3. Richard Parker and Thomas A. Sedres.

1854.

Feb. 9. William Cosgrove and Ellen Milligan.
April 26. Joseph Wilson and Jane Hall.
May 3. John Able and Emmeline Davis.
July 4. William Griffith and Jane Reese.
Oct. 8. Lawrence Mathews and Ann Wilson.

1855.

Jan. 14. James Mooney and Elizabeth Cormeny.
June 28. Isaac N. Ellmaker and Emma Fahnestock.
Aug. 9. John Wilson and Ann Eliza Clinger.
Nov. 13. John Light Atlee and Katharine Brien Rogers.
Nov. 20. Robert Clarkson and Maria R. Lindsay.
Nov. 27. Thomas Taggart and Ann Graham.

1856.

March 5. Samuel H. Slaymaker and Anna C. Reigart.
March 27. Rev. Henry A. Coit and Mary B. Wheeler.
April 17. Thomas McGinnis and Sarah Powell.
June 25. Thomas Mack and Hannah Morrison.
Oct. 21. Henry A. Frink and Jane L. Hamersly.
Oct. 23. Dennis Marion and Margaret A. Smith.
Oct. 28. Nathaniel Trout and Susan Shultz.
Nov. 12. William P. Brinton and Susan M. Reigart.

OBITUARY.

Andrew K. Black.

On Thursday, April 15th, 1897, Andrew K. Black sank to rest at his home, No. 131 West State street. He had not been in robust health for several months, but more recently was better and his friends felt encouraged. He grew worse, however, a few days ago, heart trouble being complicated with dropsical affection.

Mr. Black was a man of kindly impulses and his cordial, sympathetic nature made him popular with everybody who knew his worth as a citizen and neighbor. He built many of the residences of Harrisburg and was always a loyal resident. Mr. Black was a man of strict integrity, upright in all his dealings, and straightforward and honorable in all his ways. His death will be sincerely mourned by those who have so long enjoyed his true friendship and appreciated his character as a citizen and man.

Andrew Krause Black was the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Krause) Black. He was born in Harrisburg, January 18th, 1825. After attending the public schools of the borough he learned the trade of bricklayer and builder, in which occupation he was engaged until 1892. He served in both branches of council and for several years was one of the inspectors of the county prison. He represented Dauphin county in the Legislature in 1871-2 and also in 1877-8. In December, 1891, he was appointed by President Harrison postmaster of Harrisburg. In 1849 he was married to Rebecca Irwin Clark, daughter of William and Maria Clark of Clark's Ferry, who survives him with several children.

The surviving children are Miss Emma H. Black, Alfred T. Black, former City Treasurer; Mrs. J. C. Harlackner, Mrs. David Hoover and Miss Amy Black. Mr. Black was a trustee of Grace Methodist Church and active in all its interests.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

X.

THOMSON.

Rev. William Thomson, who married Susannah Ross, daughter of Rev. George Ross, of Delaware, had children as follows:

i. Ross.

- ii. Gerhard.
- iii. Samuel.
- iv. William.
- v. Mary; m. Dr. Thomas Vesey, of Cecil county, Md.
- vi. Elizabeth; m. ——— Grier.
- vii. Sarah; m. Hon. James Hamilton, of Carlisle.
- viii. Susannah.
- ix. Jean-Ramsey.
- x. Catharine.

The inquiry is made: Which of the daughters m. Capt. Matthew Scott, of Shippensburg?

In "Ross of Delaware" (N. & Q. v.) it is stated that Elizabeth Thompson, daughter of General William Thompson, m. D'Happart. He was her first husband. She m. secondly Joseph Weidley, a lawyer in Westmoreland county. They had one son, who d. in infancy.

COLONEL CLAPHAM.

In Notes and Queries (No. vii), current series, Mr. T. J. Chapman, of Pittsburg, makes inquiry concerning Colonel Clapham, the builder of Fort Augusta. He is respectfully referred to the History of the West Branch Valley of the Susquehanna, pages 184-187, for a very full account of this remarkable man. There is little doubt that the builder of Fort Augusta, the "census taker" of Pittsburg in 1761, and the Clapham killed by the Indians on "Sewickley Creek," in May, 1763, was one and the same man. Judge Jasper Yeates, in visiting the ruins of Fort Duquesne, says, among other things, that he "remarked the grave of Colonel Clapham." From this I infer that he was buried near that old fortification.

J. F. M.

A MUSTER ROLL OF THE REVOLUTION.

Captain Samuel Cochran's Company

A true Return of Captain Samuel Cochran's company of the Fourth Battalion, Col. Robert Elder, as it stood at Middletown, August 12, 1777, in its march to Philadelphia:

Captain,
Samuel Cochran.
Lieutenant,
John Rutherford.
Ensign,
John Carson.
Privates,

Arthur Chambers, John Boyd,
Matthias Winagle, Philip Greiner,
George Lerue, John Olendennin,
Richard Fulton, John Riblet,
Thomas Brunson, James Rutherford,

Robert Chambers,
Roan McClure,
John Wonderly,
Christian Page,
Samuel Smith,
Andrew McClure,
William Murray,
John Rinek,
James McCord,
Abram Eagley,
John Maxwell,
Robert Harris, ser-
geant,
Henry Bader,

Philip Parthemer,
William Carson,
William McClure,
Thomas Smith,
Philip Ettele,
Conrad Bombaugh,
Martin Hemperly,
Peter Reigart,
Conrad Alleman,
Christian Roop,
John Mumma,
ser-Matthias Reigart,
corporal.

GENERAL ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

His History, Public Services and Sad Death.

I. Major General Arthur St. Clair, one of the central figures in the Revolutionary war, was born at Thurso, Scotland, March 23, 1734, and died in Westmoreland county, Pa., August 31, 1818. He came of a noble ancestry, dating back to Normandy. The story of his life and public services has been written many times, but in all the biographies and sketches that have appeared little has been said about his descendants. It is the design, therefore, in this sketch to speak of them more fully than of their illustrious ancestor; but before proceeding it is necessary to speak briefly of General St. Clair by way of introduction, so that the reader may clearly understand who he was, what he did, how he was treated and where and under what circumstances he died.

General St. Clair, after attending school at the University of Edinburgh for a short time, made his way to London and was indentured to study medicine under the celebrated Dr. William Hunter. His father and mother (Margaret Balfour) having died early, the latter in 1756, and the profession not being agreeable to his tastes, he purchased his time, and through the influence of friends he obtained a commission in the Sixtieth or Royal American regiment of Foot. His commission bears date May 13, 1757, so that he was only about twenty-three years of age when he entered the English army. On the 28th of May, 1758, he arrived in this country under Amherst, and in 1759, having been raised to the rank of a lieutenant, he was assigned to Wolfe's command and was present at the fall of Quebec. After the siege was raised, St. Clair obtained a furlough and visited Boston. He was also entrusted with despatches to General Gage, the English commandant in that city, and a relative of the young officer.

While staying in Boston, St. Clair met and became acquainted with Miss Phoebe Bayard, daughter of Belthazar Bayard and Mary Bowdoin, his wife, who was a half-sister of James Bowdoin, Governor of Massachusetts. She was also a first cousin to Mrs. Sir John Temple, the grandmother of Hon. Robert Winthrop, of Boston. That acquaintanceship ripened into love and finally marriage. The nuptial ceremony was performed in Trinity chapel, (Episcopal) Boston, by the Rev. William Hooper in May, 1760. With his wife he received £14,000, it being a legacy from her grandfather, James Bowdoin. This sum added to his own savings made St. Clair a man of wealth for the time and the brilliant prospect before him (see St. Clair papers, Vol. i, p. 6) influenced him to hasten the time when he should retire from the British army. On the 16th of April, 1762—two years after his marriage—he resigned his commission, after a service of nearly five years.

The young couple tarried four years in Boston, or until 1764, when St. Clair removed to Bedford, Pennsylvania, having secured employment as a surveyor and agent for the Penns to look after their lands. It is not stated whether his young wife accompanied him with her infant children on his first journey to the wilderness, but the presumption is that she did. The change to her must have been great to be transported from the gay society of Boston to the frontiers of Pennsylvania, where there was no society and a hostile Indian lurked in every bush.

While at Bedford, St. Clair was appointed prothonotary of the new county in 1771, and when Westmoreland was formed February 26, 1773, he was appointed to the same office in that county, because his interests laid there, and he was also commissioned a justice of the peace. He had taken an active part in the French and Indian war. General Gage made him commandant of Fort Ligonier, and for his services he was granted several thousand acres of land; and there in the beautiful valley of Ligonier he settled and commenced making improvements. While serving as a justice of the peace he arrested the celebrated Dr. John Conolly, the agent of Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, because he claimed the territory as part of the latter state. Dunmore, who was irascible and impudent, was very much incensed at the arrest of his agent and imperiously demanded the removal of St. Clair from office. John Penn peremptorily refused, saying, "St. Clair is a gentleman who for a long time had the honor of serving his Majesty in

the regulars with reputation," and "in every station of life has preserved the character of a very honest, worthy man." Penn closed by informing his Lordship that he had ordered St. Clair to arrest Dr. Conolly, and that he would not remove him, but that he thought his demand "not only unreasonable, but somewhat dictatorial."

When the mutterings of the Revolution began to disturb the country, St. Clair quickly identified himself with the cause of the colonists, and was one of the most enthusiastic advocates of liberty at the famous Hannastown meeting, May 16, 1775, and drew with his own hand the declaratory resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

From this time forth he was the advocate of colonial independence and the ardent friend of liberty. He was soon called into the service of the colonies, joined Washington, and was one of his trusted officers to the close of the struggle. He rose to the rank of a major general, was entrusted with many important and delicate duties, not the least of which was a member of the military commission which tried and convicted Major Andre. He spent freely of his own money in raising and equipping volunteers, and more than once came to the relief of Washington with funds to provide for the wants of his starving army. Having espoused the cause of liberty, he was a true and unflinching patriot, and never wavered in his devotion during the darkest days, but always entertained a sublime faith in ultimate triumph.

When General St. Clair returned home at the close of the war he found, on looking into his private affairs, that he was financially ruined. The mill which he had left in Westmoreland county for the benefit of the people, had been suffered to fall into ruin. He soon afterwards lost £20,000 on one piece of real estate alone, "and (see St. Clair papers, Vol. i, p. 116) the comfortable fortune, and the valuable offices, which were all his in 1775, and eight years of the prime of life were all gone—all given freely, and without a regret, for freedom and a republic."

In 1783, St. Clair was elected a member of the Council of Censors, a board provided for in the Constitution of 1776, with headquarters in Philadelphia. For several years anterior to this time his family resided in Pottsgrove (now known as Pottstown), Montgomery county, Pa., where he had purchased a house for their comfort, it not being safe for them to remain at Igonier during the war. This house, says a descendant, is still stand-

ing. When he was subsequently appointed Vendue Master of Philadelphia, he removed his family thither, and there some of his children attended school.

In the course of two years, or in 1785, St. Clair was elected a member of Congress, and February 20, 1786, he first attended that body as a delegate from Pennsylvania, and February 2, 1787, he was elected its president, and was, virtually, President of the United States, for Washington had not then been chosen. This was a high honor, as well as a recognition of his ability and patriotism. The Northwestern Territory (then embracing the present states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin) was organized by the passage of the historic ordinance of 1787, and on the 5th of October, of that year, St. Clair was chosen Governor by Congress. He did not solicit the office, but he was induced to accept it under the hope that it might enable him to repair his shattered fortune.

After receiving his instructions he set out for his new field of labor, and on the 9th of July, 1788, he arrived at Fort Harmar (now Marietta, Ohio), and was received with great honor amidst the thunders of artillery. He at once set about organizing a government for the territory, erecting new counties, and forming a judiciary. On the second of January, 1790, he arrived at Fort Washington, named Cincinnati, and organized the county of Hamilton. After visiting such portions of his territory as were accessible he returned to Marietta. In the meantime the citizens of Marietta gave special attention to the preparation of a house for the Governor, expecting that their town would become the permanent capital of the territory. In the winter of 1790, his son Arthur, and three daughters, Louisa, Jane and Margaret, with a colored woman, who acted as cook and housekeeper, came on and took possession. Mrs. St. Clair remained behind—probably at Pottstown, for her youngest daughter was married there as late as 1796—and there is nothing to show that she ever visited the territory.

Under the Constitution of 1790 St. Clair was induced to stand as a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania against Thomas Mifflin. It was deemed a great honor to be the first Governor under the new Constitution, and the campaign was quite exciting; but as St. Clair already held the governorship of a territory, and was out of the State most of the time, Mifflin was elected by a large majority, and was re-elected twice afterwards.

The Indians of the Northwest were un-

easy and hostile. St. Clair held a number of treaties with them, but still they were unsatisfied and threatened war. Many delegations came to Marietta for the purpose of conferring with the Governor, and notwithstanding he made every effort to appease them, still he failed. He then proposed to organize an army to invade their country. His project being approved by Washington he was appointed commander-in-chief (March 4, 1791) and ordered to proceed. He did so, marched into their country at the head of a strong army, but unfortunately on the morning of November 4, 1791, he was attacked by a large force and sustained a crushing defeat and complete rout, with great loss. He soon after resigned his commission as commander-in-chief of the United States Army and devoted his whole attention to the business of the territory. Matters ran along until January 2, 1802, when, owing to political intrigue, he was removed from the governorship by President Jefferson and retired to private life. The latter years of his civil career were stormy, but a political cabal finally triumphed. He served for fifteen years as governor, and when he retired he was sixty-eight years old.

Returning to his home in Westmoreland county, he found that his splendid fortune was gone, his improvements were in ruin, and remorseless creditors hounded him at every turn. The outlook was gloomy indeed. Although he had advanced thousands of dollars to aid his country, in the hour of her greatest distress, a deaf ear was turned to his appeals for assistance. In some cases the statute of limitation was plead, in others informalities in the making up of accounts were taken advantage of to defer settlement. At last the sheriff seized all his property and it was ruthlessly sacrificed under the hammer, and he was reduced to want, and found himself without a roof to shelter his head!

In the hour of his greatest distress his eldest son, Capt. Daniel St. Clair, came to his relief and purchased a piece of land on Chestnut Ridge, about five miles west of Ligonier, and thereon a rude log house was erected, in which he took refuge. It was a bleak and barren spot, and as the public road leading to Pittsburg passed his humble house, he obtained license to keep an "ordinary," that he might gain a few dollars to sustain himself and family. It was a sad ending of a grand, magnificent and noble career down to the ill-fated morning of November 4, 1791, when his brilliant star was obscured by defeat, and

thenceforth it gradually declined in lustre until the fateful day when he sat down on Chestnut Ridge a grand and heroic character like Marius amid the ruins of Carthage. His favorite daughter, Mrs. Louisa Robb, shared his fortunes and cheered his remaining days. Dr. Frank Cowan, of Greensburg, in the opening stanzas of his thrilling poem entitled "St. Clair," thus pictures the hero in his lonely home on the ridge:

Alone in the primeval wood,
Upon a mountain's ragged crest,
The proud and brave old soldier stood,
And watched the sun sink in the west.

Before him lay Westmoreland's wealth,
Enpurpled with the evening's blaze;
Her hills like glowing cheeks of health,
Her vales vast depths of rudy haze.

And at his feet a burning stream,
The limpid Loyalhanna sped,
Reflecting back the fiery gleam,
And flaming crimson overhead.

His brow was black with sullen thought,
His eye was fixed and glazed and dim,—
Ah, would to God they were forgot,
The memories that haunted him!

Here he spent his last days; and had it not been for a few philanthropic friends he oftentimes would have suffered. Many strangers called on him as they passed over the highway. Hon. Eliza Whittlesey saw him in 1815, as he and three friends were journeying from Ohio to Connecticut, and left his impressions of him in these words:

"I proposed that we stop at his house and spend the night. He had no grain for our horses, and spending an hour with him in the most agreeable and interesting conversation respecting his early knowledge of the Northwestern Territory, we took our leave of him with the deepest regret.

"I never was in the presence of a man that caused me to feel the same degree of esteem and veneration. He wore a citizen's dress of black of the Revolution; his hair clubbed and powdered. When we entered, he rose with dignity, and received us most courteously. His dwelling was a common double log house of the western country, that a neighborhood would roll up in an afternoon. Chestnut Ridge was bleak and barren. There lived the friend and confidant of Washington, the ex-Governor of the fairest portion of creation. It was in the neighborhood, if

not in view of a large estate near Ligonier that he owned at the commencement of the Revolution, and which, as I have at all times understood, was sacrificed to promote the success of the Revolution."

Another great annoyance to General St. Clair in his old age, was the constant abuse and misrepresentation to which he was subjected by his enemies, regarding the ill-fated expedition. And although a committee of Congress investigated the affair, and reported that he was not to blame, still this did not silence the calumnies which were constantly kept in circulation. This induced him, only six years before his death, (when in his 79th year,) to publish a book* giving a history of the expedition. It is a candid and interesting work, but at this time it is almost impossible to secure a copy.

General St. Clair, although broken-hearted and cast down, always maintained his dignity, and was proud to the last. Says Dr. Frank Cowan, after explaining his poem: "Toasted at a militia muster as the 'brave but unfortunate St. Clair,' he drew his sword in an instant, and would have slain the offender, Findley, the first Congressman of Westmoreland, had the words not been retracted; he was not to be complimented and commiserated in a breath; not he, indeed, whose achievements in the service of England and America, in peace and in war, were deserving of glory without a compromising stain!"

The end soon came. Gen. Arthur St. Clair died from injuries sustained by being jolted from his wagon while on the way to Youngstown, to procure supplies for his family. The accident occurred some time during the afternoon, and when found he was lying insensible in the road and his faithful horse was standing near by. He was carried to his house and everything possible was done for him, but he never recovered consciousness, and passed away August 31, 1818, aged eighty-four years, five months and eight days.

He was buried with military honors in the cemetery at Greensburg, and in after years the Masonic Society erected a plain sandstone monument over his grave which bears this significant inscription:

"The earthly remains of Maj. Gen. Arthur St. Clair are deposited beneath this humble monument, which is erected to supply the place of a nobler one due from his country."

On the reverse side the inscription reads: "This stone is erected over the bones of their departed brother by the members of

the Masonic Society resident in this vicinity."

But the "nobler one" has never been raised, and there lies the dust of a patriot who was the most ungratefully treated by his government of any man who ever fought in Revolutionary times.

His wife, Phoebe Bayard, borne down by the crushing weight of grief and sorrow, survived him only eighteen days, when she passed away and was laid by his side. She was a matron of the Revolution of heroic mould, and was called on to endure great suffering, which she bore with sublime fortitude until crushed by grief. And the Daughters of the American Revolution could perform no more graceful and patriotic act than by erecting a monument to her memory.

The State of Pennsylvania, it is true, granted St. Clair a small annuity, and thirty-nine years after his death Congress did something for his heirs, but they never received a tithe of what the gallant soldier sacrificed to aid Washington in carrying on the war for independence. How much more honorable it would have been to have recognized his claim while living and made his last days comfortable, instead of doling out a small sum long after he had moulded into dust.

General Arthur St. Clair and Phoebe Bayard, his wife, had issue, few of whom are known to the present generation. They were:

2. i. Daniel, b. 1762, in Boston; m. Rachel Shannon, February 8, 1791, and d. February 18, 1833, in Montgomery county, Pa.

ii. John-Murray, b. 1764, in Boston; m. Jane Parker in 1783. She was from Allegheny county, and had one son named Arthur, who d. unmarried. The date of her death is unknown. Murray, who d. in 1844, and is buried at Ligonier, is supposed to have been named after Gen. John Murray, who served under Wolfe at Quebec. He was the Fourth Earl of Dunmore and an intimate friend of the elder St. Clair.

iii. Margaret, b. 1766, at Boston; d. unmarried; date and place unknown; probably at Ligonier, Westmoreland county.

3. iv. Elizabeth, b. 1768, probably at Bedford, Pa.; m. first, Capt. John Lawrence, at Pottsgrove, Pa.; and secondly, Gen. James Dill. Died at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, in 1825.

4. v. Arthur, jr., b. 1771, probably at Ligonier; m. Frances Stall, and d. at Cincinnati, Sept. 26, 1820.

5. vi. Louisa, b. September 24, 1778, probably at Ligonier or Hannastown, in Westmoreland county, Pa.; m. Samuel Robb in 1796, and d. May 27, 1840.

vii. Jane, b. 1774, probably at Ligonier; m. Samuel W. Jervis in the Perkiomen Episcopal church (see vol. ix, Pennsylvania Archives, p. 176, Second Series), near Pottsgrove, December 25, 1796. Mr. Jervis is said to have been a lawyer by profession and lived near Paoli. They had one daughter named Phoebe. Mrs. Jervis d. September 17, 1857, in her 81st year, and was buried in the Presbyterian graveyard at New Alexander, on Loyalhanna creek, Westmoreland county. When her husband d. is unknown. Her daughter, Phoebe (surname Jervis), m. Dr. David Baldrige; he d. suddenly in the west and his widow d. at Blairsville. They had issue (surname Baldrige):

1. William; m. Miss Hill.
2. Charles; m. first, a daughter of Robert Ramey, Esq., and, secondly, Miss Hill, a sister of his brother William's wife. Descendants live in Indiana county, Pa.

But the people have held the name of the Revolutionary hero in grateful remembrance. The following States each have a St. Clair county: Alabama, Michigan, Illinois and Missouri.

In the way of post offices his name has not been overlooked. Each of the following States has a St. Clair post office: Alabama, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Iowa and Virginia.

Townships, too, have been liberally named for him. There is one in Butler county, Iowa; Jewell county, Kansas; Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, the home of his sorrows.

Then as to St. Clair villages, there is one in Schuylkill county, one in Beaver county, and one in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. And in Belmont county, Ohio, there is a St. Clairsville.

The St. Clair river forms the outlet for Lake Huron, and finally falls into Lake St. Clair. On the river we have St. Clair city, Michigan. There may be more places named after him in the United States, but the foregoing will suffice to show that his name will not soon be forgotten.

JOHN OF LANCASTER.

A Narrative of the Manner in which the Campaign against the Indians, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-one, was Conducted under the Command of Major-General Arthur St. Clair; together with his Observations on the Statements of the Secretary of War and the Quartermaster General, Relating thereto; and the Reports of the Committee to inquire into the Causes of the failure thereof. Taken from the files of the House of Representatives in Congress Philadelphia: Printed by Jane Aitkin, No. 71 North Third street, 1812. 8vo, pp. xix., 273.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

XI.

MARR FAMILY.

Among the pioneers of Turbutt township, Northumberland county, was the subject of this brief sketch. Joseph Marr was born June 16, 1760, in Northampton county, this State. Nothing is known of his ancestors. He married Susannah Frampton, of the same county, who was born April 27, 1754. Mr. Marr and his wife removed to the West Branch, where, in 1792, he had purchased 379 acres of land from the widow of the celebrated Turbutt Francis. This land was a part of a large tract owned by Francis, and laid north of the present borough of Milton. He paid at the rate of four pounds, Pennsylvania currency, per acre for it. In 1793 Mr. Marr settled on his purchase and engaged in farming, but did not live long, as he died September 3, 1798, in the 47th year of his age. His widow survived him until December 27, 1826. They left six children, viz: Mary, who married Robert Martin; Hannah, who became the wife of William Hull; David, who died February 14, 1819; William, who died December 18, 1823; Joseph, who died October 6, 1804, and Alem, who graduated from Princeton College in 1807, studied law and was admitted to the bar at Sunbury, November 23, 1809. He became prominent as a lawyer and politician. In 1829 he was elected to Congress, and again in 1831.

Of the daughters of Joseph and Susannah Marr, Hannah married William Hull, January 12, 1797. She was born March 23, 1777, and was about sixteen years old when her parents settled near Milton. William Hull, her husband, was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, July 17, 1771, and settled at Milton in the last decade of the eighteenth century. They became the parents of fourteen children, only nine of whom reached maturity. Mr. Hull died

in 1828, and his widow survived him until February 10, 1858, when she died in the eighty-first year of her age. Of their nine surviving children, Thomas R., the youngest son, (born February 19, 1815) entered Lafayette College, and subsequently read medicine under Doctors James S. Dougal and William McCleery, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1838. He became eminent in his profession, and died at Milton, May 25, 1886. He married Elizabeth McCormick, and they had seven children; the only daughter, Margaret, the eldest, and six sons.

CAPITOL HILL

And the Ridge in the Long Ago.

Paper Read Before the Dauphin County Historical Society, on its 38th Anniversary.

The most conspicuous feature in the original topography of Harrisburg was the elevation known in after years as "Capitol Hill" and "The Ridge."

Endeavoring to recall the base lines of this rise by viewing a map of Harrisburg (1876), it may be described in general terms as: Beginning northwest of the town and continuing southeast along the line of Third street to Strawberry alley; along this alley to Fourth street; thence to Walnut street; through Tanner's alley toward the line of Fifth street; thence northward in the direction of Cowden and Wallace street, continuing northwest of the town.

This high ground comprised three sections, viz: From Walnut to Pine street it was open and was the site of the State Arsenal; from Pine to North street, the Capitol grounds; from North street westward it was farm land, having a narrow lane on the top of it, and through which the Harrisburg cow-owners reached their pasture fields.

The water-shed of this Ridge, along its slopes, was carried off by runs emptying into the Susquehanna river on one side, and into Paxtang creek on the other. These natural conduits, however, were not of sufficient depth to entirely drain the ground through which they flowed, and as a consequence these fields were always swampy.

On the slope toward the river, in a field owned by Joel Bailey—perhaps near what might now be the intersection of Boas and Two-and-a-Half streets—there was a large pond, surrounded by huge willow trees, where we boys always had nice skating-ice in winter. This pond was a

receptacle for surface drainage, while it was also a source of the shallow run flowing toward the town.

Coming down in the open fields, and parallel with Third street, it passed through culverts underneath North and State streets about midway between Third and the Roman Catholic church. State street had been leveled up perhaps eight feet above the natural surface.

No doubt my old schoolmates of the "Partridge Military Institute," still living, will remember an incident of 1848, associated with the then vacant low ground bounded by North, Third, State streets and Willow alley. Captain Partridge's instructions, in the science of fortifications, by the building of miniature defenses—ramparts, bastions ditch, covert-way, glacis, etc.—about an imaginary city, and how we used the water of this run by turning it into our ditch! The thing was complete, according to our knowledge, and I have not forgotten it.

Passing South street, this run reached John Zinn's tannery, on the southwest corner of Raspberry alley and Pine street. Here it was intercepted and disappeared, in some way, (I know not how) but I remember its empty bed extending diagonally through the opposite square to Cranberry alley and Second street. From this point—as I learned of it in my boyhood—it pursued a left diagonal course toward the river; crossing Locust street at River alley—where the depression of grade marking its course was quite distinct—and thence along this alley to the site of Greenawalt's tannery, located midway between Walnut and Locust streets, now occupied by the residence of the late William Calder, through which it ran and emptied into the river.

Here the run, which was but a foot or two below the surface up at Bailey's pond, had descended gradually until it was now at the bottom of a deep ravine, which indented the river bluff on Front street just west of Walnut. This ravine (which many still remember) was, in the early history of Harrisburg, a complete obstacle to the use of Front street, until subsequently it was crossed by a stone bridge. Before this time, my grandfather, Jacob Bucher, living at Front and Market streets, and who had his garden-plot at Front and Cranberry alley, was obliged to do his going there by way of River alley, to get around the ravine.

The northern slope of the Ridge, toward the canal, was much less gradual than the southern. Its water-shed did not as-

sume the form of a stream until it reached North street, or beyond.

Passing through marshy ground and a culvert underneath East State street (corresponding to that on West State street) it reached a large garden lot at the northwest corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, where John Oeler utilized it for irrigation in raising his famous celery and other truck.

Here the run crossed Walnut street, under a plank covering, and continued through the yard of a glue factory which stood adjoining the Lancasterian school house—(fragrant juxtaposition!) but I recall nothing of it any further. Most probably it now took the shape of a sewer and was run under the canal at Market street; whence (as I recall) there was a surface outlet to Paxtang creek.

The Ridge proper, beginning at Walnut street, was an open common, to the line of Pine street, where the Capitol grounds began. From the corner of Third and Walnut, a boardwalk extended diagonally to a gate entrance near the buildings, and this walk was used by nine-tenths of the legislators in reaching their hotels.

Beside the boardwalk, the State Arsenal occupied the highest point of this common—backing against the line of High street (as this part of Fourth street was then called) and fronting opposite Locust street.

The Arsenal was a brick structure with white trimmings, consisting of an oblong two-story centre and two one-story square side buildings—a gunsmith and a blacksmith shop—connected with the centre by a wall. The roofs were pyramidal. It was of little practical service; the only actual military use ever made of it was as a barracks for soldiers of the State called to Harrisburg during the famous and bloodless campaign in December, 1838, known as the "Buckshot War."

The ground between the arsenal and Walnut street had been largely dug away, thus leaving the Arsenal on an abrupt overlooking bluff which afforded the boys a steep grade for coasting in winter time.

This Capitol common seemed to belong to everybody having use for gravel and loam sand, and consequently it was full of gravel pits and sand holes in all directions. Along Walnut street, opposite Dewberry alley, Philip Cline had a hay scale, and in after years the Citizen Engine company built their house, fronting on Walnut street, at the end of the boardwalk.

No tree or bush grew on this wild waste, and notwithstanding the meagreness of its pasture and its rugged surface, the town cows and the boys had other

uses for it. Between the Arsenal and the Capitol grounds, there still remained sufficient of the original surface-level to make it a good location for the itinerant circus, military drills and ball games.

The Capitol grounds proper were enclosed on three sides within a fence consisting of a brick wall three feet high surmounted by a cast-iron paling of about the same height. On the rear (Fourth street) side was a planed, high post-and-rail fence, painted white. A double road-way gate, and two for pedestrians, all hung on stone column posts, stood at the head of the boardwalk; and the same also in front, at State street. Single gates were located in the corner at Pine street, and at the centres along North and Fourth streets.

The grounds were laid out with gravel walks, and planted with trees and evergreens; there being no forest trees among them, or any trees of considerable growth. I presume none were there originally. Two large willows occupying the southwestern corner, were planted by Francis R. Shunk when he began official life as a clerk in one of the departments; they had matured, and were on the decline before he ended his almost continuous official service—resigning as Governor, and dying in 1848.

The excavation of North street through the Ridge, and the reduction of Fourth street to grade, along the rear of the Capitol grounds, was done when it became necessary to clear out a level space on which to locate the first—"William Ayres"—reservoir, which was constructed in the latter half of 1840. This operation, which was done by Michael Burke, John Hagan and William Willis, left the northwest section of the grounds eight or ten feet above the street level; and the material removed was put into the reservoir banks.

Located on North street, above Third, was the Methodist graveyard, partly on ground wanted for locating the reservoir. Consequently this was removed to a further site out the Ridge lane, which terminated at Rely's woods. Subsequently it was taken from this second location—probably to the cemetery.

The two outlets of the town westward were by Second street and a road along the canal. The lane on the Ridge and another extending the outlet of Third street, were only conveniences for access to the neighboring fields. Of course this land was devoted wholly to agricultural purposes, and was principally owned by General Forster, Joel Bailey and Dr. Rely. Before it was broken into town

lots, I remember several fox-chases, the fox being turned loose in the rear of the Capitol, always ran for the mountains. We boys, too, had fine nutting on Ridge lane and in Reilly's woods at the further end of it.

At this time, I may record, there were no buildings of any kind on State street in front of the Capitol nearer than the Roman Catholic church, and none west of North street on this line of Willow alley. There were a few on the north side of Second street, west of North street. Front, North and Second streets were boundaries of a long-sided triangular lot, the apex of which reached to about the present Herr street, then Hammon's lane, where on the river bank grew a cluster of stately buttonwood trees. Just beyond these along the river was a miserable settlement called "Hardscrabble"—where the elder William Jennings also had an iron foundry.

Behind the Capitol, the houses on Fourth street reached to the line of Pine street. From this point a "ragged edge" of indifferent structures—except a brick church of the colored folk at the end of Tanner's alley—extended over rough ground, diagonally, to Canal street, at the foot of State, where Henry Antes' warehouse (the outermost building) stood along the canal. Here also was a bridge that led to Porter's furnace and the cemetery. At the northeast corner of North and Fourth streets, William Morrison, a scale maker, had a shop and brick residence perched high on the original level—the only buildings west of East State street.

The time covered by the foregoing reminiscence should be placed at fifty to sixty years ago. As I have not seen anything done in the way of improvement upon the localities described since the commencement of war-times, I suppose a very great change has been wrought. I have told nothing to the companions of my boyhood which they did not know, but I write for others who shall come after us.

GEORGE BUCHER AYRES.
Philadelphia.

THE ST. CLAIR FAMILY.

II.

Captain Daniel St. Clair—His History, Wife and Family.

II. Capt. Daniel St. Clair, eldest son of the illustrious General St. Clair, of the Revolution, was born in Boston in 1762. He received as good an education as the

times and the disturbed condition of the country afforded. When quite small he accompanied his parents to Western Pennsylvania, and spent his boyhood days at Bedford, Fort Ligonier and Hannastown. Those were stormy times and frontier life was exciting and full of adventure. When Westmoreland county was organized, February 28, 1773, Hannastown was the seat and so remained for several years. The father of our subject—Arthur St. Clair—was clerk of the courts and a justice of the peace under the Penn regime.

When his father was called into the service of the colonies it was not long until Daniel St. Clair was commissioned an Ensign in the Second Pennsylvania Battalion. His commission bears date September 20, 1776. His father was then a Brigadier General in the Continental Army, and it was very likely that the appointment was secured through his influence, so that his son might accompany him in the field. On the 1st of April, 1777, the young officer was promoted to First Lieutenant in the Third Regiment, Pennsylvania line, and served until the 17th of January, 1781, when he was retired. He saw much hard service and participated in a number of engagements. He was in his sixteenth year when he entered the army and had only passed nineteen when he left it.

During the closing years of the Revolution the family of Gen. Arthur St. Clair lived at Pottsgrove (now Pottstown), Montgomery county, for the records show that about 1779 he purchased a house there from Samuel Potts, for which he paid \$6,700 in Continental money. Here the family doubtless lived for several years, as it was not safe for them in Westmoreland county or in the wake of the moving armies.

February 3, 1791, in St. James Protestant Episcopal church, Perkiomen, Capt. Daniel St. Clair m. Rachel, daughter of Dr. Robert Shannon and granddaughter of Dr. Dewees, of Montgomery county. The ceremony took place in this church because General St. Clair and his family were Episcopalians. At the time of his marriage he was in his twenty-ninth year. In the meantime, however, he had studied law and was admitted to practice, and, on account of his parents' residence in Montgomery county and marriage ties, he was induced to settle there. His place of residence was near Norristown and there he and his wife passed their lives. For many years he served as a justice of the peace and also as United States Collector of Excise. When the war of 1812

broke out—although he was then fifty years old—he was active in raising a company, which he commanded for a short time. The records in the War Office, Washington, do not show that he was mustered into the service, but the traditions of the family are that he was prepared to be mustered on call. He inherited the patriotic spirit of his illustrious father, and like him he was illy requited for his devotion to the cause of liberty and independence.

Capt. Daniel St. Clair died February 18, 1833, at the mature age of seventy-one years and was buried at Evansburg, in Lower Providence township, Montgomery county. His wife had preceded him twelve years, dying October 15, 1821, at the age of fifty-one. They had issue:

i. Arthur, b. Dec. 16, 1791; m. Sarah Litzwater and d. in 1876, aged 85. No issue.

ii. Sarah, b. 1793; d. young.

iii. Phoebe, b. August 15, 1794; m. David Boyd and had:

1. Robert; d. unm. in 1827.

2. Rachel; d. in infancy.

3. David; b. Jan. 29, 1824; d. Aug. 15, 1882. He married, June 23, 1869, Alida Visscher Knickerbocker, and they had issue: Arthur St. Clair Boyd, who d. young, and David Knickerbocker, Lawrence Visscher, Phoebe Aurelia, Alida May and Rowland Carlisle, all five of whom are now living in Philadelphia under the surname of Boyd.

Mrs. Phoebe Boyd, grandmother of the above, d. in 1887, aged 93.

iv. Sarah, b. 1796; d. young.

v. Robert, b. 1798; studied law and d. soon after his father, unm.

vi. William, b. 1800; d. young.

viii. Sarah, b. 1801; d. young.

viii. Margaret, b. 1808, u. (apt. Richard A. Eddey and d. about 1870. She left two children (surname Eddey), who are now living near St. Louis.

ix. James, b. 1806; d. August 11, 1842. He m. Julia Eddey, of the Island of Barbadoes, and they had issue:

1. Rachel, b. 1841; m. first, William Jacoby; secondly, James Miller, and resides at Summeytown, Montgomery county, Pa. The Jacoby family were the first manufacturers of gun powder in that part of the country, one of their mills having been erected in 1780. Mr. Miller now uses the same mill and carries on the business.

2. Julia Eddey, b. 1842; m. the Rev. John Sedenham, of Delaware.

x. Mary, b. 1807; d. young.

xi. Rachel, b. 1810; d. young.

xii. Louisa, b. 1811; m. a Mr. Ferguson, of Westmoreland county, Pa., and d. without issue.

xiii. Daniel, b. 1813; d. young.

xiv. Jane, b. 1815; d. young.

It may be mentioned as a singular fact, that out of this large family, only one son (James), and two daughters, had issue; and Mrs. Rachel Miller, of Summeytown, two cousins, living near St. Louis, and the Boyd family are the only surviving descendants of Capt. Daniel St. Clair.

JOHN OF LANCASTER.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

XII.

WHEN WAS IT?

The writers on our early history, with only one exception that I know of, say that the battle of Braddock's Field began at about 1 o'clock P. M. The solitary exception is no less an authority than George Washington. In Scribner's Magazine for May, 1893, is published what appears to be an authentic paper prepared by Washington. He therein states that the attack upon Braddock's column began "about 10 o'clock," in the forenoon of course. This is a most remarkable discrepancy. Washington was present, and ought to know; he was a truthful man, and any statement of his is entitled to the greatest respect. What can be made of this? The earlier hour as given by Washington would meet certain difficulties of the case that have always been unexplainable otherwise. For example: The French and Indians left Fort Duquesne about 8 o'clock A. M. They were in a great hurry, as they desired to dispute the crossing of the Monongahela with Braddock's force; the distance was only about seven or eight miles; they carried nothing but their muskets and side-arms yet they failed to reach the place in time, and met the English advance a mile from the river. Parkman says that he can not account for the delay, if they did not reach the scene of the attack until 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The same might be said of the tardiness of the English, who were anxious to reach Fort Duquesne that day, and who had to march only five or six miles to arrive at the spot where they were attacked. The delay in the case of each of

the parties, if they did not reach the scene of the battle until 1 o'clock, is simply unaccountable. At the same time, it is equally difficult to understand how all writers upon the subject, both at that time and afterwards, both French and English, with the single exception noted, have been a unit in assigning the hour of the attack to 1 o'clock in the afternoon, if it took place at 10 o'clock in the morning. Who can give me any light upon this matter?

T. J. CHAPMAN.

Pittsburg, Pa.

THE PAST VS. THE PRESENT.

A paper read before the Dauphin County Historical Society at its twenty-eighth anniversary by W. Franklin Rutherford.

Mr. President—I am glad of this opportunity to express my appreciation of the noble work conceived and carried on by the members of this society, and especially am I glad to add a tribute to the fame of that small band of pioneers, who, of their own volition, and with little encouragement from any source, but strongly imbued with the spirit of Herodotus of Halicarnassus, began the labor of "rescuing from oblivion the memory of former incidents, and of rendering a just tribute of renown to the many great and wonderful actions" of the people dwelling in the region now known as the county of Dauphin.

Most of these pioneers are still living, and they have the proud satisfaction of seeing their labors appreciated and their names honored whilst still in the flesh, as well as the assurance that so long as Dauphin county shall hold her rank among the enlightened peoples of the earth, their fame will grow like the oaks of Morven, and when Macaulay's New Zealander shall have reached Harrisburg he will acknowledge himself deeply indebted to them for whatever of information he can obtain concerning the strange people whose works he came to sketch.

As a resident of a neighboring valley, I may be permitted, on this occasion, to contrast, very briefly, a few particulars of the situation in that locality, as between the earlier and later years of the present century. The more readily to do so, we will suppose an aged traveller who had spent the first twenty-five years of his life in the valley, returning to the scenes of his youth after an absence of fifty years. When he departed, he left behind him a degree of happiness, con-

tentment and independence, the remembrance of which has been a green spot in his memory ever since. Handicraftsmen of every description, who had fully learned their trades, flourished on every side, each conducting his business with his own capital and his own muscle, possessing his soul in peace. His customers were his neighbors and friends, all of whom stood upon the same plain and joined with him and his family in the social events of the day which were unencumbered with conventionalities that prevent the joys from reaching the heart. The agriculturist was a well rounded character who centered within himself the qualities of a farmer, a merchant, a transporter and a manufacturer. The religious opinions of the people were well defined and well settled. They had the supreme satisfaction of believing something. All attended church and accepted the teachings of the minister without a thought of criticism, the world was made in six days and the seventh was a holy day upon which no work was done. The experience of Jonah was a reality. The sun and moon stood still for Joshua. The man of Uz was an historical character. Satan travelled hither and thither among the sons of men and was often seen and recognized by them. In medicine, the teachings of Galen and Sangrado, with their big doses and copious blood lettings were undisputed, save by that small company of gifted men and women who by faith in certain words and incantations, not only cured the ills that flesh is heir to, but defeated the machinations of witches, warlocks, ghosts and evil spirits. Microbes, bacteria and such like monsters, which to-day beset us on every hand did not dare to show their heads.

Our grandfathers had much to be thankful for.

To-day when our traveler takes his stand upon some vantage ground and looks for the land marks so familiar to his youth, he recognizes almost nothing but the everlasting hills, and even they seem dwarfed, as most of the timber has disappeared. Near the foot of yonder hill stood the house and weaver shop of John Adam Brown, where carpets and liney-woolsey were manufactured from material furnished by his customers. Not a vestige of the establishment remains, it having long since been absorbed by a neighboring landlord and now forms a portion of one of his fields. On the top of the ridge stands the dwelling and shoemaker shop of Adam Seibert, who made low Jefferson half boots and top boots

from calf skin and kip as solid and almost as stiff as boiler iron, but the romance as well as the importance of the spot, has departed. It is now used as a tenant house attached to the adjoining farm. Near by is another tenant house, once the property of a celebrated cow doctor and carpenter, who was also on familiar terms with all the ghosts of the neighborhood. Just beyond the ridge dwelt another distinguished man who combined the vocations of herb doctor, shoemaker, veterinarian and conjurer of the vicinage, a character, which for accomplishments and general utility cannot be reproduced in this degenerate age of specialists when few claim to understand even a single branch of any calling. And so, if time and patience permitted, we might go on pointing out the various spots within our traveller's vision where diversified and independent labor flourished and was happy. All these handicraftsmen and cunning men have disappeared, multitudinous machinery and concentrated capital have martialled them into battalions and allotted each his special task, which is only a small part of one great idea, thus converting a well-rounded character into a specialist who takes little thought of the relation his work bears to the whole.

The farmer remains, but not the many-sided man our traveller knew in his youth.

The march of improvement and the increase of knowledge has reached a pace, that is almost appalling—methods become antiquated before they are learned, and no man is sure that the knowledge of to-day will not be worthless to-morrow.

There is, however, one occupation which is exempt from this anxious uncertainty, and that is the pursuit in which our friends of the Historical Society are engaged. The past, at least, is secure, and they who devote themselves to bringing to bear upon the present age the logic of by-gone events are placing in our hands a lamp by which our feet may be more safely guided through the bewildering mazes before us.

THE FAMILY OF GENERAL ST. CLAIR

III.

Elizabeth St. Clair, fourth child and eldest daughter of Major Gen. Arthur St. Clair and Phoebe Bayard, his wife, was born, probably, at Bedford, Pa. This was soon after the arrival of the family on the frontiers of Pennsylvania. When the Gen-

eral removed his wife and children to Pottsgrove, (now Pottstown) Montgomery county, she was a small child of probably ten years. There she reached early womanhood and was married to Captain John Lawrence in 1782, when less than sixteen years of age. The exact date of her marriage cannot be ascertained, but judging from the ages of her children, it must have been about the year indicated above.

Who was Capt. John Lawrence? Charles P. Keith, Esq., in his exhaustive work entitled, "Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania, Who held Office between 1733 and 1776," says that John Lawrence, b. September 15, 1751, was a son of Thomas and Mary Lawrence, and a grandson of Thomas Lawrence, one of the Councillors. His place of birth was probably Philadelphia. Of his service in the Revolution Keith says: "Was Lieutenant Colonel in the Flying Camp of Pennsylvania; was in James Wilson's house at the attack upon it, Oct. 4, 1779; and on March 27, 1784, is described as of Lancaster county, Pa., Esq.; resided several years at Pottsgrove, Pa. and is spoken of in family letters of 1796 as an invalid in the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he died before or during 1799." In 1796 tradition says his wife was keeping house for her father (Maj. Gen. St. Clair) at Ligouier.

Heitman, in his Register of Officers of the Continental Army (p. 258) thus speaks of Capt. John Lawrence: "First Lieutenant of 5th Pennsylvania Battalion, 6th January, 1776; Captain, 12th October, 1776; taken prisoner Fort Washington, 16th November, 1776; exchanged 26th August, 1778, and did not re-enter the service."

On retiring from the army he took up the law as a profession, which he followed at Pottsgrove for several years. The affixing of "Esq." to his name indicates his profession. Capt. John Lawrence and Elizabeth St. Clair, his wife, had issue (surname Lawrence):

i. Mary-Morris, b. at Pottsgrove (now Pottstown) in 1784; m. Samuel Colville Vance, June 11, 1800 (when about 17), and d. at Lawrenceburg, Ind., March 21, 1823. Her husband was a captain in the U. S. Army, holding his commission from General Washington; was stationed for some time at Fort Washington, (now Cincinnati), served under Wilkinson; took part in the war of 1812, and was wounded. At the close of his military service he settled in Cincinnati and open-

ed a store; was afterwards cashier of a bank; laid out the town of Lawrenceburg, Ind., naming it in honor of his wife; was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Fort Wayne, and d. at Lawrenceburg, Feb. 18, 1830, leaving nine children. Keith, in his history of the "Councillors," gives a very full sketch of the descendants of Captain Vance (see pp. 446-448) from which the following facts have been condensed:

1. Arthur St. Clair Vance, b. Cincinnati, June 20, 1801; studied law and practiced in Cincinnati, and afterwards at Lawrenceburg; was a member of the Indiana Legislature in 1849, and d. Sept. 28, 1849. He m. Feb. 8, 1826, Lavenia, daughter of Dr. Thomas Noble, of Va., and they had eleven children, viz:
 1. Mary Morris, m. James N. Doxon, and d. Oct. 28, 1865, leaving issue.
 2. Samuel Colville, m. Rebecca Anderson, and had three sons and one daughter.
 3. Elizabeth Clare; d. young.
 4. Martha Jane; m. James E. Springer, and had two sons and one daughter (surname Springer).
 5. Anna Maria; d. young.
 6. Thomas Pinckard; m. Arthelia Noble; had four sons and three daughters.
 7. Margaret L.; m. Rev. Charles H. Marshall, pastor of a Presbyterian church in Indianapolis, who d. Jan. 1872, leaving two daughters.
 8. Catharine L.; m. Isaac Newton Craig, M. D.; have one son and three daughters.
 9. Arthur St. Clair; b. Jan. 18, 1843; d. Sept. 8, 1875; m. Elizabeth Cozine; had one son named Arthur St. Clair Vance.
 10. Noah Noble, M. D.; m. Frances Routh; have four sons, the youngest of which is named Arthur St. Clair Vance.
 11. Hervey Bates, of Indianapolis; m. Cordelia Prather.
2. Margaret Eliza, b. Cincinnati, Jan. 18, 1808; m. Dec. 31, 1823, Lazarus Noble, Receiver of Public Moneys, who d. Sept. 29, 1825, and she m. second, Hon. B. F. Morris, judge in Indiana. By the first marriage there was one son, William Hamilton Noble. He was married twice and left issue. Of the three daughters by his first marriage, one, (Margaret Vance) m. H. L. Wallace, son

of Gen. Lew Wallace. By her second marriage (Morris) she had one son, Samuel Vance Morris, b. July 21, 1833. He m. first, April 14, 1860, Mary Jane Harrison, who d. Sept. 14, 1867; and he m. second, Oct. 12, 1869, Anna Symmes Harrison, both sisters of ex-President Benjamin Harrison. There was issue by the last marriage also.

3. Catharine Lawrence, b. Lawrenceburg, Dec. 31, 1804, and d. at Lexington, Ky., May 15, 1839. She m. at Lawrenceburg, Nov. 28, 1826, Thomas Butler Pinckard, M. D., b. in Va., Jan. 12, 1797, and d. at Lexington, Oct. 14, 1860. They had six children, three sons and three daughters. Two of the daughters are living in Pasadena, Cal., viz: Margaret St. Clair, who m. Granville Cecil, of Boyle Co., Ky., and Kate Vance, b. Lexington, Sept. 1, 1834; m. at Indianapolis Jan. 3, 1855, Alvin C. Greenleaf, of that city.

[The other six children of Arthur St. Clair Vance were named: Mary Jane, Jeremiah Hunt, David, Clarissa, Lawrence Martin, and Samuel Colville.]

- ii. Arthur St. Clair, b. at Pottsgrove in 1786; d. in 1795.

iii. Catharine S. Lawrence, b. Pottsgrove, Pa., 1789; m. in 1810, Thomas Randolph, son of Thomas Randolph, of Dungeness, Va., and she d. at Paris, Ky., Nov. 14, 1816. In 1808 Mr. Randolph was appointed Attorney General of Indian Territory and was killed in the battle of Tippecanoe while serving on General Harrison's staff. He left one daughter, Mary Skipwith (surname Randolph), b. Aug. 10, 1811. She m., May 29, 1833, William Sheets, Secretary of State of Indiana, who d. March 4, 1872, leaving eight children (surname Sheets), four of whom survive, viz: Elizabeth Lawrence, who m. Archibald Harrison, brother of ex-President Harrison, and had issue; Henry Harrison, b. Aug. 9, 1840, now living in Indianapolis; Randolph, b. Nov. 14, 1842, and living in Chicago; and Mary Randolph, b. Nov. 14, 1842, and Catharine Randolph, b. April 14, 1848. Both live in Germantown, Pa., unm.

iv. Thomas, b. Pottsgrove, 1790 (?); became a captain in the U. S. army in 1813; settled in Carlisle, Ill., and m., June 15, 1827, Susan —, and d. Dec. 10, 1827. No issue.

v. Elizabeth St. Clair, b. Pottsgrove, July 22, 1791; d. unm. at Indianapolis in 1864.

vi. John, b. Pottsgrove, 1793; studied

law and became a prominent member of the Cincinnati bar. He m. Maria Ferree in 1824. They removed to Lawrenceburg, Ind., where he d. in 1834. His wife d. before him. They left two sons, Thomas and Arthur (surnamed Lawrence). Thomas d. s. p., and Arthur, b. April 16, 1832, m. Hannah Elizabeth Alldridge, and they have issue.

While yet living at Pottsgrove (now Pottsville) some time after 1793, tradition says that Captain Lawrence and his wife became estranged and they soon after separated. What the cause was is unknown, but it is inferred that it was for non-support. Captain Lawrence then took up his residence in Philadelphia and there died about 1799.

After the separation it is believed that she repaired with her six children to the residence of her father at Ligonier, for it has been stated that she was keeping house for him in 1796.

General St. Clair, at the close of his autobiography, winds up his pathetic appeal to Congress in these words: "Now, that I am, partly by those very sacrifices in the beginning, partly by the expenses incurred in the Northwest Territory, and partly by an indirect effect of the first embargo, reduced from a state of affluence to extreme poverty, with a long train of orphan grandchildren dependent upon me, it will not, I hope, be thought an unreasonable expectation, that some allowance may be made to rescue the little remainder of a life spent wholly in the service of this country, and my descendants from the worst of evils, poverty and the want of education, which I am now unable to give them."

He undoubtedly refers to the children of his daughter Elizabeth. Her younger sister, Louisa, married in 1795 and it is surmised that it was several years before she was called to take charge of the household and look after her mother, who was then an invalid.

In 1799 Mrs. Lawrence was a young woman of only thirty-one, with five children, one (Arthur St. Clair Lawrence) having died in 1795 at the age of about nine years. According to the letter of a granddaughter (Mrs. Aurelia McCarty) by the second marriage, she married Gen. James Dill in 1799, the same year that Captain Lawrence died. James Dill was born at Belfast, Ireland, in 1778 or 1779, and evidently came to this country with his parents when quite young. The only trace of their history the writer has been able to discover, shows that on May 15, 1775, James Dill (the elder), of York

county, Pa., secured by quit claim deed the right to 800 acres of land on the West Branch of the Susquehanna river, just above the mouth of Pine creek, from Ann and Jennet Love in consideration of £20 and two cows. At that time the land had not been purchased from the Indians. Dill appears to have secured a full title, for in 1792 he sold the land to William Wilson, and the transfer was recorded at Williamsport, November 30th, 1803. Robert Love, the father of these two girls, was a native of Ireland, and it is probable that they were friends or acquaintances of Dill. If this solution of the problem is correct, Dill must have returned to Ireland and did not come back for several years, as we are informed James Dill, the younger, was born at Belfast in 1778 or 1779.

The family probably settled in York county and there our subject was raised. He must have been quite a young man when he married the widow Lawrence. In fact, several years her junior. Soon after marriage they emigrated to Cincinnati, for their only son, Hamilton Dill, was born there in March, 1800. Gen. Arthur St. Clair was still Governor of the Northwest Territory and so continued until 1802. The attraction to Cincinnati was her father, her younger brother, Arthur St. Clair, jr., (then Attorney General of the Territory) and other relatives. They evidently remained there, or in that neighborhood, for some time, when they settled at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, which had been founded by Captain Vance, who married Mary Morris Lawrence, eldest daughter of Elizabeth St. Clair Lawrence, and named the town for his wife. How long Elizabeth was a resident of Lawrenceburg is unknown, but she died there in 1825, aged about fifty-seven. Her eldest daughter (Mrs. Vance) had preceded her to the grave two years. She had borne her full share of the trials, vicissitudes and sorrows of this life. Partially reared on the frontier, in the wilderness of Westmoreland, she had witnessed the stirring times which preceded the beginning of the struggle for liberty; then she was taken to Pottsgrove, where she grew to womanhood almost within sound of the cannon of the Revolution. Then she married and there six of her children were born, and there her eldest was wed. It was her privilege to be near this daughter when she died; but her cup of grief was filled to overflowing when her second daughter was widowed by the death of her husband (Captain Randolph) at the battle of Tippecanoe.

James Dill survived his wife fifteen years and died at Lawrenceburg in 1840, aged about sixty-two years. Their son, Hamilton Dill, married Gertrude Pearson at Lawrenceburg in 1827, and died at Covington, Ky., in 1849. She died at Jacksonville, Oregon, in February, 1889, having survived her husband forty years. They had issue (surname Dill), all born at Lawrenceburg:

1. Aurela, b. 1828; m. A. H. McCarty, and was living at last accounts at Panola, Texas. They have at least one son, J. Kent McCarty, residing at Norman, Oklahoma Territory.
2. James, b. 1830; deceased.
3. Henry Clay, b. 1833.
4. Lizzie St. Clair, b. 1837.
5. John Pearson, b. 1843.
6. Gertrude Leslie b. 1845; deceased

JOHN OF LANCASTER.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

XIII.

MEASON.

Isaac Meason was born in 1743 near Winchester, Virginia. Located in Fayette county, Penn'a, prior to the Revolution. He died at his home, Mount Brad-dock, in Fayette county, January 25th, 1818, and is buried at Uniontown.

J. W. H.

REICHERT.

In a recent issue of "Notes and Queries," a correspondent asks for information concerning Matthias Reichert. The Reichert family was of noble origin, seated in Baden and Bavaria. In 1718 John Frederick Reichert and his wife, Anna Maria, came to Pennsylvania and settled in New Hanover, Montgomery county. He died 1748, leaving children, Casper, Matthias and Hannah. Matthias, b. 1719; died 1775; buried at Falkner Swamp church, had children:

- i. Christina, b. 1749; d. 1778; m. to Philip Fetherolf.
- ii. Elizabeth, b. 1751; d. 1821; m. to David Burkhart.

iii. John, b. 1753; d. 1822.

iv. George, b. 1755; d. 1822.

v. Matthias, b. 1758; d. 1830; a soldier of the Revolution, and member of Congress.

vi. Anna Maria, b. 1762; d. 1816; m. F. Beiteman.

The above family of Reicherts was very prominent and wealthy in the early days, and has a host of worthy representatives at the present time. There was another family of Reicherts settled in Rock-land township, Berks county, north of the Hill church. If the lady will address me, more data can be furnished.

A. S.

THE FAMILY OF GENERAL ST. CLAIR

IV.

Arthur St. Clair, jr., third and youngest son of Major General Arthur St. Clair, was born at Fort Ligonier in 1771, and his early life was spent on the frontier. He was only in his fifth year when his father was called to Philadelphia to take a command in the Continental army. It is supposed that his primary education was received at Pottsgrove, where the family lived during the Revolution, and when they removed to Philadelphia his educational advantages were improved. When his father started to Ohio in 1788 to assume the Governorship of the Territory, he was then quite a young man. Having studied law—probably in Philadelphia—he located in Pittsburgh and is classed among the early members of the bar in that city.

Soon after Governor St. Clair had taken charge of his office at Marietta, he found himself greatly embarrassed on account of having no legal adviser, and he called upon his son to aid him, and we find him (the son) there as early as 1790. In 1796, or earlier, he appointed him Attorney General for the Northwest Territory, and soon afterwards he established his headquarters at Cincinnati. For this act the Governor was severely criticised, and in after life, when misfortunes thickened around him, his enemies never failed to bring this, among other things, against him.

Attorney General St. Clair continued to discharge the duties of the office until about the close of his father's administration in 1802. He then settled in Cincinnati and followed his profession to the close of his life. He was, therefore, one of the earliest members of the bar in that city, as well as at Pittsburgh.

In his biography of the Governor, William Henry Smith says (see St. Clair Papers, vol. 1, p. 196): Arthur, jr., was a promising young lawyer of Pittsburgh, and "directly gained a position of promi-

nence and influence in the Territory, due entirely to superior abilities and agreeable address."

That he was popular among the people at that time is further shown by the fact that in 1800 he was nominated for delegate to Congress from the Northwest Territory by the Federal legislative party, and ran against Gen. William Henry Harrison, but was defeated by one vote, Harrison receiving eleven to ten cast for St. Clair. Gen. Harrison was then a popular and rising man in the Territory, but made a narrow escape from defeat.

When Gen. Arthur St. Clair assumed the Governorship of the Territory, he was applied to by one William St. Clair, youngest son of the Earl of Roelin (see St. Clair Papers, vol. i, p. 2, note) and brother of Lieutenant-Colonel James St. Clair, of the British army, for assistance in getting into some business enterprise. When Governor St. Clair organized the Illinois country he appointed this William St. Clair clerk of the courts of St. Clair county. Having some means, he invested largely in land, and located at Cahokia. This young man seems to have been estranged from his family and did not communicate with them, for they afterwards applied to the Governor for information concerning him. What relation, if any, he bore to the Governor, is unknown. He did not live long, it appears, for he died while the General was yet Governor, and in his will he bequeathed his lands to Arthur St. Clair, Jr., Attorney General of the Territory.

Arthur St. Clair, Jr., married Frances Stall, of Cincinnati, January 30, 1802, and settled in that city—the city that had been named by his father of the Society of the Cincinnati. His marriage took place about the time his father retired from the Governorship of the Territory; and ceasing to be Attorney General, he settled in Cincinnati and followed his profession till his death, which occurred September 26, 1820, in his 49th year. His widow, born Dec. 11, 1785, died January 3, 1860, at the house of her daughter in Hamilton, Ohio, with whom she had lived for many years. She was fourteen years his junior, being only seventeen when he married her. They had issue:

i. Arthur St. Clair (third), b. Aug. 23, 1803, in Cincinnati. He received his primary education in that city, and was graduated from the Cincinnati College at the age of 18; studied law and was admitted when he was 21. He then settled in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, where he

had relatives (see Elisabeth St. Clair Lawrence). He m. Mary Lane, but they had no issue. Having been appointed Register of the Land Office at Indianapolis, in 1829, he removed thither and held the office for nine years, when he returned to Lawrenceburg and died there Aug. 24, 1842. Mr. St. Clair was quite prominent in his day. He was a member of the Indiana Legislature and held other minor offices. He was a devout member of the Episcopal church, and took a deep interest in its success.

ii. John, b. Mar. 2, 1806; m. Ann Crooker, at Unadilla, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1827, and d. at Peoria, Ills., Oct. 6, 1834. He left one son, W. H. St. Clair, who was b. in the "St. Clair Mansion," as it was then called, in Cincinnati, May 23, 1829. After the death of her husband the young widow took her infant and returned to her parents at Unadilla. On her second marriage she removed to Effingham county, Ills., and her son remained with her until his 17th year. After service in a clerical capacity for a few years he was sent to Asbury University (now De Pau) by his mother's cousin, G. W. Lane, brother of "Jim" Lane, of Kansas fame. He remained there three years, when he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church and was ordained by Bishop Simpson. After traveling for twelve years he studied medicine and adopted that profession, which he has followed since 1862, and since 1864 in Effingham county, Ills.

Dr. W. H. Sinclair was twice married. By his first wife—Mary Jane Jackson—whom he m. May 30, 1850, he has one surviving daughter, now Mrs. Anna Lane Pope. After the death of his wife he remained a widower until Aug. 11, 1857, when he m., second, Elisabeth Ann Jackson, also of Effingham county. By this union there were nine children; deceased, viz: Arthur (fourth), John and Fannie. The survivors are:

1. Mary; Effingham, Ills.
2. Laura; m. D. K. Torrance; now a member of the bar, Winfield, Kansas.
3. Carrie; m. B. F. Napier, merchant, Glenwood Springs, Colo.
4. Balfour; m. E. E. Dorsey; now U. S. Land Receiver, Del Norte, Colo.
5. William H., Jr.; Grand Junction, Colo., manager of a store.
6. Charles; college student, Effingham.

iii. Eliza, b. Nov. 23, 1809; d. Feb. 28, 1839, at Cincinnati, unm.

iv. Frances, b. June 20, 1812; m. A. F. Mayo, and d. Nov. 3, 1838, without issue.

v. Margaret Balfour, b. April 12, 1815; m. George W. Tapscott, of Hamilton Ohio, and d. Jan. 22, 1873. Mr. Tapscott d. Aug. 10, 1867. It was at their house that Mrs. Arthur St. Clair d. Jan. 3, 1860. Mrs. Tapscott had one daughter, Laura St. Clair, who m. Dr. Charles E. Paddock. They live in Chattanooga, Tenn., and have three children.

vii. Laura, b. April 5, 1821, and d. Sept. 3, 1858, at Hamilton, Ohio, unm.

In a note to the writer, Dr. W. H. St. Clair says: "Mrs. Charles E. Paddock (nee Tapscott) and myself are the only ones surviving. The old portraits of the St. Clair family, in direct line of male descent, used to be in her mother's home at Hamilton, and she (Mrs. Paddock) doubtless has them with her at Chattanooga, with other things of interest."

Major General Arthur St. Clair was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati in Pennsylvania, and since his death the membership has descended in regular order, as the following certificate will show:

Philadelphia, Pa.,
July 6, 1895.

William H. St. Clair, M. D.,
Effingham, Ill.

Dear Sir—I have the honor to inform you, that at a meeting of the State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania, held July 4, 1895, you were elected to membership in succession to and in right of Maj. Gen. Arthur St. Clair, who was an original member of the Society.

Very respectfully,
FRANCOIS M. CALDWELL,
Secretary.

Thus was the honor of holding the certificate of membership in this historic and honorable society descended, until it now reposes in the hands of a grandson in Illinois.

JOHN, OF LANCASTER.

THE MORAVIAN SETTLEMENT

In Bethel Township, Lebanon County. A paper read before the Dauphin County Historical Society at its 28th anniversary, by E. W. S. Parthemore.

The month of December, 1896, will long be remembered for the mildness of the weather. Almost every day resembled Indian summer. On just such a day the writer on the 13th of the month started

from the city, before the gray streaks of the morning appeared in the eastern horizon, for Lebanon county, in the Swatara region, or Bethel township, to the Bethel Moravian Graveyard, which location gave the name to the township.

On arriving at Jonestown, originally called Williamsburg, we were reinforced by Esquire Christian D. Zehring, aged 76 years, and whose recollections of long ago are very good and his memory quite complete. He has been a justice of the peace for almost fifty years—one term in East Hanover township, four terms in Swatara township, which district was originally a part of Bethel, and is now closing his fifth term as the justice of Jonestown borough, originally a part of Bethel.

We started for Fredericksburg, which lays three miles, or as the German would tell you, "ein stunde," to the northeast, near the Blue Mountain. When the town was founded, it was named "Stumpe," after the founder, Frederick Stump, and in later years became famous as the birthplace of John Lick, the California millionaire and founder of the Lick Observatory, which stands on Mt. Washington, the gift of his munificence.

The first place we came to after leaving Jonestown, is the farm known from the earliest day as the Winger farm, and still in that name, upon which farm is erected a Dunkard meeting house and of which sect the Wingers are members. After driving a short distance farther, we pass another farm upon which is erected a barn which has stood there for more than a century, and the style of architecture does not betray the time in which it was erected, not very deep nor high in the square, with a very steep coned roof, which, when it was first erected, was covered with a thatched or straw roof. When the farm was originally taken up and occupied it was by a German, Jacob Snavelly, who when the Indians entered into this district on one of their marauding tours, met the fate that befell so many in this region at that time, but his family escaped to the Tulpehocken settlement, where they found protection in the neighborhood where resided Conrad Weiser, the Indian diplomat, and Peter Spyker, the jurist. Sometime after the murder of Mr. Snavelly, when everything seemed to be quiet and settled in the Bethel district, his wife, Mrs. Snavelly, started for her home where her husband was murdered and scalped, to see if everything was peace and quiet, and if it were safe for her to return with her family. On returning to the Tulpehocken settlement, believing that it was judicious to bring her

family back, after proceeding about two miles eastward from her farm and passing the old Swatara Church, a building long since razed and the graveyard destroyed, two Indians rushed forward to catch her horse. She applied the whip vigorously upon the horse and for a few minutes the race was unto death, for the Indians followed her and so close that one of them grasped the saddle cloth, but the horse being fleet of foot and urged by the terrible whoop of the Indians, she managed to make her escape. Mrs. Snavely afterwards married Michael Decker, a German, who settled upon the place, and they were the parents of a number of children, one of whom, John Adam Decker, was a soldier in the Revolution, a member of Capt. Jacob Moser's company, Sixth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line.

After driving a short distance to the eastward, about one and one-half miles from the public road, on an elevation, the place was pointed out where the Swatara Church stood, which was built prior to the year 1740, one of its first pastors being Rev. Conrad Templeman. It is one of the few dead and lost churches of the Reformed and Lutheran, and the cause for this is that when William Jones laid out the town of Williamsburg, now Jonestown, the members of the Swatara Church in that region became communicants of the Jonestown churches and others at the village of Fredericksburg, which lay to the north of the lost church, where we soon arrive and stop with Gideon Schnatterle, whose age borders on three score and ten. He was a son of Jacob Schnatterle and like father, like son, was long a justice of the peace for Bethel township, surveyor, vendue-crier and scrivener. Jacob Schnatterle in his life time settled thirty-three estates, and the conveyancing and scrivenering business done by the father and son are verified by the large number of deeds and legal papers in their possession. Henry Schnatterle, the grandfather of our host was the son of Henry, the son of George Philip Schnatterle, born in the year 1704, who emigrated to America from Germany, landing at Philadelphia, October 11, 1732. He shortly afterwards came to Bethel township, Lancaster, now Lebanon county, Province and State of Pennsylvania. He was the father of six sons and two daughters. Two of his sons were murdered by the Indians April 7, 1758.

Before we start on our tour of the Swatara region and while our friend, Mr. Schnatterle, who is to accompany us, pre-

pares to do so, we take a look at the town of "Nassau," which name was given by the founder, Frederick Stump, and like most towns founded a century or more ago, nick-named "Stumpe Stettle," after the founder's surname, which the town bore until the year 1828, when the post office was established. In the year 1843, almost a century after its founding, it was changed and the founder further honored by naming it after his christian name, Fredericksburg. It is a quiet village with no railroads or electric cars to annoy the staid descendants of the worthy German pioneers who settled in this region.

We start to the westward, and on the farm adjoining the town, originally owned by John Groh, now by Joseph Gipple, we are pointed to the place where stood during the provincial wars a block house, which was only removed a few years ago. The lay of the land here is just such as would be traveled by parties on a marauding excursion. Elizabeth Run leads by this place northwest towards the mountain, and on both sides of the stream are meadow lands which in early days were grown up with tall underbrush such as any one bent on mischief and harm would follow and at the same time have the stream to guide or lead them back to the Swatara, for the woods were composed of large trees and very little underbrush and hence the Indians could not conceal themselves so readily. We proceed on our journey following the public road running parallel with the mountain, and when about two and one-half miles west of Fredericksburg, after passing some six or seven farms once owned by Henry Schnatterle, Sr., our friend's great-grandfather, we come to the farm now owned by a Mrs. Hummel, on which is located a graveyard on the top of a hill and in a very neglected and sad condition, and by the size and height of the trees prove that it is more than a century and a half old. Here are buried two of Henry Schnatterle's Sr., brothers, who on the evening of April 7, 1758, were murdered and scalped by the Indians, and during the same day and night a woman was killed and scalped further down the valley, and Michael Saunter and William Hart and a widow woman taken captive. We are now within sight of the Swatara creek, but turning back from the Schnatterle farm a short distance we face toward the mountain and drive some distance to the northward and are soon at the place we wish to visit—the Bethel Moravian graveyard at the "Loch" or Swatara.

When in the month of May, 1896, in

company with the Scotch-Irish Congress of America to the battlefield of Gettysburg, I stood at the place called the "High Water Mark" of the Rebellion, my bosom swelled with love and admiration for those brave and valiant boys in blue as they stood the charge of Pickett's men and at last restored to this land of ours a united country and destroyed any further hope of State sovereignty. Just so on the day of my visit to this historical spot on the Swatara, did my mind run back one hundred and fifty-eight years ago and saw through the vista of history what terrible devastation of property and loss of lives by those savage red men, whose natures had become inflamed by the treacherous Frenchmen, perpetrating deeds unequalled by any set of pirates and robbers, that I exclaimed to myself, here is the high water mark of the Indian warfare—butchery and robbery in the Province of Pennsylvania, for cruelty marked every path and step of the Indian in this region. Husband and father stricken and scalped before his wife and children, the mother and wife ruthlessly torn from children and husband, outraged and then murdered, and scalped, and the helpless children were either murdered or carried into captivity and forced to make long distances as in the instance of Regina Hartman, which occurred but a short distance from where we are, or the Barnett and Mackey children, who resided in Hanover. Well could the late I. D. Rupp, for whom the Pennsylvania-German Society, if not the State of Pennsylvania, owe a monument to be erected somewhere, for what he has done to preserve the records and history of the German pioneers, in gathering historical matter more than fifty years ago, securing much from the lips of those who were upon the fields of carnage in the dark days of the early settlers and during the days of the Revolution, and we repeat here what he recorded when writing of Bethel township, Lebanon county, when he says: "The condition of the frontier settlers or inhabitants were truly deplorable; not only were they surprised by the ferocious, blood-thirsty savages, but sickness rendered their unenviable condition still more dismal. They had not the means to engage forces or scouts to apprise them of the Indians' invasions, or prevent their incursions. In these circumstances they had to appeal to a deaf government and to the sympathies of their fellow citizens for means."

Yonder, tis true, scarcely three miles to the northwest, stood Fort Swatara at Tolihaio Gap, and a short distance south

of the fort "Hess' Block House," where under orders dated January 8, 1758, the year the barbarous deeds were done in this region, Capt. Frederick Smith drafted "fifty of the best men belonging to his company, who were mustered by James Reed, Esq., and were engaged for a certain time—not more than three months." On January 28 they were ordered to proceed to the "Gap at Tolihaio, where Swatara comes through the mountain, and erect a fort;" but as the depredations were then going on all along the valleys bordering the "Blue Mountains," it made it necessary to distribute the soldiers around among the various farm houses and thus they were divided and not so effective. This place, Fort Swatara, was made the central point where the men were arranged for distribution, and eight men of Capt. Smith's company were to assist the people in the "Hole," where murder had been committed, to gather in the harvest and stay over night in the Moravian meeting house. So it can be seen with men distributed along the sparsely settled region from Fort Manda-day to Dietrick Sixs they were of very little effect, and destruction of property and life continued, the Palatinate and French Huguenot, whether Moravian, Lutheran or Reformed met their fate.

I might mention that our own brave soldier and useful civilian, Col. James Burd, was here at various times.

We stated a moment ago that at this point the Swatara Gap passes through the mountain, and the earliest records we have locate a trail or Indian path leading from the Delaware River westward through the Tulpehocken settlement on its route to Shamokin or Fort Augusta, and passes this location along the "Hole Mountain" or "Kleine Berg," and came within one-fourth of a mile of the Moravian church. This path afterwards became the King's highway, which was ordered laid out January 30, 1768. Another Indian path led from this point along the south side of the mountain westward to Harris' Ferry, and then northward along the river to Shamokin. And as Bishop Cammerhoff records in his narrative in the year 1748, on a visit to his Bethel brethren, took "this latter route after we reflected it is true imposed upon us additional miles of travel, but we would have the river for a guide and that at the settlements we could bait our horses." While the Indian depredations were severe all along the Kittatinny or Blue Mountains from the River Susquehanna down through the Swatara region, then

leaving the mountain at Dietrick Six's, which place is located across the Lebanon county line in Berks county, and then, as path and afterwards King's highway, on through the Tulpehocken region. Nowhere were the outrages so severe and the atrocities so great as here in the Swatara region or Bethel township, now Lebanon county.

We have spoken of the "Hole" and which may, and in fact has been referred to by many as the gap where the creek passes through the mountain. This is an error no one should fall into, as it derives its name, "the hole," or "Derloch" from an entirely different circumstance. There is a peculiar depression in the earth's surface between two mountains extending from Swatara creek on the west about nine miles eastward, ending near Millersburg in Berks county. On the north it is bounded by the Kittatinny or Blue Mountain, and on the south by a small mountain, which is not more than a ridge at some places and is called the Hole Mountain, "Der Loch Berg" or "Der Kleine Berg." At the western end it was frequently called in early days "Der Gross Loch" and at the eastern end "Der Kleine Loch." It is now mostly known as Monroe Valley, having received its name in honor of President Monroe by Jonathan Seidel, who many years ago erected a furnace or forge and named it Monroe.

You may consider me sentimental or enthusiastic in this, but listen to what one, who is more able than I to tell his sentiment on an occasion when he visited the other end of this valley: "Where is the mind that can penetrate into its history, where the pen that can portray its grandeur and glory? How many million times have the magnificent beams of the morning sun crowned its towering head with a halo of light, and how many times have the same beams, after showering their life-giving warmth and brightness upon these people of the Swatara before it was drawn in behind the mountain.

We are now at the "Hernhute," God's Acre, and on which was erected a church. Before entering this sacred enclosure we remain motionless and survey the country from all points, and contrast the present with what it was more than a century and a half ago as told us by the historian at that time. To the east we have the view of the fertile farms of Bethel township, Lebanon county, while still further east the rich German county of Berks, the home of Conrad Weiser and the three Spysers—Benjamin, Peter and Henry. To the south we have a view of the prolific and well-

kept farms of the county of Lebanon, which has given to the country many prominent men, and when we face to the north what shall we say of the beautiful and noble Blue or Kittatinny Mountain there, to-day as silent as she was when she sheltered the Red Man and never unbosomed the stories she could have told of the depredations committed in the past. Stretching from the Empire State of New York on the Delaware, down through the greatest of the States in the Union—Pennsylvania—on through the Southern States, telling all who gaze upon it that as then, so now and during all the intervening time she is the band which binds the North and the South as one people. We feel that with burning brain and tired eyes as if we should not wish to view the fourth and last point of the compass, the western stretch along the mountain, but we were then reminded that "westward the empire takes its course," so too we gaze and wander over the territory toward the setting sun and are reminded that but a short distance beyond the Swatara is the Hanover settlement, where located our aggressive Scotch-Irish friends and neighbors, and not far from the mountain they erected long, long ago their Ebenezer, the Monday Presbyterian Church and out from that race have gone through all the generations from then until now the descendants who have and continue to occupy positions in life that dare be the envy of all our ambitions. But how different now compared with then, as we call to mind what occurred just one hundred and forty years ago from next Monday, May 16, 1757, when "wurde Johannes Spittler, Jr., ohne weid von seinem Hause, an der Schwatara, von moerdeischen Indianern umbefallen und ermordert." Such is a story from the old Moravian church record of Bethel, where we are visiting and now about to enter the sacred enclosure, which was founded by the Moravian colony located here at or prior to the year 1740. The earliest missionary of the United Brethren or "Hernhuter" was Mr. Spangenberg, and he first learned of his people through Conrad Weiser, the interpreter for the government. The graveyard, like most of the early burial places, where the house of worship has disappeared, is in a very sad and neglected condition. There is but very little trace left of the place where the house of God stood, which was a two-story log weather-boarded building thirty by forty feet; the first floor was divided into three rooms, the second into one. The first floor was where the pious minister resided, on the second floor where the re-

ligious services were held. The house was removed in 1878.

At first we felt that we were not to be rewarded for our trip, as it was mainly to secure a transcript from the ancient, moss-covered and time-stained stones, and as we saw only a few laying here and there our disappointment became painful. Knowing that the custom was to number each grave and each stone lay flat upon the ground, and in size varying, but here about fourteen by sixteen inches, and of different kind and color of stone. After viewing and going over the graveyard we discovered that many of them had disappeared in the ground, and by much effort they could be found and dug or pried out. After removing the earth and moss deposited there by the hand of time we secured a transcript of nearly all, and they deserve to be preserved in this way, as the tooth of time undoubtedly has destroyed some, while a number that we found are almost decipherable. They are as follows:

No. 4.

**JACOB
HANTSOH** geb.
Germorde
von den Wilden
d. 26 Juny
1756
alt ungefer 27
Jahr

No. 6.

JOH GEORGE
Mies geb
d. 28 Sept. 1732
Ermondts von
den Wilden
d. 26 Juny
1756
alt 16 Ja. 9 mot.

No. 7.

**FREDERICK
WEISER**
Geb den 1 May
1740 Ermondts
von den Wilden
d. 26 Juny
1756
alt 16 Ja. 11 mo. 5 da.

No. 18.

**ANIMARGRE
DANIEL BORN**
kind geb d. 25
August 1769
Verschied
d. 28 July
1770 alt
11 monath.

No. 22.

**MARGARETTAM
Borin
DANIELS** ehfrau
Geb in Decem.
1732 verschied
d. 5 July 1772
ihrer altes
40 Jahr.

No. 23.

**DANIEL
DANIEL BORN**
kind geb den
April verschied
d. 18 September
1772 alt
23 wochen

No. 28.

**CATHARINE
SPITLERIN**
is geboren
in dem 16
August 1700
verschied
den 14 Mertz
1778.

No. 28.

JOHN GEORGE MIES
Geb d. 20 Nov. 1704 in
Bertenan verschied
d. 28 Nov. 1724.

No. 29. Geböhren

den 25 Janar
1757 **CATHARINA
BEOKIN** aus dem
Zeit den 27ten
November
1774.

No. 30. Geböhren
den 17ten den January
1763

**ELIZABETHA
BEOKIN** aus den
Zeit den 12
Februah
1775.

No. 31. Geböhren den
15 den December, 1731,
MARI BARB BEOKIN
Geborhin **BORIN**
und Gerstorben
September 17
1775.

No. 36.

JULIAN MIES, geb.
d. 17 Sept. 1718 in Ner-

eburg verschied
d. 17 May, 1785.

No. 88.
CATHARINE MIES
Geb d 7ten Sept. 1784 in
Bethel Township
verschied d 7 Juli
1778.

No. 41.
HEINRICH FABER
geb d. 7 Dec. 1722
verschied d. 5 April
1779.

No. 42.
OATHARIN SPITLER
Geb d. 13 Juny 1743
In Bethel Township
verschied d. 30 Juny
1779.

No. 48.
JOHN HEIN-
RICH
HECKENDORN
Geboren den
5 April 1786
verscheid
den 22 April
1787.

No. 53.
MARIA CHRISTENA MIES
geb d. 31 August 1787
in Bethel Township
verscheid d. 11 Feb.
1796.

No. 54.
OATHARIN FABERIN
geb d. 23 Sept. 1729
in — starb
den 15 Marz 1798.

No. 60.
JACOB FABER geb
d. 3 Dec. 1774 in
Bethel Township
verscheid d. 11 Feb.
1792.

No. 61.
JACOB SPITLER
Geb d. 25 August 1722
in der Schweiz und
verscheid d. 5 Nov. 1794.

No. 65.
JONAS FABER
Geb d. 4 Matz 1785
in Bethel Township

verscheid d. 27 Nov
1797.

No. 68.
OATHARINA CPITLERN
Geb d. 12 June 1788
in Bethel Township
verscheid d. 17 Oct.
1797.

No. 70.
ANA MARGARETHA
SPITTLERIN
ein geboren Winkel-
blechin
Geb 22 Dec. 1750
vehascheid 8 Feb
1803.

No. 72.
CHRISTIAN HECKENDON
Geb d. 24 Merz 1778
verscheid 25 Aug. 1800.

No. 74
GEORGE CASPER
KOHR
Geboren
in Erstadt in der Pfalz
den 7ten Octo. 1724
verscheid
den 28ten May 1801.

MARIA OATHARINA
HECKENDORNIN
Geb d. 21 Oct. 1750
verscheid
d. 14 April 1762.

No. 76.
JACOB SPITLER
Geb in Bethel d. 6
Decb. 1769
verscheid
d. 28 May 1802.

No. 80.
BERNHARD MEIS
Geboren in Bethel
d. 22ten Janu. 1774
verscheid
d. ten Febru. 1803.

No. 84.
VERONICA XANDER ein
geb SPITTLERIN
geb. den 1st Nov. 1720
in Benweil in der
Schwerts verscheid
d. 16th July 1804.

No. 86.
JACOB FABER

Geb in Bethel
d. 11ten June 1776
verscheid
d. 13 Oct. 1804.

No. 88.
CATH MEYERIN
Geb FABERIN
Geb in Bethel
d. 24th Merz 1761
verscheid
d. 15th Nov. 1804.

No. 91.
ELIZABETH BRONNE
Gebahren GIESING
Gebahren in Emere
den 6ten Dec. 1757
verscheid
den 16ten Sept. 1810.

No. 94.
CATHARINE BUCHMEYER
Gebahren in
Bethel Township
den 17ten
January 1778
verscheid
den 24ten April
1816.

No. 113.
FRIDR BUCHMEYER
Geb d 7ten Nov. 1779
Ges. d 29ten Merz 1821
d 16ten Nov. 1824
alt 41 J. 4 m. 22t.

No. 115.
JOHN PHILIP BECK
Wahren gebahren
den 15 Mai 1768 und
starb 15 December
1821.

No. 128.
CHRISTIAN SOHRT
Gebahren
d 11ten Dec. 1776
(Gestorben)

No. 137.
MICHAEL BECK
WURDER Gebahren
den 8 April 1805 Starb
d. 18 November 1820.

JOHANNES BECK
JOHANN Gebahren den
8 January 1800 und
starb 5ten December 1829.

JACOB TILL
born March 12 ten
at Kuhne Walde

in Moravia
depart Jan. 22
1783.

ROSINA TILL.
Geb Dec. 3 d.
1721
at Schonbrun
in Silesia
Starb Jan 21
1783.

ELIZABETH
KOHRLIN
CASPER KOHRS
Brefraue
Geb in Juli
1708
verscheid
Nov. 20
1763.

AN ROSINA
KOHRLIN
born Nov. 27
1760
in Bethel
verscheid d. Oct. 8
1763.

MARIN MAGDALENA
STOHRIN
ist gebahren d. 16ten
December 1790
ist gestorben 24ten
1796.

HIER RUHET
JOHAN PHILIP
BECK
ist gebahren
2 d Feb. 1727 und
Getorben den
22 Feb. 1792.

SALOME BECK
dochter von JOHAN PHI
LIP und CHRISTIANA BECK
Gebahren November
4 1802
Starb April 29 1858.

HIER RUHET
ANNA MARIE MEILIN
Ehegatten von
CASPER KOHR
See wurde gebahren
den 20th Dec. 1745
und starb
den 23th Sept. 1828.

As we finish the laborious undertaking
and notice that the time is far spent and
the orb of day has already kissed the

slopes of the western hills, we retrace our steps back whence we came through Fredricksburg to Jonestown, meditating the while upon this historic section, contrasting our days with those of the early settlers in the Swatara region. The settlers left their homes and all their fond associations, crossed the perilous ocean and located here in this township of Bethel, more than one hundred miles from the sea, at the very foot of the mountain, far enough, as they thought "from civilization and out of reach of encroachments on their personal rights." And what "terrible, overhanging cruelty drove them hither? What fear induced them to fly from their homes and face the danger of the Atlantic? What fond hopes inspired them with courage to travel into an unknown land and risk their freedom and their lives with a race of matchless brutes and barbarians?" We may further add, was it religious enthusiasm that induced these excellent and industrious husbandmen and artisans, with their families, to evangelize the Indian, or do they wish to be free and unfettered by thralldom and away from war, bloodshed and death? Then we imagine that after Henry Dubbs, Henry Fischer, Michael Frantz, Abraham Grove, Rudy Huntsecker, Wendel Heyl, Casper Heister, Jacob Meyle, George Miess, the two Schnable, Edmund and John, Casper Scherrich, Ludwig Shuey, John Winger, Michael Sanser, Jacob Heindache, Frantz Albert and Michael Schnatterley and many others, whether from the Palatinate or Moravia, Lutheran or Reformed, who worshiped at Kloppe Church or the Moravians of the Bethel, had erected their church house, cleared their lands and erected their humble and insecure cabins, they were to be free and happy. And while this serenity of life did continue, little did they think that their good work was slowly developing in the natives a bitter resentment. The red men of the woods, the unlettered worshippers of the "Great Spirit," had not had their hearts pierced with convictions of Christ and his precepts. They could not believe that their new neighbors should be such generous philanthropists as to come so far without a pecuniary reward. Their lands were being occupied, fish and game taken, and their products of the soil consumed. The Indian could not know what this was for, did not understand why various inquiries were made of them for the purchase of lands and hunting grounds; they became suspicious and soon believed them enemies. Yet, with all this state of mind and suspicion the relations

remained unbroken until the breaking out of the war between France and England for our possessions. And soon the French had fanned the flame of hatred and revenge, and then the pioneer German settlers, our forefathers, sacrificed their lives on the frontiers of the Swatara and Tulpehocken regions. It was not until after the Indians on June 8, 1756, did they believe they were insecure, when between two and four o'clock in the afternoon Felix Munch was murdered while plowing in the field. In the same month fourteen days later, they killed four persons, Frans Albert, b. July 20, 1719, at Duex Ponds, France, a shoemaker; Jacob Hautsch, a stone mason, and two lads, Frederick Weisler and John George Miess. As recorded in the ancient record of the Moravians at Bethel, they were buried the next day, Sunday, which was attended by the soldiers stationed at the fort and other people, who came to protect them while being buried, the ceremony being performed by Frederick Schlegels, the pastor, assisted by Brother Samuel Herr. We could continue on and recite other murders and cruelties, but this will suffice. And if what I have said will be a stimulus for others of the Historical Society to go out into the ungarnered fields of history in our old Commonwealth, and particularly this section, to dig and delve, then it will not be long until the manufactured and sensational historians of the New England States will place the history of Pennsylvania in the same position that our State has in the Union—the Keystone—not only in the federal arch, but in all that is good, great, and in the advance line.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

XIV.

Destruction of Colonial Burial Places.

The wanton disregard of the present generation for colonial mementos and burial places, is in the highest degree painful to those who reverence the memory of our noble forefathers, by whose great energy the primeval forests were leveled and the foundations of our national greatness laid. Almost every locality has an old graveyard, the visible existence of which is grudgingly suffered—fences gone and no descendants of the worthy dead who have sufficient interest to repair or rebuild them. Cattle browse unhindered in them, and one by

one the little stones, with perhaps but the initials of the dead, are displaced by the animals. The next and final step is the farmer's plough. He says "nobody owns the graveyard—and I can't afford to let so much land lie waste."

The writer of this has seen during the last twenty-five years the total obliteration of a number of colonial burying places in Berks, York, Union and Snyder counties, where repose famous pioneers—men of prominence in their day and ancestors of many men who to-day take the front rank in business and political affairs.

All this is wrong, and an effort should be made to protect the remaining colonial burying places. Some years ago the writer visited Fort Frederick, Washington county, Maryland, built during the French and Indian war, 1756-'58. As this was for many years a frontier fort, and occupied during the Revolution by a large number of Hessian prisoners, I knew there must be a burial place near. My inquiries among the people nearby, however, were fruitless. Finally a colored family said there were some graves among the bushes, pointing to a thicket of scrub oak and pines, half a mile distant. Going to the place, I found it to be the looked-for cemetery. The farmers had for generations ploughed around it, and allowed all manner of brushwood to grow up. The ground—over a quarter of an acre—was thickly studded with headstones. Many had inscriptions, but no longer decipherable, except some dates, the oldest being 1768. A year later I again visited the place to make more minute examinations, but what was my horror to find that the Cherry Run extension of the W. M. R. R. was being constructed through the copse, and that the workmen had corralled their horses under the trees of the grave yard. Many graves were wholly obliterated. Near the village of Winfield, in Union county, Pa., and situated on the south bank of Turtle creek was a very extensive burying place of the colonial period.

About forty-five years ago the public road followed the base of the hill, about a hundred yards south of the creek. Old people still remember when the field toward the creek was quite full of headstones. The road was then laid out on the banks of the creek, and all trace of the graves in the field disappeared. On the bank of the creek was a thicket of scrub pines. By careful examination a row of graves could be easily made out among them, many head or footstones being still in position. In 1885 I was still able to identify the row, but during a

visit in 1895 I found all the brush cut away and the elements had joined the hand of man in destroying every vestige of this old landmark, often mentioned by Linn in his "Annals of Buffalo Valley," and Meginness in his "History of the West Branch Valley." There were no interments here since about 1790.

In Linn's "Annals of Buffalo Valley" may be found a graphic description of a fight with the Indians in Buffalo Valley in 1780, of a small detachment of soldiers from Fort Augusta (now Sunbury). It is said that the dead soldiers, four in number, "were buried in the old graveyard on the bluff at the creek (Penn's creek), where Dry run comes in, near where Tuscarora creek enters Penn's creek on the Snyder county side. Here old John Treaster and the first settlers were buried. This graveyard, probably the oldest in the county, was not used after 1791, when the people commenced burying in New Berlin."

I called on the venerable John A. Seebold, 95 years of age—who was born in that vicinity—for information. He informed me that when he was a boy it was a good-sized graveyard, well enclosed, but that in later years the fences rotted down and no one repaired them, and expressed an opinion that there was but little left to locate it. I determined to visit this place, hallowed by the ashes of so many original settlers and Revolutionary soldiers. I found it to be one and a half miles west of New Berlin, on the land of Joseph Seebold.

Alas! Alas; for man's disregard for the dead. I was shown where the graveyard had been. It is ploughed over and all trace of it is gone. It is due Mr. Seebold to say that he is not guilty of this unholy desecration. It was done nearly fifty years ago by former owners. The farm of Mr. Seebold was owned by Captain George Overmeyer of the Revolution, who died there in 1805. From this place I proceeded to inspect another neglected burial place three miles west of the above, and also on Penn's creek. This was the burial place for the settlers of the "upper end." It can be easily located, as it is situated on the last knoll of Jack's mountain, near the town of Centreville.

Reaching the bluff, which is a considerable distance from the public road, I found the slope, facing Penn's creek, covered with good-sized trees. It was wooded with all the various trees, underbrush, &c., that belonged to a primeval forest. Here in the woods were rows and rows of graves. The stones are slate and sandstone, many have inscriptions,

now almost eroded by the elements. Trees were growing right on the graves. I was informed that in olden times the graveyard was much larger, extending into a field adjoining.

How shameful the neglect of this once beautiful cemetery, where reposes so much worthy and precious dust!

A. J. STAPLETON.

Lewisburg, Pa.

LEACOCK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Record of the Tomb-Stone Inscriptions

[We are indebted to Mr. George Steinman, of Lancaster, for the following transcript:]

Margaret, relict of William Porter, d. Oct. 22, 1784, aged 50 years.

Sarah Porter, d. 1792, and Mary Porter, d. 1798.

Sarah Porter, widow of late Wm. Porter, d. Oct. 13, 1813, in 47th year of age.

Lydia Springer, d. Dec. 22, 1818, aged 35 years.

Mary, wife of John Slaymaker, d. Feb. 16, 1819, aged 64 years.

Mary Parker, daughter of Robert and Agnes, d. Oct. 4, 1811, aged 37 years.

Martha Parker, daughter of Robert and Agnes, d. Sept. 14, 1795, aged 12 years.

Agnes Parker, wife of Robert Parker, d. Sept. 18, 1796, aged 53 years.

Robert Parker, d. Jan. 30, 1812, aged 72 years.

James Quigley, d. Oct. 4, 1811, aged 77 years.

Jane, wife of George McIlvain, died May 3, 1790, aged 33 years, 10 months.

Sarah, wife of John Barton, d. Sept. 24, 1797, aged 32 years, 24 days.

Jane, wife of Wm. Slaymaker, Esq., d. Sept. 7, 1817, aged 54 years, 4 months, 6 days.

John Slaymaker, d. Mar. 27, 1796, aged 65 years.

Thomas Woods, d. Oct. 19, 1789, aged 59 years.

Adam Woods, d. Nov. 26, 1793, aged 67 years.

Margaret Woods, relict of Adam Woods, d. Oct. 20, 1800, aged 70 years.

Jean Scott, sister of John Scott, d. Dec. 4, 1810, aged 62 years.

John Scott, d. Nov. 6, 1806, aged 56 years.

James Grenalle, of Virginia (Augusta county), d. Nov. 15, 1762, aged 55 years.

Robert T. Kerr, d. May 22, 1819, aged 26 years.

James Lyon, d. Dec. 27, 1796, aged 20 years.

Margaret Lyon, wife of Jacob Werntz, d. April 18, 1793, aged 23 years.

Hannah Lyon, d. Sept. 18, 1819, aged 36 years.

James Hamilton, d. Nov. 3, 1807, aged 83 years, 7 months.

Mary Hamilton, wife of James Hamilton, d. Aug. 2, 1798, aged 65 years.

Thomas McCausland, son of William, d. May —, 1772, aged 67 years.

Jean, daughter of William McCausland, d. May —, 1755, aged 16 years.

John McCausland, son of William, d. April —, 1778, aged 48 years.

Thomas, son of John and Esther McCausland, d. Oct. —, 1801, aged 33 years.

Esther McCausland, wife of John, d. Dec. —, 1803, aged 65 years.

Sarah, daughter of John and Esther McCausland, d. 1775, aged 3 years.

Rebekah, wife of Wm. Causland, d. May —, 1814, aged 43 years.

Wm. McCausland, jr., d. Nov. —, 1821, aged 65 years.

Wm. McCausland, d. May —, 1771, aged 72 years; also Jean, his wife, died in March, 1755, aged 44 years.

Nancy Whitehill, wife of Wm. Crawford, d. June 29, 1782, aged 36 years, 11 months.

Jean Crawford, wife of Nathaniel Lightner, d. June 24, 1783, aged 18 years, 2 months.

Amos Slaymaker, son of John and Mary, d. July 31, 1796, aged 18 years, 11 months, 22 days.

Barbara, wife of Mathias Slaymaker, d. April 9, 1778, aged 54 years.

Mathias Slaymaker, d. Jan. 9, 1804, aged 76 years.

Lydia Slaymaker, d. Sept. 20, 1794, aged 25 years, 2 months and 11 days.

Henry Slaymaker, Esq., d. Sept. 25, 1785, aged 51 years.

Faithful Slaymaker, wife of Henry Slaymaker, Esq., d. Dec. 14, 1792, aged 52 years, 7 months.

Daniel McCausland, d. 1790, aged 56 years.

John Tepley, d. Oct. 5, 1808.

Elizabeth Tepley, d. Aug. 7, 1808, aged 45 years.

Robert Redick, jr., d. Dec. 6, 1792, aged 22 years.

Robert Redick, sr., d. Jan. 17, 1789, aged 50 years.

Samuel Skiles, d. March 27, 1810, aged 28 years, 1 month, 8 days.

Mary Skiles, d. March 5, 1816, in the

64th year of her age, interred in the same grave with her father, William Creighton.

Robert Patton, d. Mar. 24, 1770, aged 52 years.

John Rea, d. Oct. 4, 1808, aged 25 years.

Mary Woods, relict of Thomas Woods, d. April 23, 1807, aged 63 years.

Margaret Turner, born December 17, 1772, died Jan. 2, 1811.

Samuel Barefoot, son of Benjamin and Rebecca, d. Mar. 7, 1817, aged 1 year, 9 months.

William McGlaughlin died in 1805, aged 34 years.

Mary Green, d. Sept. 10, 1819, aged 11 years, 4 months, 23 days.

Elizabeth Redick, d. Sept. 17, 1785, aged 23 years.

Thomas Lyon, d. April 10, 1797, aged 81 years.

William Crawford, d. March 7, 1804, aged 64 years.

Thomas Irwin, d. Feb. 3, 1802, aged 76 years.

Martha, wife of Thomas Irwin, d. Mar. 1, 1772, aged 40 years.

Martha, wife of Nathaniel Watson, d. June 16, 1816, aged 32 years, 5 months.

Nathaniel Watson, d. Sept. 7, 1818, aged 42 years, 11 months, 16 days.

William Irwin, d. April 5, 1810, aged 41 years.

John Hamilton, d. Jan. 24, 1804, aged 44 years, 7 months.

Rebekah, wife of John Hamilton, died in 1800.

John Wallace, son of William and Mary Wallace, d. Nov. 23, 1806, aged 10 months, 2 weeks.

William Hamilton, d. Oct. 17, 1781, aged 61 years.

Jean, wife of William Hamilton, d. Nov. 3, 1800, aged 89 years.

Margaret Hamilton, wife of Robert Hamilton, d. June 6, 1792, aged 21 years, 9 months, 18 days.

Robert Hamilton, d. Feb. 22, 1831, aged 67 years, 1 month, 5 days.

THE FAMILY OF GENERAL ST. CLAIR

V.

Louisa St. Clair, sixth child and third daughter of General Arthur St. Clair and Phoebe Bayard, his wife, was born September 24, 1773, at Fort Ligonier, Westmoreland county. Figuratively speaking, she was "rocked in the cradle of the Revolution," and witnessed the trials and hardships of that time. When quite small the family was settled at Pottstown, Mont-

gomery county, for greater safety, as her father was then a major general in the Continental army and absent in the field most of the time with Washington. Her opportunities for receiving a primary education were limited, until the family removed to Philadelphia, when she was put to school, and during the few years the family lived there she was quite well educated.

She appears to have been her father's favorite daughter, and from early womanhood to the closing of his eyes in death, she remained with him and shared his misfortunes, sorrows and poverty. Raised in comparative affluence for the time, she learned to know the ingratitude of the government towards her father, but she never wavered in her affections for him and faltered not in filial duty. Her mother, through deep sorrow, largely brought on by misfortune, became a helpless invalid and had to be cared for like a child. Much of this duty devolved on Louisa, who was next to the youngest of the family, but with the aid of her older sisters and brothers, she protected and cared for them to the end.

A halo of romance is spread around the early life of Louisa St. Clair. When she arrived at Marietta in the winter of 1790, with her brother Arthur and sisters Margaret and Jane, to take charge of her father's household, she was about eighteen years of age, and is described by Professor Hildreth, the historian, as "a healthy, vigorous girl, full of life and activity, every way calculated for a soldier's daughter, fond of a frolic, and ready to draw amusement from all and everything around her. She was a fine equestrienne, and would mount the most wild and spirited horse without fear, managing him with ease and gracefulness; dashing through the open woodlands around Campus Martius at full gallop, leaping over logs or any obstruction that fell in her way. She was one of the most rapid skaters in the garrison; few, if any of the young men equaling her in speed and activity, or in graceful movements in this enchanting exercise. Her elegant person and neat dress showing to much advantage, called forth loud plaudits from both young and old. The broad sheet of ice on the Muskingum, near the garrison, for a few days in the winter, afforded a fine field for this healthy sport. She was also an expert huntress; and would have afforded a fine figure for Diana in her rambles through the woods, had she been armed with the bow instead of the rifle. Of this instrument she was a perfect mis-

treas; loading and firing with the accuracy of a backwoodsman, killing a squirrel from the highest tree, or cutting off the head of a partridge with wonderful precision. She was fond of roaming in the woods, and often went out alone into the forest near Marietta, fearless of the savages that occasionally lurked in the vicinity. She was as active on foot as on horseback, and could walk for several miles with the rapidity of a ranger. Her manners were refined; her person beautiful with highly cultivated intellectual powers, having been educated with much care in Philadelphia. Born with a healthy, vigorous frame, she had strengthened both her body and mind by these athletic exercises when a child; probably first encouraged by her father, who had spent the larger part of his life in camps. She was one of those rare spirits, so admirably fitted to the times and the manners of the day in which she lived."

Such was the picture of the "dashing Louisa," painted by a historian of the long ago. He may have drawn a little on his imagination, but there is no doubt that she was a remarkable young lady, a typical Scotch lass and a worthy representative of her illustrious ancestry.

The time when she made this visit to Marietta was fraught with impending dangers. The Indians of the Northwest were restless and threatening. They did not like the appearance of the whites in their country, and notwithstanding treaties of peace were held all efforts to pacify them failed. They felt that the hand of Destiny was against them and in the secret councils of their chiefs it was resolved to make a desperate effort to drive the whites back over the Ohio and again possess the country. Master Indian minds were at the bottom of the conspiracy. It was at this time that Louisa St. Clair figured as a heroine at the treaty of Fort Harmar, and again in the disastrous battle of 1791, when the star of her distinguished father set on a field of blood. The legend is as romantic as it is sentimental, and seventy-five years ago it was current in all the publications of the day, was recited in song and whispered by the fire-sides of the pioneers. Whether true or not it is worth relating in connection with the story of the life of this Daughter of the American Revolution. It is known as "The Legend of Louisa St. Clair," and is as follows:

"The proposed Indian treaty at Duncan's Falls, in 1788, being postponed and adjourned to Fort Harmar, the Indians prepared for peace or war, and were hostile to holding a convention to adjust peace

arrived with Ham Kerr at the fort, where she introduced Brant to her father, remeasures under the guns of Harmar and Campus Martius. Young Brant, son of the famous [Thay-en-dan-gea] chief of that name (in English), came down the Tuscarawas and Muskingum trail with two hundred warriors, camped at Duncan's Falls, nine miles below Zanesville, and informed Governor St. Clair, by runners, that they desired the treaty preliminaries to be fixed there.

The Governor suspected a plot to get him to the Falls and abduct him, yet nothing had transpired of that import. He sent Brant's runners back with word that he would soon answer by a ranger. Hamilton Kerr was dispatched to Duncan's Falls to reconnoiter and deliver St. Clair's letter.

A short distance above Waterford Kerr saw tracks, and keeping the river in sight crept on a bluff, and raised to his feet, when hearing the laugh of a woman he came down to the trail, and saw Louisa St. Clair on a pony, dressed Indian style, with a short rifle slung to her body. Stupified with amazement, the ranger lost his speech, well knowing Louisa, who was the bravest and boldest girl of all at the fort. She had left without knowledge of any one, and calling "Ham"—as he was known by that name—to his senses, told him she was going to Duncan's Falls to see Brant. Expostulation on his part only made her laugh the louder, and she twitted him on his comical dress—head turbaned with red handkerchief, hunting shirt, but no trousers, the breech clout taking their place. Taking her pony by the head, he led it up to the trail, and at night they suppered on dried deer meat from Ham's pouch. The pony was tied, and Louisa sat against a tree and slept, rifle in hand, while Ham watched her. Next morning they pursued their way and finally came in sight of the Indian camp. She then took her father's letter from the ranger, and telling him to hide and await her return, dashed off on her pony, and was soon a prisoner. She asked for Brant, who appeared in war panoply, but was abashed at her gaze. She handed him the letter, remarking that they had met before, he as a student on a visit from college to Philadelphia, and she as the daughter of Gen. St. Clair, at school. He bowed; being educated, read the letter, and became excited. Louisa, perceiving this, said she had risked her life to see him, and asked for a guard back to Marietta. Brant told her he guarded the brave, and would accompany her home. In the evening of the third day they ar-

lating the incident. After some hours he was escorted out of the lines, returned to the Falls, and went up the valley with his warriors, without a treaty, but in love with Louisa St. Clair.

In January, 1789, he returned, took no part in the Fort Harmar treaty, was at the feast, and asked St. Clair in vain for his daughter's hand."

The sentiment is very romantic, but was followed. When St. Clair met the Indian forces on the morning of that fateful day—November 4, 1791—on a branch of the Wabash, one of the master spirits arrayed against him was Joseph Brant, the famous *Thay-en-dan-gea*. The strangest part of the legend remains to be told. Young Brant, it is said, led the Chippewas during the battle, but gave his warriors strict orders to shoot General St. Clair's horse, but not him. How he escaped the carnage of that dreadful day is remarkable, unless he was protected by some invisible and friendly hand. Four horses were shot under him, one of his flowing locks was cut off and his clothes were pierced by eight balls, and yet he escaped unhurt. Strange, very strange. In closing the story, it may be asked: Had St. Clair given his daughter to young Brant, would the alliance have averted war and the dreadful consequences which followed?

There is much uncertainty regarding the time when Louisa first appeared at Marietta. In order to make the story hold good she must have accompanied her father thither on his first visit, or arrived soon afterwards. A bond of affinity, which was severed by death, bound father and daughter together.

How long she remained at Marietta is nowhere told in the annals of the time. Neither is there any account of her having visited Cincinnati at any time. She probably did not, but soon after returned to her home and the protection of her invalid mother at Ligonier. Her elder sister, Elizabeth, had married and lived elsewhere, and her brothers had gone out into the world. Nothing is known of Margaret, save that she never married, and the date of her death has not been handed down. Jane, the youngest of the family, married early and was soon left a widow, although she reached the greatest age (81) of all the children.

It was some years after her romantic adventure with the young Indian chief that Louisa married. She was wedded in 1795 by Samuel Robb, of Ligonier. She was then in her twenty-third year. Her husband was a son of James Robb, brother of Robert Robb, of Muncy Valley, Lycoming county. The Robb brothers,

of which there were three, settled there as early as 1770 or 1771. The family was originally from Cumberland county, and members thereof also emigrated to Ligonier. James, after a few years' residence on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, left that country and settled in Westmoreland. This Samuel Robb is supposed to have been a grandson of James, who was born in 1729, and was, therefore, old enough to have a grandson of sufficient age to marry Louisa St. Clair. In the absence of records, this conclusion is arrived at from the circumstances surrounding the case.

Little concerning Samuel Robb has been handed down. A granddaughter writes that she used to hear her mother say that her grandfather was a remarkably handsome man and an experienced violinist. When a young man he studied medicine but never practiced. "What he did for a living," writes this granddaughter, "I do not know; perhaps kept on fiddling."

Another incident in the life of Louisa is worthy of mention in this connection. It is related that her father was anxious to have her marry a gentleman by the name of Denny. To this she strenuously objected, and set about devising a plan to forestall the plans of her father. One evening she was present at a dance. Mr. Robb was the fiddler and attracted her attention. She at once asked him to marry her! He was greatly surprised and declared that it was impossible, as she was the daughter of General St. Clair. Refusing "no" for an answer, she insisted on having the ceremony performed at once. Robb yielded and they were married in the ball room by a justice of the peace, who happened to be present. Such is the tradition among the descendants of Gen. St. Clair. It is very strange, and if true, is in keeping with her romantic history.

That Louisa was the representative member of the family, is shown by an article in the Greensburg Gazette of September 5, 1818, which says that when the General died the citizens of Greensburg held a meeting to take some action regarding the funeral, at which James Brady acted as chairman and Richard Coulter secretary. It was resolved to bury him at Greensburg, providing the consent of the family could be procured, and a committee was appointed to confer with Mrs. Louisa Robb. Her consent was obtained and he was buried with military and Masonic honors.

Mrs. Louisa Robb lived for twenty-two years after the death of her father, dying May 27, 1840. Her husband survived

her until 1853, when he passed away, and both sleep side by side in the cemetery at Ligonier. She reached the age of sixty-six years, eight months and three days. The age of her husband is unknown, because the date of his birth has not been ascertained. They had issue, (surname Robb):

i. Margaret Balfour, b. 1798; m. William T. Baldrige.

ii. Arthur St. Clair, b. 1800. He left home April 25, 1828, and his parents never heard of him again.

iii. George Washington, b. 1803; m. Christina Palmer in 1823, and d. Oct. 8, 1858.

iv. Ellen Douglas, b. 1805; m. Robert Graham Jan. 29, 1828.

v. John Murray, b. 1807; volunteered in the war with Mexico, and d. at New Albany in 1847.

vi. Mary Louisa, b. Sept. 10, 1810; m., first, John Sutton, of Somerset, April 15, 1828; he d. May 23, 1830, when she m., second, John Wineand, of Derry township, Westmoreland county, March 27, 1832, and d. June 2, 1887.

A granddaughter—Mrs. Ellen D. W. Remmy—youngest daughter of Mary Louisa Robb Wineand (now a widow), lives at Youngstown, Westmoreland county, Pa.

Records show that Andrew Robb was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Westmoreland county, June 1, 1777. That was four years after its organization. Who he was, whence he came, and what became of him is nowhere stated.

In the history of Butler county (p. 1020), it is stated that Isaac Robb, an early settler of Westmoreland county, had a son William, born in 1783, who followed boating and was drowned in the Mississippi, opposite Natchez, in 1809, leaving a wife and five children, all of whom are deceased. William, the eldest son, grew to maturity in his native county (Westmoreland), and there married Anna Neyman January 1, 1805. She was born October 15, 1784, and died in 1838. In 1810 William Robb, with his wife and three children, removed to Butler county and purchased a farm, and lived there until his death in 1847, aged sixty-four years. He was the father of ten children, only two of whom survive, viz: Isaac and William J., both residents of Oakland township. William J. was born September 6, 1823. It is possible that Isaac Robb, the progenitor of this family, was an uncle or cousin of Samuel Robb, who married Louisa St. Clair.

Thus ends the strange history of a family whose great ancestor was one of

the prominent actors in the struggle for liberty; whose patriotism was of the highest order and whose liberality was unbounded. Arthur St. Clair, born in Scotland in 1734, was educated at the University of Edinburgh; studied medicine; inherited a fortune; entered the English army as an ensign; came to America in 1758; was with Amherst at the capture of Louisburg; distinguished himself as a lieutenant under Wolfe, at Quebec; came to Boston in 1759 to visit his cousin, General Gage; fell in love with Miss Phoebe Bayard, and they were married in May, 1760. In April, 1762, he resigned his commission in the English army, and in 1764 settled in the wilds of Western Pennsylvania, where he commenced making improvements by the erection of mills for the benefit of the settlers, and in opening a farm. In 1770 he was made a district surveyor and Justice of the Common Pleas, at Bedford. When Westmoreland county was organized he was appointed to a number of local positions; was active in the famous Hannastown meeting which passed resolutions declaring for liberty and independence; in 1775 he was a colonel of militia, and went to Fort Pitt to treat with the Indians. Soon afterwards he was summoned to Philadelphia and entered the continental service as colonel of a regiment; was soon made a Brigadier General, and in 1776 was ordered to Canada, where he acquitted himself with great ability. Rose to the rank of a Major General, and then resigned all his civil offices, removed his family to Pottsgrove for greater safety and then joined General Washington; took a leading part in the battles of Princeton and Brandywine; assisted Sullivan against the Six Nations; was a commissioner to arrange a cartel with the British in 1780; was a member of the court martial which tried and condemned Major Andre.

After performing many other duties, he participated in the capture of Cornwallis, at Yorktown. Throughout the war he was the confidant and friend of Washington. When peace was proclaimed he became a member of the Pennsylvania Council of Censors; was a delegate to Congress in 1785, and was chosen president of the same in 1787. When the Society of the Cincinnati was organized in 1783 he was one of the charter members, and now a great-grandson, in Illinois, holds his certificate. In 1786 he was made a member of the American Philosophical Society; was appointed Governor of the Northwest Territory in 1788; made an Indian treaty in 1789; located the city of Cincinnati and gave

it its name; was appointed General-in-Chief of the U. S. Army March 4, 1791, to take command of the expedition against the Indians; was defeated November 4, 1791, and resigned in 1792.

He was twice court-martialed during the Revolution, but both times honorably acquitted. On retiring from the governorship of the Territory in 1802 he returned home to find his improvements in ruins and his splendid estate overwhelmed with debt. In vain he plead with Congress to reimburse him for his outlay of personal funds during the Revolution, but only a stipend was granted him in the form of an annuity by the State and Congress; the Sheriff seized and sold all his property: he was reduced to want, and finally died in poverty in a log cabin on Chestnut Ridge, Westmoreland county. Is there such a thing as retributive justice?

Keith, in his *Councillors of Philadelphia* (p. 418) mentions Sir John St. Clair, 3d Bart. of his line, who, in 1754, having attained the rank of Major in the British army, was appointed Quartermaster General of the forces under Braddock. He sailed for America in advance of the expedition, arriving in Virginia, January, 1755, and proceeded to reconnoitre the head waters of the Potomac. Returning to Alexandria he joined Braddock, marched with the army, and was severely wounded in the action of July 9, 1755, in which Braddock was killed. He escaped in the flight, reached Alexandria, and in course of time recovered. In the following January he was made Lieutenant Colonel, and two years later obtained command of the Third battalion, 60th Foot. He was actively engaged under Forbes and Bouquet during the next four years, and on February 9, 1762, was gazetted Colonel. In 1766, he was made Lieutenant Colonel of the 28th Foot, then stationed in New Jersey. He purchased a farm near Elizabeth, where he died before November 30, 1767. He married Elizabeth Moland, daughter of John Moland, one of the Councillors of Philadelphia, and had two sons (surname St. Clair.) The first named John, died young at Trenton. The second, also named John, survived and became the fourth baronet. He married a daughter of Sir William Erskine, Quartermaster General under Sir William Howe, and died after 1796.

Although Sir John St. Clair was contemporary with Major General Arthur St. Clair, it is not stated whether they were related. Both served in the British

army. Sir John, however, died before the Revolutionary War commenced, consequently it is unknown on which side his fortune would have been cast had he survived.

There are other branches of the St. Clair family in America. Some of them now spell their name "Sinclair," but it is understood that they are descended from the original Norman or Scottish family.

One branch of the family settled in Elkton, Md., and there is a bit of romance connected with their early history. The story is that in 1699 a boy, quite young, was stolen by a band of gypsies in Scotland and brought to this country. On the arrival of the ship at Philadelphia the captain sold the boy to a gentleman for his passage money, according to the custom of those times. His purchaser noticed that on his clothes were buttons having the St. Clair coat-of-arms stamped thereon. On questioning the boy concerning his history he said that his name was Robert St. Clair, but he was too small to give an intelligent or satisfactory account of his family. He came to be known as the "Lost Boy." At one time it was thought he might be a brother of Arthur St. Clair, but that could not be, as the General was born in 1734. But the fact that he bore the same coat-of-arms on his buttons indicated that he belonged to the same family, but was of an earlier generation. He was probably stolen and spirited away to break the title in some line of descent, a trick that was sometimes resorted to in those days.

What became of this boy is not known to a certainty. On the records of the New Garden Meeting, Md., appear the names of Samuel Sinclair, his wife, Mary, and family. Their children (surname Sinclair) are recorded as follows:

- i. Samuel, b. 1795-4-8.
- ii. A Grubb, b. 1798-4-4.
- iii. Benjamin Berry, b. 1700-9-17.
- iv. Sarah B., b. 1803-5-25.
- v. Thomas Lightfoot, b. 1805-5-16.
- vi. William, b. 1808-5-12.

Among the records of the Orphans' Court at Elkton, Md., is found the will of one William Sinclair, dated January 24, 1730, and probated April 30, 1731, showing that the testator died between those dates. He appoints his wife, Rachel, one of his executors, and then gives to his daughter, Rachel, his "large Gibson Bible and Prayer Book." His wife was to "enjoy the profits of the tenantry of land," on which he lived, "until his daughter arrived at the age of sixteen, or day of marriage." Other heirs, as he

terms them, under different names, are mentioned.

Of course this William Sinclair, could not be the Sinclair mentioned above as the son of Samuel. Now, the question arises: Who was this Sinclair? Whence did he come? Or did he bear any relation to the "Lost Boy."

About 1830 a William St. Clair married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Margaret Simmons, of Lycoming county, Pa. Her mother (Margaret) was a daughter of Robert Plunket, brother of the celebrated Dr. William Plunket, of Sunbury, during Indian and Revolutionary times, and was born in Ireland about 1759. Her father (Robert), who took up the land afterwards known as the Simmons farm, died in 1779. Samuel Simmons, also of Irish origin, died September 3, 1818, in his 53d year, leaving several children, among them this daughter, Elizabeth, who became Mrs. St. Clair. His widow survived him till March 10, 1835. She appears to have been a woman of considerable executive ability and managed the farm during her widowhood. In her will, dated Feb. 28, 1834, she disposes of her valuable property among her children, and mentions her daughter Elizabeth, "intermarried with William St. Clair."

Possibly her son-in-law might have been the William Sinclair, son of Samuel, mentioned above. The slight change in the spelling of the name would indicate nothing remarkable, as they evidently all came from the same ancestor.

William St. Clair and his wife, Elizabeth Simmons, emigrated west at an early day and finally settled in McHenry county, Illinois, where they both died, leaving issue (surnamed St. Clair):

- i. Israel.
- ii. Susan.
- iii. Margaret, dec'd.
- iv. William.
- v. Robert.
- vi. Thomas.
- vii. Anna.

It is not known whether the above are given in the correct order of their birth, as their names were gathered at random. Several of them are said to be yet living in Illinois. Israel's address is Woodstock, McHenry county, and William's is Crystal Lake, same county.

Now, the foregoing families are given in this disjointed manner, in the hope that those who are seeking to establish the line of descent of the "Lost Boy," may be aided in their search. Possibly the St. Clair who married in Lycoming county was a descendant—the Christian names of Robert and William would indicate as

much, for it is a noticeable fact in tracing genealogy that certain names, either male or female, are carried along from one generation to the other.

It is not likely that the William St. Clair, the reputed son of the Earl of Roslin, who died at Cahokia, Illinois, in the early part of this century, was related to any of the above, yet is possible. It is strange, however, that he should leave his land by will to the youngest son of General Arthur St. Clair, unless it was done out of gratitude to the General for appointing him clerk of the court of St. Clair county, and therefore establishing him in business when he was a wanderer in a new country.

JOHN OF LANCASTER.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical, and Genealogical.

XV.

CUNNINGHAM.

Information is desired of Allan Cunningham, of Chester county. His son was General John W. Cunningham, of New London Cross Roads. The latter's daughter, Amelia Jane Cunningham, was the wife of Rev. Thomas Marshall Boggs, late of Marietta, Donegal, and Mount Joy Presbyterian churches. W. M. B. Norfolk, Va.

THE UNITED COMPANIES OF ILLINOIS AND WABASH.

In "Notes and Queries," second series, page 458, is an account of an old Indian purchase by twenty-two Pennsylvanians, whose names are therein mentioned, of two tracts of land in what is now the State of Illinois, and which must have included a considerable part of the land now within the boundaries of that State if we reduce the distances given from leagues to miles. I have no recollection of seeing elsewhere any reference to this important Indian grant and have wondered whether the Pennsylvania purchasers or their representatives ever came into actual ownership of these lands. The enclosed copy of a letter which I have copied from the original on file in the British Museum, London, I believe has reference to these lands, and seems to show that a company was organized in 1779 to manage this property for the owners. What was its subsequent history? John Campbell, to whom this letter is addressed as Agent for the "United Companies of Illinois and

Wabash," is named among the purchasers of the Illinois lands from the Indians. Alexander Ross, another of the purchasers, was doubtless Alexander Ross, of Ft. Pitt, and the William Thompson is General William Thompson, of Carlisle. The writer of the letter I am satisfied was Col. George Ross, of Lancaster, one of the Pennsylvania Signers of the Declaration of Independence, who was General Thompson's brother-in-law, and probably by birth a kinsman of Alexander Ross. There was also a family connection between Robert Callender, another of the land owners, and Thompson, Callender's daughter, Mary, being wife of George Thompson, the General's eldest son.

E. H. B.

Philadelphia, March 26th, 1779.

Sir: Enclosed you have the Proposals of the United Company of the Illinois & Wabash, which we hope will meet with your approbation. We have sent two, one for yourself and the other to be put into the hands of such Trustees as the sellers shall choose and appoint.

You will, in the Execution of this Business, be necessarily at Expenses which no doubt be only such as frugality and Economy justly point out. Those, together with a proper satisfaction for your Trouble must be at the Expense of the whole proprietors. We confide in your Attention to the General Interest and request you will by convenient opportunities inform us of your progress.

Wishing you all success and happiness, I am in behalf of the United Company, Sr.,

Your very Humble Serv't,

GEORGE ROSS,

Chairman of the United Company of Illinois & Wabash.

For John Campbell, Esquire, Fort Pitt. [Endorsed, 1779, Letter from George Ross, Chairman of the United Companies of Illinois & Wabash, to John Campbell, Esq., Agent for the Company, 26 March. Rec'd. 24 Nov.]

ALEXANDERS OF THE JUNIATA.

John Alexander, of Lanarkshire, Scotland, emigrated to this country from Armagh, Ireland, and settled in Chester county, in 1736. He had a son, John, born in 1756. He served in the Revolutionary army and was present at the capture of the Hessians. About 1780 he married Margaret Clark, of Sherman's Valley, and in 1787 removed with his wife and three children to a tract of land in Little Valley, which he had purchased from Christopher Martin, lying about four

miles northeast of Lewistown, in what is now Mifflin county.

John Alexander was one of the founders of the Little Valley Presbyterian Church, and for many years, and until his death, an active elder thereof. He died November 23, 1816, and was buried in the old cemetery of the East Kishacoquillas Church. His wife died November, 1834, and was buried by his side. Their descendants were:

i. Frances, b. 1779.

ii. Hugh, b. 1781; m. in 1806, Elizabeth Brown, one of the first settlers in the valley; d. October 16, 1868; had Fanny, Jane, John, Brown, Polly, Ann, Margaret, Elizabeth, Francesca, Nancy T.

iii. Samuel Edmiston, b. in Sherman's Valley, January 17, 1785; m. December 28, 1809, Mary, daughter of James Alexander, of West Kishacoquillas, a second cousin. They raised a family of fifteen children, and celebrated their golden wedding January 17, 1869. On the 17th of January, 1862, Mr. Alexander died, and was followed by his wife December 9, 1869.

iv. Thomas E., b. 1799; settled, first, in East End, Big Valley, in 1831; secondly, in Ohio in 1856, where he died January 3, 1858, leaving descendants.

v. Margaret.

vi. Mary.

vii. John.

viii. Martha.

James, second son of John Alexander and Margaret Glasson, was born about the year 1726, and was ten years old when his father moved from Ireland to Chester county. When grown to manhood he made a journey to the Juniata region and explored the country from Jack's to Stone Mountain, and laid his warrant on a tract of land covered with forest. This was in 1755. His land was finely situated and underlaid with limestone, and here he improved a fine farm. Who his wife was is not given. They had issue:

i. James, b. —; d. in 1791, and left Jane, b. in 1763; Robert, b. 1763; Elizabeth, b. 1768; John, 1769; James, b. 1772; Hugh, b. 1773; Joseph, b. —; Rachel, b. 1780; William B., b. 1732; Rosanna, b. 1784; Reed, b. 1786. Several of these were born in Chester county and were brought into the wilderness on horseback. Jane, the eldest, married a man named Brown. From the others are descended the Barrs, Vances, Browns, Semples, McAlvey, Thompsons, Shannon, and Gibboney and Davis.

John Alexander, second son of James,

born 1769; m. in 1791, Annie, daughter of Henry Taylor. She was born 1774, and died in 1853. Her husband died in 1820. They left descendants.

Thomas Alexander, son of the second and grandson of the first of that name in Big Valley, was b. at Spring Run November 27, 1801. He m. Celia, his cousin, and a daughter of Robert Alexander, February 17, 1834. They had issue:

- i. Jane Elizabeth, b. 1836.
- ii. James P., b. 1838.
- iii. Celia Ann, b. 1841.
- iv. Missouri B., b. 1843.
- v. Napoleon B., b. 1845; d. 1846.
- vi. Matilda V., b. 1847; d. 1855.
- vii. Lucy J., b. 1850; d. 1871.
- viii. Robert A., b. 1852.
- ix. Emma R., b. 1854.

Members of this family and their descendants are widely scattered over this and the Western States, and to follow them genealogically would be a tedious task.

In a work published some years ago by Rev. John E. Alexander, at that time principal of Washington College, Tennessee, much valuable information relating to the history and genealogy of the pioneers of this remarkable family can be obtained. It is entitled: "A Record of the Descendants of John Alexander, of Lanarkshire, Scotland," and comprises about 220 pages. Many of his descendants have been distinguished in the professions and have attained to eminence in the various walks of life.

THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER.

A Paper Read Before the Dauphin County Historical Society at Its 28th Anniversary, by John F. Meglness, Esq.

From the earliest times of which we have any authentic account, the Susquehanna river has figured as an important factor in the history of Pennsylvania. When the white men came they found the aborigines dwelling upon its banks in great numbers, and they had defensive works to protect themselves from the assaults of their fierce southern enemies. Even that voracious adventurer, Capt. John Smith, tells us that he found the Susquehannocks to be great stalwart men, armed with powerful bows, shields and spears. That they loved to dwell on its banks there is no doubt. This was on account of the abundance of fine fish its waters yielded and the game in the contiguous mountains.

Just when the Susquehanna river was

formed—or how long the process of formation was going on—we know not; but geologists give us some idea of the forces

which resulted in its formation. When the great glacier bore down from the frozen regions and came within one hundred miles of where Harrisburg is located, it is probable that the face of the country was different from what it is to-day. Imagine the conditions which then must have existed. It seems hard to believe that ice ranging in thickness from one to two thousand feet, covered the face of the country within three hours ride from this city. Yet geologists assure us such was the fact; and its advanced line from New Jersey across Northern Pennsylvania through the counties of Luzerne, Columbia, Lycoming and Tioga can be clearly traced to this day.

When this mighty barrier of ice commenced to dissolve great lakes were formed, and what are now the most beautiful and highly cultivated valleys, found nestling in the mountains of Northern Pennsylvania, were filled with water. And as this water increased in volume it finally became such an irresistible force that its natural barriers had to give way and an outlet was cut through to the sea. Therefore we conclude that in this way what we call the Susquehanna river was formed. When this mighty force commenced the work of formation we know not, and never shall know. We can only point to the evidences on the rocks of the mighty power once exerted by ice and water. The barrier once broken through the work of scouring and erosion has continued down to the present day, and the river has served as the great drainage canal for the watershed east of the Allegheny mountains, extending north into the State of New York, and as far eastward as Scranton and its contiguous territory. The scenery along its banks from the mouth far up into the mountains is unsurpassed for variety, beauty and grandeur; at different points the mountains are bold, craggy and picturesque; then they recede into rolling hills, and smiling valleys appear to add variety to the scene, and the landscape is most charming to the eye.

The Susquehanna is one of the great rivers of the United States; great as a drainage canal, and great as a failure in the interest of commerce. Great sums of money have been expended to make it navigable, but it still rolls over its rocky bed bidding defiance to man; at times it is placid and smooth, then it becomes a resistless and destructive torrent.

Good William Penn first gazed on its placid waters where Middletown now stands, and it was after this visit that he conceived the idea of founding a city on its banks. At that time he knew nothing of the great country that laid beyond or the region through which the river flowed from its sources.

Coming down to later dates we find that the Susquehanna was a subject for much discussion regarding inland navigation to facilitate trade and commerce. Before 1770 the Philosophical Society, of Philadelphia, appointed a committee to view the river and its lower falls with the view of making it navigable. The committee made a report February 16, 1770, wherein they expressed the opinion that a channel might be cut through the rocks below Peach Bottom at an expense not exceeding "four thousand pounds." The committee then concluded its report in these words: "The river Susquehanna is the natural channel through which the produce of three-fourths of the province must in time be conveyed to market for exportation, and through which great part of the back inhabitants will be supplied with foreign commodities. That this conveyance will become easy and cheap to the settlers above the Peach Bottom, or Bald Friar Falls, and may, by proper encouragement, be found the most useful and convenient for all the western trade."

At that time steam railroads had not even been dreamed of, and there was no suspicion that new conditions might arise whereby the channels of trade might be changed. Waterways were regarded as the only feasible method for furnishing transportation for the products of the country to market and the return of merchandise. This movement of the Philosophical Society, one hundred and twenty-seven years ago culminated forty years later in the construction of the canal system of our Commonwealth.

In those early days Middletown was the shipping point to Philadelphia, as well as the point where goods were received from the city for transportation up the river. From a curious little book entitled "A Description of the Susquehanna River, With Observations on its Trade and Navigation," it is learned that the expense of conveying twenty tons weight by the proposed canal from Middletown to Philadelphia would be £45 and would require two men and one horse, whilst the price of land carriage for ninety-one miles cost £110 and required the labor of twenty men and eighty horses. And the same book informs us that the cost of transport-

ing flour to market by this overland route ranged from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per barrel; and the transportation of one ton of merchandise cost from \$12 to \$16. What would our merchants of to-day think of such rates?

In this book the Susquehanna river is spoken of as "that great natural canal," which shows that the people of that day were of the opinion that it might be utilized for commercial purposes by man, as well as by nature to drain the watershed on the eastern slope of the Alleghenies.

But at that day there were local jealousies as well as now. The representatives of Philadelphia interests began to show a fear that if the Susquehanna were made navigable trade would be diverted from their city to Baltimore, and in a quiet way they opposed the great project. Their schemes were finally successful and for a time Philadelphia enjoyed a monopoly of the trade.

In this connection it may be mentioned as a curious fact in the history of transportation, that in 1788 "large quantities of wheat and flour were carried up the river for the use of settlers in Northumberland county. In 1790, after the month of March, thirty thousand bushels of wheat returned down the stream to market from the same county."

When the question of selecting a site for the Capital of the United States was under consideration in the First Congress, then sitting in New York, William Maclay, one of the United States Senators, named "Wright's Ferry" (now Wrightsville) as a suitable location and warmly advocated its selection. And, indeed, at one time during the discussion it looked as if the Susquehanna might be selected. On the 22d of September, 1789, the House of Representatives by a vote of thirty-one to seventeen, favored Wrightsville. Robert Morris, Maclay's senatorial colleague, who was from Philadelphia, was violently opposed to the Susquehanna location. He feared that if the Capital were located at Wrightsville the Susquehanna would be made navigable and therefore Philadelphia would suffer. Morris, who had drawn the long term of six years in the Senate, whilst Maclay drew the short term of two years, was then at the zenith of his fame; was haughty and influential. He had achieved great success, but closed his life under a dark cloud of misfortune. He favored Germantown, or the "Falls of the Delaware," for the location of the National Capital, and when he could get neither he was largely instrumental in depriving Wrightsville of the honor. The

District of Columbia was finally chosen as a compromise, and the Potomac got what rightfully belonged to the Susquehanna.

The next scheme for the improvement of the Susquehanna was the project for the founding of a great city on its western banks somewhere between Middletown and Northumberland. The plan is elaborately outlined in Tench Coxe's "View of the United States of America," printed at Philadelphia in 1794, and in London in 1795. It is really amusing to read this scheme (which fills several pages of his book), a hundred years after it was written. It contemplated the raising of \$500,000 either by five thousand subscriptions of \$100 each, or by the sale of one hundred thousand lottery tickets at \$5.00 each, or fifty thousand at \$10.00 each. Out of this sum \$30,000 was to be used in the purchase of two thousand acres of land, which Mr. Coxe thought could be secured for \$15.00 per acre. On this land it was proposed to lay off "a town or city for inland trade and manufactures, with streets sixty feet wide, in oblongs of five hundred feet by two hundred and twenty. The contents would be three square miles," with a frontage of two miles on the river, and running back one and a half miles. The lots were to be twenty feet front and one hundred deep, and there were to be about twenty-six thousand. Different kinds of dwellings, costing certain figures, were to be erected, together with all kinds of manufactories. Among them was to be one mill of "about five hundred spindles for spinning flax, hemp and combed wool," which was to cost \$5,000. There was to be one English printing office costing \$500, and one German costing \$300. Ten grain and fruit distilleries, costing on an average \$250 each, were provided for, together with one malt house and brewery costing \$6,000. There were to be four school houses and one church for all denominations.

The projector of this scheme thought the settlement would form a town of one thousand houses, useful workshops, &c. "And," he continues, "being on the river Susquehanna, a very great and extensive natural canal * * * the position for the town must be considered as warranting a presumption that the lots would be more valuable.

But time and place forbid further reference to this curious town which was projected on the Susquehanna more than a hundred years ago. Any one desirous of reading the story in full can go up to the State Library and ask my esteemed friend, the worthy president of your so-

ciety, to look at Coxe's "View of the United States," and on turning to page 385 they will find the account in full, which is unknown to nine-tenths of the present generation.

All of us have heard of Western towns on paper, and of towns that have been projected and boomed; but no Western town was ever laid out on a grander scale than this town on the Susquehanna. The only difference is that nearly all Western towns have had their booms; Coxe's town never had a boom.

Harrisburg, which had been founded on the east bank of the Susquehanna, overshadowed Tench Coxe's project, and, so far as known, it never got further than the plan on paper. Just where it was to be located never was, so far as I am aware, definitely fixed. The proposal was to build it at some point between Middletown and Northumberland. If the project to build it on the west side of the river had been carried out some point below Harrisburg must have been selected; or if above here, Perry or Snyder counties would now be enjoying the honor of having the great city.

Among the last great meetings—if not the very last—to consider plans for making the Susquehanna navigable below Wrightsville, was held in Harrisburg August 12, 1795. Representatives from Lancaster, York, Dauphin, Cumberland, Mifflin, Huntingdon and Northumberland counties in Pennsylvania, and Cecil and Harford counties in Maryland, were present. Ephraim Blaine was made chairman of the meeting, and after an interchange of views it was resolved to raise a sum of money by subscription for the purpose of removing the obstructions in the river. Solicitors were appointed to raise money in the counties noted above, including Philadelphia. It was then resolved that Ephraim Blaine, Robert Whitehill, John Bratton, George Gale, and Samuel Hughes, be appointed commissioners to superintend and direct the application and expenditure of the money. Stacy Potts was appointed treasurer to receive the money from the solicitors, and pay out the same on vouchers given by the commissioners.

Chairman Blaine issued a circular in the form of an appeal to the people to subscribe money to aid in carrying out the proposed improvement. Considerable money was raised and spent at one time or another, but after a lapse of a century the Susquehanna still remains unnavigable. In other words, the "crooked river" is still master of the situation. Canals came and flourished for a time as great waterways, and then disappeared, but the

rocks, falls and ripples of the river still remain. It now remains to be seen whether history will repeat itself during the next hundred years by the restoration of the canal system on a larger scale as a competition with steam and electricity.

One thing is certain, however, if something is not done soon by the Legislature to prevent the increasing contamination of the water, the Susquehanna will become the great sewerage canal of Central Pennsylvania. With the destruction of the forests, the clearing of the land, the steady increase of population in cities, towns and hamlets along the shores, it requires no prophetic mind to tell what the result will be, unless science and restrictive laws shall devise something for the preservation of the purity of its waters.

DANCING CLUB.

General Andrew Porter's Descendants to Receive His Share in the Subscription Fund—A Memorial for the Noted Patriot.

From the Daily "Telegraph" of Saturday, June 12th, 1897.]

Under circumstances that carry with them considerable of historic interest, Register of Wills J. H. Stroup, upon application of Benjamin M. Nead, Esq., attorney for the "Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company," of Philadelphia, has just granted that company power to further administer upon the estate of General Andrew Porter, who was the father of Governor David R. Porter and grandfather of Dr. George W. Porter, of this city, and of General Horace Porter, of national fame. General Porter was a Revolutionary officer of note, and subsequently became the fourth Surveyor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and died while in office in this city in 1813 and lies buried here.

Near the close of the Revolutionary War, General Porter, who was always interested in social matters, in conjunction with a number of fellow officers of the Continental army, then stationed in Philadelphia, became subscribers to a fund to keep in existence a "Dancing Club," for the amusement of its members. For some reason the remaining portion of this fund was not distributed at that day, but was held in trust for the representatives of those entitled to receive it, even unto the present time. A little while ago a movement was started to terminate the trust and pay over the money to those entitled thereto; a movement wholly and purely in the way of sentiment and not of profit,

as the amount to be distributed is not very large, and it is understood to be the purpose of the descendants of General Porter to propose hereafter under the approval of the court, to have a tablet placed at the General's grave, in the cemetery at Harrisburg, and a copy in oil of his portrait in Independence Hall.

By virtue of the appointment received from the Register of Dauphin county, the Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company has been authorized to receive this fund, and to act in the premises.

PERRY'S BATTLE FLAG.

The Makers of It Were Two Dauphin County Ladies.

From the Daily "Telegraph" of Saturday, June 12th, 1897.]

The following communication, which appeared in the Philadelphia Bulletin of last evening, is of much more than ordinary local interest:

To the Editor of the Bulletin:

Sir: A communication appeared in the Philadelphia Times of June 4th, under the head of "Preservation of Historical Relics," and made reference to the flag-room of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. It speaks of the flag of the British frigate Macedonian, which was captured by Commodore Stephen Decatur, of the frigate United States, off the island of Madeira, on the African coast, and brought to New London, Conn., in the month of October, 1812; also, of the flag of the British frigate Java, which was taken in December of the same year, by Captain William Wilson, of the Constitution ("Old Ironsides"), off the eastern coast of Brazil, and had subsequently to be destroyed because of the damage done to it in the engagement. There also appears the following paragraph in the communication referred to:

"Perry's battleflag, hoisted at the mast-head of the Lawrence as a signal for action, is also displayed. The flag was originally blue and it bore in white letters 'Don't Give Up the Ship,' the last words of Captain James Lawrence, after whom the flagship was named, who had been mortally wounded in the action between the Chesapeake and Shannon. When Perry shifted from the Lawrence to the Niagara during the engagement, he carried this flag with him and hoisted it upon the latter vessel."

Perhaps many of your readers will be glad to learn that this flag is peculiarly the property of Pennsylvania. It was made at Erie, and there the frigates Lawrence and Niagara were built. This was

in the summer of 1813, and the maker of the flag was Margaret Steuart. The handiwork was done in her house, and she was assisted by Dorcas Bell. Both ladies were born in Paxton township, Dauphin county, less than two miles directly north from the State Capital, and the place is almost within the limits of Harrisburg. Mrs. Steuart was the wife of Thomas Steuart, an officer in the army during the War of 1812, and the mother of the late Hon. John McFarland, who was president of the college at Meadville, Pa. Mrs. Bell was the wife of William Bell, a captain in Burd's Battalion during the War of the Revolution, and the ancestress of the children of the Hon. Henry C. McCormick, Attorney General of Pennsylvania, Mrs. McCormick being a lineal descendant of Mrs. Bell.

Dr. William Henry Egle, State Librarian of Pennsylvania, has long been in possession of this information, but has refrained from using it through courtesy to another. Yet it is time that the people of Pennsylvania should have the history of the making of "Perry's battle-flag" so far as it has been preserved.

Alfred Sanderson.

Mrs. Steuart and Mrs. Bell were sisters of the late General John Forster, of this city, who commanded the brigade of Pennsylvania troops which marched to Baltimore in 1814, and aided materially in saving that city from spoliation at the hands of the British.

NOTES AND QUERRIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

XVI.

THE CUNNINGHAMS.

Visit to Their Graves at New London, Chester County, Pa.

Referring to the query of "W. M. B." of Norfolk, Va. (Notes and Queries No. xv.) for information regarding Capt. Allen Cunningham, and his son, Gen. John W. Cunningham, of New London, Chester county, Pa., it seems remarkable that at the time the inquiry appeared in print I was standing by the side of their graves.

Allen Cunningham was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, born in County Armagh, Ireland, in 1738. According to the history of Chester county (see p. 506), he came to this country in 1765, and settled at New London in 1775. There must have been several of the name, and they settled in both Pennsylvania and Virginia, for we

find them credited to both States during the Revolution.

Allen Cunningham took an active part in the campaigns of 1776 and 1777 in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. He commanded a company at the battle of Brandywine in the Division of General Maxwell. His company was held in reserve in a grove near Chad's Ford during the day, with positive orders not to fire a gun until specially directed. Not a man violated the order, although exposed to the enemy during the conflict. It was not given, and this brave portion of the reserve marched from the field in the evening as coolly as veterans. The battle was fought within a few miles of his residence at New London.

Captain Allen Cunningham was a man of talent and education. He was noted for his probity and punctuality in his engagements, for his excellent judgment and his industry and uprightness in business. The lives of few men have been more checkered with good and evil, yet, history informs us, he was never known to be despondent. To use his own words, he was "twice shipwrecked, twice robbed, twice burned out, twice married, and had two sons and two daughters." I regret that I am unable to tell who his wives were and the dates of his marriages, and the births and names of all his children. He never held an office, and although frequently and earnestly solicited, never could be induced to accept any station either in church or State. Of course he followed the avocation of a farmer. The country was, and still is, peculiarly adapted to agriculture, and the farms are exceedingly rich and well cultivated.

Capt. Cunningham died May 15, 1801, at the age of sixty-three. His remains lie in the old New London graveyard, which is now quite within the village, and is surrounded by a stone wall. As the sacred enclosure was long since filled, no new burials have been permitted for years. The marble slab which covers his grave contains the simple record of his name, his years and the time of his death, together with this line from Pope: "An honest man's the noblest work of God."

Near the grave of the patriot repose the remains of his son, Gen. John W. Cunningham, who was born in the village of New London in 1779. Here he grew to manhood and resided during his life. He represented Chester county in the State Legislature in the years 1806 and 1810, when that body sat at Lancaster. February 15, 1830, he was appointed Prothonotary of Chester county by Gover-

nor Wolf, and held the office for six years. He was a Presidential elector in 1828, when General Jackson was first elected to the Presidency, and was a Democratic candidate for Congress in 1836. The memorial stone over his grave bears this inscription: "Sacred to the memory of John W. Cunningham. In public life esteemed and variously employed. As a neighbor, upright, firm, and friendly. At home, tender and affectionate. Of the Presbyterian Church an attached member, and for twenty-nine years a ruling elder. He departed this life April 26, 1840, in the sixty-first year of his age."

Within a few yards of the graves of the Cunninghams stands a majestic oak, whose wide spreading branches cast a shadow at noonday over their place of sepulture. There is no larger tree of its kind in Chester county—in fact it is the monarch of the oak family in this region, and has commanded the admiration of all visitors to New London for many years. It is fitting, therefore, that the tombs of the patriots should be guarded by this stalwart tree, representing, as it does, all that is grand and beautiful in their characters.

JOHN OF LANCASTER.
Williamsport, Pa.

THE WOGAN FAMILY.

John Wogan, an Irishman, landed at Chester in the Province of Pennsylvania, July 30, 1729. He continued to reside in the counties bordering the Delaware River, where, according to his account books, which are in existence, and which we had the pleasure of looking over recently, he was engaged in store-keeping or trading among the settlers. The first entry made in his ledger which he records as his arrival, he says:

Spent here,	£ 0 2s. 0p.
August 1st, spent at Philadelphia,	2s. 3p.
August 3d, I gave the cabin boy,	2s. 0p.
August 15th, paid for bringing my goods to Chester, ..	15s. 0p.
August 15th, for ferrying,...	1s. 0p.
August 26th, went to Bristol, which cost	3s. 6p.
June 30th, 1730, bought a pair of shoes for	10s. 3p.
July 8th, paid for shoeing a horse and making a small chain,	2s. 0p.

How long Mr. Wogan was a resident in the lower counties of the State is not known but became a resident of York county in which is now Manchester town-

ship, prior to the organization of the county, for he died June, 1749, the year York county was formed. He married Ann —, who survived, and a number of children, yet we have only the record of one:

Jacob Wogan (or possibly John Jacob or John, Jr.). He resided in Manchester township, York county, in the vicinity of New Holland. He was quite wealthy, the owner of slaves, and was a fier in the Revolution. He married Ann —, who survived, and the following children:

i. George, d. 1832, in York county, Pa.; received a good education, attending the York Academy in the year 1779, and the work he performed in the different branches of mathematics are still in existence.

We give here the rhyme of one on "Time."

"How is the year divided by the calendar?

No more than thirty days has the month of September.

The same may be said of June, April and November;

The rest of the months are just thirty and one,

Except that short month, February alone, Which to itself claimeth eight and a score,

But in every leap year we give it one more."

George Wogan was a prominent man in the community in which he resided. He married Rebecca Lowe. They had issue:

1. Jacob, m. Nancy Beatty; they had:

a. Henrietta, m. Joseph B. Hursh, who were the parents of George Wogan Hursh, M. D., of this city.

b. Chambers, m. Jemima Keesey.

c. Ann, m. Dr. George Haldeman.

d. Rebecca-Lowe, m. Dr. S. H. Brehm.

2. George, b. April 14, 1800; d. April 20, 1878, in York, Pa.; m. December 16, 1834, Margaret Hay, dau. of John Hay; they had:

a. Rebecca-Lowe, d. s. p.

b. John Hay; resides in York, Pa.

c. Anna-Hay; resides in York, Pa.

3. Caleb, d. s. p.

4. John.

5. Nancy, m. Samuel Prowell, of Fishing Creek Valley, York county, Pa.; no issue.

ii. Margaret, m. George Test; their descendants are in Centre county, Pa.

iii. Ann, m. Jacob McCorley; their descendants reside in the West Branch Valley, Pa.

iv. Isabella, m. Samuel Day, who died May, 1805.

E. W. S. P.

"TO THE VICTOR THE SPOILS."

First Application of the Doctrine in the Politics of Pennsylvania Inaugurated by Governor McKean.

A paper read before the Dauphin County Historical Society by Benjamin M. Nead.

In these latter days, in the heat of political canvasses, charges and counter charges are made by the exponents of political parties with respect to the so-called "offensive partisanship" displayed in so many instances by Governmental officials in dismissing from office those who differ from them in political sentiments. The premises upon which men base their arguments on this question, are as variable and shifting as the fortunes of the political party in State and Nation to which they give adherence. The fact that the doctrine "to the victor belongs the spoils" originated with the Jeffersonian school of politics, is not more certain than that this doctrine has been practically applied when opportunity offered, by the Hamiltonian and every other known school of politics which the country has produced. This political doctrine was first adopted in Pennsylvania in the administration of the second Governor under the Constitution of 1790, and in the study of the old papers connected with that administration here presented, the very marked character of its application will appear.

When General Mifflin entered upon the duties of the new office of Governor of Pennsylvania, he brought to the discharge of those duties, a dignity and conservatism which proved of incalculable value to the interests of the new Commonwealth in the existing crisis of its affairs. There had been little regard to party distinctions in the recognition of partisan services was a matter of little consideration in the choice of his subordinate assistants. His chief concern seemed to be to secure the assistance of men of ability to aid him in inaugurating the admirable system in that first arrangement of the routine of affairs, which has remained undisturbed to the present day. Experience with him counted more than party or military service. As a consequence, his three terms of office were remarkably free of partisan bickerings and few of his subordinates were changed or disturbed in their offices for purely partisan reasons.

Mifflin's successor, Judge McKean, although belonging to the same school of politics—the Jeffersonian—was in many respects a different man. Strong in his po-

litical convictions and thoroughly aggressive, he did not hesitate to put into practice such reforms in the governmental affairs as in his judgment would strengthen him in his position as Governor, and at the same time perpetuate the power of the political party of which he was the representative.

The Federalists had made a most determined fight against Judge McKean, as he was an uncompromising Democrat and one of the most notable exponents of the political principles espoused by Thomas Jefferson, as well as one of the most ardent and enthusiastic friends of that statesman. The able and distinguished jurist Judge James Ross was his opponent in this election, which was the first in the history of the new government in which party lines were closely defined. This was evidenced by the character of the vote. Judge McKean polled 38,036 votes to his opponent's 32,641.

The victory of the Republican-Democratic party in this election was not alone due to the superior political methods and popularity of Judge McKean, but there was a much more deeply-seated reason why the Federalist party received its disabling wound in the contest. The party in Congress had espoused the plan of a direct tax upon the people and had successfully carried the plan into operation. Its operations were upon houses and lands, and although the agricultural and laboring interests were less hardly dealt with by this tax than the richer and more luxurious classes, nevertheless it was the "bread-winning" classes which were loudest in their denunciation of the tax. Already burdened by the odium of the domestic stamp act, struggling with the depressing effects of the alien and sedition laws, the direct tax was "the straw which broke the camel's back." The first-mentioned were heinous enough in that they operated against the patriotic sentiment and rights of the people, but the direct tax impressed itself "upon the sensory of the great germanic body of Pennsylvania" because it came closer to their pockets. The friends of McKean made the best of this situation, claiming it was only the beginning of a system that would tax every known article that the farmer possessed. The excitement engendered by the election had scarcely died away when the very decided policy of the new administration with respect to the civil service, aroused the excitement anew.

Once determined upon his policy, Judge McKean did not stand upon the order of its execution, but executed it at once. Conceding the marked ability and well

known experience in public affairs of Andrew James Dallas, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Governor McKean confirmed him in that position and enjoined upon him the duty of engineering the work of political decapitation. One of the prerogatives of the Governor under the Constitution of 1790, and in fact the cream of his patronage, was the appointment of the county officers of the several counties in the State. These were a principal part of the political machinery of parties. Many of the incumbents had become so closely identified with their offices as to appear to have a life lease of them. The candidacy of Judge McKean caused great excitement among this class of office-holders. Those who through their party predilections might have been influenced to support him through fear of his well known arbitrary disposition, were rather inclined toward throwing obstacles in the way of his success, while those who held political views opposed to his, although standing in wholesome fear of the contingency of his election, nevertheless, covertly and in many instances, openly opposed him. His triumphant election left this class of politicians in a very undesirable predicament. Through methods of his own, McKean had learned and fully understood the position which every county officer had assumed in the late campaign. In view of the late political conduct of a majority of these county officials, the new Governor took the earliest opportunity to apply his policy to them. Secretary Dallas was instructed to draw up a brief notice to each of them, couched in no uncertain terms, informing them that they might spare themselves the trouble of applying to the Governor on the subject, as none of their commissions would be renewed or continued. (a) At this one blow twenty-five heads fell in the basket, and among their owners were to be found some of the staunchest representatives of Federalism in the State. The work of "cleaning out the Augean Stables," as the Governor himself termed it, although he claimed to be no Hercules, was carried out systematically and effectively, until in the prosecution of his policy, he had shorn the opposition of their "Sampson-like locks," as he typically described the offices which they had hitherto held. This policy once adopted was uncompromisingly carried out, and all who cast obstacles in the way were summarily dealt with. Notably was this the case with Daniel Brodhead, the Surveyor-General of the State, who had held that important office since 1789. Incur-

ring the displeasure of the Governor, by having "endeavored to thwart" his intentions in the matter of proposed reforms, he was relieved of his office by one of the curtest letters of dismissal of a public official, to be found among Governmental records. He was decapitated by a single blow of the axe. (b).

It must not be supposed, however, that in the policy pursued by Governor McKean, partisan considerations were always present in the choice or dismissal of governmental assistants. Such was not the case, for not a few Federalists received favors at his hands. He received and doubtless deserved censure for untimely partisanship and nepotism. Nevertheless on two occasions his political enemies were compelled to applaud his acts, namely, when he appointed to the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth, on the first occasion, Edward Shippen, and on the second occasion, William Tilghman. Both of these gentlemen were staunch and influential Federalists.

The course pursued by Governor McKean, could not fail to arouse antagonism of the bitterest character, the culmination of which was the famous attempt to impeach him for misconduct in office. This result was brought about principally through the persistent attacks which were made upon the Governor and his official conduct by two famous newspaper men of the day—William Duane, of "The Aurora," and William Cobbett, of "Porcupine's Gazette." This warfare was characterized upon the one side by the most ferocious attacks and upon the other by such an array of libel suits as the period never before witnessed. The fact that Governor McKean had appointed to important offices under his administration, a number of gentlemen who were nearly or more remotely related to him, was one of the principal causes of complaint, and when he brought his son-in-law, Dr. Buchanan, from Maryland, and appointed him to the position of Lazaretto physician in Philadelphia, the climax of the opposition was reached and his enemies determined to propose his impeachment, which was moved in the House of Representatives on the 30th of January, 1807, by Michael Leib, a member from the county of Philadelphia, seconded by James Engle, of the same county.

The report of the Committee on Impeachment, contained six specific charges against the Governor. Interesting as these are, they are too voluminous to present in this connection; they are valuable

however, as proving to what extent partisan rancor and spite can go. Whilst this proceeding was disconcerting and distressing to the party and the many friends of the Governor, it was not without its good results in that in the learned and exhaustive answer that Governor McKean made to the irregularities charged against him, is to be found as able an exposition of the powers and prerogatives of a Governor of Pennsylvania as is contained in any other State paper of record. Many of the charges in these articles of impeachment, which personal animosity at that time magnified into crimes and misdemeanors, will to-day be looked upon as unimportant and even insignificant, yet not a few of the points made by Governor McKean in the clear cut logic of his legal mind, remain to-day as valuable precedents, which the careful student of Pennsylvania history will find to have been followed by many of his gubernatorial successors.

(a) Secretary Dallas' letter of dismissal to the county officers was as follows:

Sir: The Governor has directed me to intimate that he is sorry he cannot, consistently, with his general arrangements of offices continue, or renew the commissions which you now hold.

However painful it is to me, to be the medium of this intelligence, you will perceive that it is calculated to prevent your incurring the useless trouble and expense of a personal application. I am Sir,

Your most obt. humble Servant,
A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Lancaster, December 18th, 1799.

(b) Broadhead's dismissal:

Sir: The Governor being resolved to make a considerable reform in the department of the Surveyor General, has applied to you for that purpose, but you have endeavored to thwart his good intentions. For this reason and others he has desired me to inform you, he has no further occasion for your services. I am Sir,

Your most obd't. Servt.,
A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary.

Philadelphia, April 15th, 1800. Dan'l. Broadhead. Esq'r., Surveyor Gen'l.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

XVII.

MAHON.

David and Martha Mahon, of Parish of Rai, County Donegal, Ireland, had among other children:

- i. James; schoolmaster; will dated Oct. 24, 1772; probated, Dec. 14, 1772.
- ii. John; at time of his brother James' death was residing in Ireland—so mentioned in his brother's will.
- iii. Archy [Archibald], of Lurgan township, Cumberland county, Pa. Archibald Mahon, of Lurgan township, Cumberland county, Province of Pennsylvania, made his will Dec. 16, 1777; which was probated January 28, 1778. He left a wife, Jean [McNitt] McKnight, and children:

- i. William.
 - ii. Alexander.
 - iii. Jean.
 - iv. Sarah.
 - v. David; m. Sarah Dougherty, dau. of John Dougherty, of Peters township, and his wife, "Lilley." Sarah was born in 1747; d. Dec. 23, 1834. David b. 1745; d. Oct. 5, 1813.
 - vi. [a dau.]; m. James Carnahan.
- The son Alexander was executor of the estate.

HERRON.

- i. Francis Herron.
 - ii. David Herron.
 - iii. James Herron.
- I. Francis Herron d. prior to 1762. Had children as follows:
- i. John, b. 1747.
 - ii. James, b. 1749.
 - iii. [a child, d. prior to 1762].
 - iv. William.
 - v. Mary.
 - vi. Sarah.
- II. David Herron, of Newton, made his will Feb. 7, 1778; which was probated March 18, 1778; leaving a wife, Elizabeth, and children:
- i. John.
 - ii. [a dau.]; m. William Walker.
 - iii. Rachel; m. George Meck.
 - iv. Jane; m. Robert Patton.
 - v. Hannah; m. John Wilson.
 - vi. Samuel.
 - vii. David, b. 1765.

III. James Herron made his will Oct. 5, 1751; probated Jan. 6, 1752. He left a wife, Margaret, and children:

- i. Francis, b. 1744.
- ii. John, b. 1746; m. Mary Jack, dau. of James and Jean Jack, of Newton township.
- iii. Hannah, b. 1748.
- iv. Elizabeth, b. 1750.
- v. James, b. 1752.

JOHN KEYLOR, OF COLERAIN.

I. Jacob Keylor, father of John, was born in Rammland, on the Rhine, early in the last century. The name was originally written Keuhler in German. He married Maria Gertrude Boehl about 1789, and had several children born in Germany. Some time in 1795 he emigrated with his family to America. They sailed from Hamburg, and after a long and perilous voyage—during which they were threatened with famine—they landed at New Castle, Delaware. From there they made their way into Chester county and found employment with Richard Baker, who lived on the Brandywine. And here the family lived until the death of Jacob Keylor, which occurred in 1816. He left a widow and the following children:

2. i. John, b. July 19, 1790, of whom presently.
- ii. Henry, b. 1793; m. Eliza A. Swisher; d. at Nine Points, Lancaster county, July 21, 1875; his wife, b. Sept. 30, 1800, d. May 7, 1891; had several sons and daughters.
- iii. Katharine, b. 1795; m. Thomas Mullin, Dec. 31, 1816; d. 1826 in Delaware; left descendants.
- iv. Maria, b. in Chester county in 1800; m. first, Henry Buffington and had issue; secondly, Levan Way. A few years ago she was living with her daughter, Martha Hurford, on the old Hurford estate, near Atglen, Chester county, Pa.
- v. Hannah, b. 1802; m. Nathan Famous; was living in 1891 near Cedar Croft, Chester county; had issue.

II. John Keylor, eldest son of Jacob, after the death of his father, continued to reside with his employer, Richard Baker, who took great interest in his mother's family and brought them up in the Quaker faith, which they ever afterwards adhered to.

After fairly attaining manhood John Keylor took up his residence in Bart township, Lancaster county, where he

soon afterwards purchased a tract of land and engaged in farming. During the war of 1812 he was called on to raise a company, which he did, but their services were not required. On the 18th of March, 1824, he married Sarah, daughter of James and Ann Fordham McGinness. She was born October 13, 1795, in Colerain township, Lancaster county, and died September 18, 1865.

After settling in Bart township, Mr. Keylor's mother—Maria Gertrude Boehl—took up her residence with him and remained until her death, November 16, 1840, at the age of 82 years.

When his wife died John Keylor continued to reside on the homestead farm, with some of his children, until his death, which occurred November 3, 1872, in the 84th year of his age. He was buried in the Friends' graveyard, Bart Meeting House, by the side of his wife, both having adhered to the Quaker faith during life. They had issue:

- i. Ann Eliza, b. Jan. 10, 1825; m. Daniel Beyer, Feb. 21, 1843. They settled on a farm in Juniata county, where Mr. Beyer d. Sept. 3, 1875, aged 52 years. The widow now lives near Atglen, Chester county. They had one son and three daughters.

- ii. Hannah Mariah, b. Aug. 10, 1826; m. Effinger H. Emery, Mar. 9, 1864; live in Bart township; have two sons.

- iii. Milton, b. June 14, 1828; m. Rebecca, eldest daughter of David Beyer, Sept. 13, 1849, and have always lived on a farm in Colerain township, near Kirkwood; had three sons and one daughter. The eldest son became a Baptist minister; the other two became physicians; one d. and the survivor practices his profession at Cochranville, Chester county. The daughter married a farmer.

- iv. Sarah, b. Feb. 28, 1830; m., first, Lewis H. Selzer, of Steelville, and had one son. Soon after the death of her husband she m., secondly, W. F. McLimans, and they reside at Willow Grove, Chester county.

- v. John, b. Dec. 2, 1831; d. in Ohio, Feb. 10, 1863. He m. Leah L. Ritz, and left one son, who is now a practicing physician in the State of Washington.

- vi. George, b. May 18, 1834; m., first, Ann McGinness; she d. May 17, 1874, leaving one son. Mr. Keylor then m., secondly, Anna Scott and they live in Wilmington.

- vii. Henry, b. April 1, 1836; m. Martha Scott; live in Colerain township; have one son and one daughter.

- viii. Wellington, b. June 11, 1838; d. Nov. 10, 1844.

FOUNDERS OF DANVILLE.

The Montgomery Family and Its Interesting History.

I.

I. The Montgomery family, of Danville, Montour county, is one of the oldest in that part of Pennsylvania. The great ancestor, Alexander Montgomery, born in 1688, was an officer under William of Orange at the battle of the Boyne, and for bravery displayed on that occasion was promoted to be a major in the British army. His place of birth is unknown, but he is supposed to have been of Norman origin. He had a son, also named Alexander, born about 1700, and died in 1746. When he came to this country is unknown. The first mention we have of him (see history of Chester county, p. 861) is that on April 18, 1744, he and William Nevin—whose sister Mary was his wife—received patents for two tracts of land in Londonderry township, Chester county, containing together 650 acres. At this time he appears to have been living in New Castle county, for the records show that the will of Alexander Montgomery, of Mill Creek, dated "September 10, 1746, gave his moiety of the land to his sons William and Daniel, they paying something to the other children."

Alexander and Mary Montgomery left sons and one daughter, but we only have the names of the following:

- i. John.
- ii. Moses.
- iii. William, b. Aug. 3, 1736.
- iv. Daniel.
- v. Margaret.

On the 18th of October, 1761, John Montgomery and his wife Esther, Moses Montgomery and wife Elizabeth, William Montgomery and his sister Margaret, released to Daniel his share of the land, and on the 28th of the same month Daniel Montgomery, of Philadelphia, glazier, sold to his brother William, of Londonderry.

II. William Montgomery was only about ten or eleven years old when his parents died. Of his boyhood history we know nothing, save that he grew to manhood in Londonderry township, and when old enough took charge of the farm of which he had become owner. Historian Futhey says "he was raised in a district and among a people where the spirit of independence seemed to be indignant, and only required an exciting cause to develop it." Reference is made to the Scotch-Irish Presbyterian element. He

evidently was a man of ability and character, for he had become prominent in his native county before the Revolutionary war. "When the difficulties with the mother country became serious William Montgomery was one of the large committee appointed by a county meeting held at Chester December 20, 1774, to aid in organizing an acceptable government to supersede the old provincial establishment. He was one of ten delegates from Chester county to the convention assembled in Philadelphia, January 23, 1776, which substantially took charge of the Commonwealth, which in July, 1776, appointed members of Congress from Pennsylvania who had nerve enough to vote for the Declaration of Independence. In June, 1776, he was made colonel of the Fourth Battalion of Chester county, which then required 450 stand of arms for service. During his absence in the field his place as a member of the convention was filled by his brother-in-law, Thomas Strawbridge." After the battle of Long Island, in which he participated, Colonel Montgomery's regiment became known as the "Flying Camp."

In the meantime he had been induced to visit Northumberland county to look at land, of which he had heard favorable reports. This was as early as 1773, before the Revolution became imminent, and on the 26th of November, 1774, he purchased 180 acres of land from J. Simpson, lying on Mahoning creek, "north side of the east branch of the Susquehanna," and there the town of Danville was afterwards laid out. Having disposed of his land in Chester county, in 1777, he removed his family to his new purchase on the Susquehanna. The risk was great, because it was on the frontier, the country was unsettled, and the Indians were threatening. There were few settlers there at that time. The country was a "howling wilderness." At last the Indians became so bold that Colonel Montgomery and his family were forced to seek refuge at Fort Augusta (now Sunbury) to escape the tomahawk. This was in 1778.

Being bold, fearless and determined, he returned to his cabin on the Mahoning the very moment it was deemed safe to do so. There he commenced clearing land and making improvements. Known as an enterprising and representative man in his native county, he was here but a short time until he was called on to assume offices of trust. In 1779 and 1780 he was sent to the Assembly from Northumberland county, and in November, 1784, he was elected by the Assem-

bly a member of Congress and served in that body till February 7, 1785, when he resigned. He was at once appointed president judge of the courts of Northumberland and Luzerne counties. While acting in this capacity he was, in 1786, required by the executive council to enforce the laws to the serious dispute in Wyoming Valley arising out of the conflicting Connecticut land commissioner's claims, and he so managed the troublesome business as to secure the thanks of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, president of the council, in an autograph letter.

In 1787 Mr. Montgomery was appointed a commissioner for executing the act of Assembly entitled an "Act for ascertaining and confirming to certain persons called Connecticut claimants, the lands claimed by them in Luzerne, &c." In this capacity he exercised great influence in allaying the turbulent elements by his calmness, dignity and persuasive powers. The difficulty was finally settled by the decree of Trenton.

In 1791 he accepted the appointment of Justice of the Peace from Governor Mifflin for Northumberland county. Instead of being allowed to quietly exercise the functions of this office other honors were heaped upon him. In the autumn of 1791 he was elected a Senator from Northumberland county under the Constitution of 1790, and was present at the first meeting of the Legislature held at Lancaster in December, 1791. Being a man of high standing and experience, he was made chairman of a committee "to arrange the business mentioned in the Governor's address, and report what business, in their opinions, will be proper for the Senate to originate. The same day he was appointed chairman of a committee "to prepare and report a bill to regulate the fees of the several offices in this Commonwealth." During the entire session he seems to have been the leading man in the matter of regulating the fees of all offices of the State, the courts and the counties.

In 1792 he was elected a member of the Third Congress of the United States and served his term of two years. Mr. Montgomery received the title of "General" by virtue of a commission from Governor Mifflin, dated April 17, 1793, appointing him Major General of the division composed of the militia of the counties of Northumberland, Northampton and Luzerne counties, for the term of seven years. The commission was renewed again in 1800.

Governor McKean appointed General

Montgomery an associate judge of Northumberland county in 1801, which office he held until the division of the county in 1813, when his commission became void. In 1804 he was a presidential elector and the vote in Northumberland county stood: William Montgomery, Republican, 2,793, and for the Federal candidate, 220. When a post office was established at Danville in 1806 he was made the first postmaster, and with the assistance of his son, Daniel, served until 1818. He gave the ground on which the court house stands, and some years before his death he laid out the lower part of Danville and donated sixty lots towards the erection and maintenance of an academy, to be under the supervision and control of the Mahoning Presbyterian Church—one of his descendants always to be a trustee.

Notwithstanding General Montgomery was called on to fill so many public offices, he carried on an extensive business. He established the first saw, grist and woolen mills, as well as the first store, and took a great interest in farming and stock raising. He acquired a handsome competence. His death occurred May 1, 1816, at the ripe age of eighty years.

General William Montgomery was married three times. His first wife, Mary Nevin, he married in Chester county. She lived about thirteen years after her marriage, when she died leaving issue:

- i. Mary, b. —, d. at the age of 23.
- ii. Alexander, d. in infancy.
- iii. Margaret, d. early.

iv. William, b. about 1762. After living for several years in Danville he removed to Tennessee and d. there in 1846, leaving a large family. Several of his sons were educated in Danville under the care of their grandfather. One son, Samuel, became a Presbyterian minister.

v. John, b. about 1764, in Chester county; m. Elizabeth Bell, and d. in 1834, near Danville. They had William, James, Daniel and John, and Jane, Margaret, Mary, Rebecca and Elizabeth.

William B., the eldest son, was b. about 1788, and d. in Indian Territory in 1834. He became a missionary among the Osage Indians. In 1820 he m. Miss Jane Robinson, who accompanied him on his mission and d. there. Rev. Montgomery studied the Indian language, reduced it to writing and published a book containing translations from the Bible. This was the first book printed for the Indians west of the Mississippi. He m. secondly, Mary Weller, but she only lived a few years. His third wife, Harriet Woolley, survived him, but d. soon afterwards.

The grandchildren of John Montgomery mostly settled in Illinois.

John Montgomery, Jr., was a teacher for some time in the Danville Academy. He studied theology and removed to Illinois, where he labored long and faithfully as pastor of a church.

James Montgomery d. in 1826, at Danville, at the early age of 85 years.

8. vi Daniel, b. 1765; d. Dec. 80, 1831. Sketch to follow.

vii. Alexander, b. about 1767; d. aged one year.

About twenty-two months after the death of his first wife, General Montgomery married, secondly, Isabella Evans; and to use his own language, she was a "most distinguished and delightful woman." She probably belonged to a branch of the numerous family of Evans of Chester County. By her he had issue:

viii. Robert, b. April 1773; m. and settled on a farm in Madison township, Columbia county, where he d. many years ago. His wife, Louisa Montgomery, survived him a few years and d. in Youngstown, Ohio. They left one son and three daughters. All settled in Ohio.

ix. Hannah, b. Jan. 22, 1775.

x. Alexander, b. October 8, 1777; d. in Danville in 1848, in the same room in which he was born. His widow, Jane Boyd Montgomery, survived him 28 years, dying at the age of 92. They had four daughters. One m. M. C. Grier, and the other A. F. Russell, an old time merchant.

xi. Margaret, b. Jan. 8, 1784; m. Thomas Woodside, but d. soon after, aged 22.

Isabella, the second wife of General William Montgomery, died in August, 1791, and in April, 1793, he married, thirdly, Hannah, widow of Matthew Boyd. She was a daughter of William Boyd, of Chester county, and had married Matthew Boyd (no relation) who was killed by a fall from his horse. He left three children, Jane, Rebecca and John. Jane never married. Rebecca married Rev. John B. Patterson, first pastor of Mahoning Presbyterian church, Danville, and left nine children. John died unmarried, Aug. 29, 1801, aged twenty-three. General Montgomery had no issue by his marriage with the widow Boyd.

There was great sorrow among the people when General Montgomery died. He was noted for his activity in business, and was generally in advance of his neighbors in making improvements. As a farmer he excelled. A. F. Russell, in a memorial sketch of the old pioneer, says: "To facilitate the threshing of wheat he built a large octagonal barn which had an immense floor. Here he

placed a large heavy roller, full of pins, and so arranged the machine that by attaching a team of horses this roller would rapidly thresh out the wheat as it revolved around a circle of two hundred feet or more over a continuous layer of sheaves. This primitive roller was used years in advance of the invention of the threshing machine. This odd barn was torn down in 1834.

He was the first man in the settlement to use anthracite coal for fuel. As early as 1813 he had a rough grate constructed by a blacksmith and set in a fire place in his sitting room, and thereafter the room was heated by a coal fire. His use of coal excited much curiosity among the people and there were many visitors to see the novel fire. Coal was then a cheap and useless article.

JOHN, OF LANCASTER.

Williamsport, Pa.

OBITUARY.

Jacob Cauffman Bomberger.

J. C. Bomberger, the well-known banker, died on Friday, June 18th, 1897, at his home, on North Front street, after a long illness from a complication of diseases, involving the heart and kidneys, aggravated by asthma, from which he has suffered for thirty years. He was compelled to seek his bed the 12th of last September and during most of the time since had been conscious only at long intervals.

Mr. Bomberger had been sleeping all morning and there were no evidence that he was any worse than usual. His faithful nurse had gone out of the room for a few moments in the afternoon and when she returned she noticed a deep purplish tinge overspreading his countenance. Alarmed she telephoned at once for Dr. McGowan, Mr. Bomberger's physician, and Messrs Charles and Samuel Kunkel, at the Mechanics' Bank. When Dr. McGowan arrived and felt the sick man's pulse it was beating quite feebly, and he saw at once that Mr. Bomberger's physical ills had been augmented by a stroke of paralysis, affecting the right side and perhaps both sides. This stroke came about 3.20 in the afternoon and at 5.45 he was dead.

Jacob Cauffman Bomberger was born December 17th, 1817, at Middletown, Pa., He was the fifth in descent from Christian Bomberger and Maria, his wife, who emigrated to America from Eschelbrun, Baden, Germany, arriving in Pennsylvania in May, 1722. Christian Bomberger took up and settled upon a tract of

land in Warwick township, Lancaster county, Province of Pennsylvania, a portion of which remains in possession of his descendants to the present day. Jacob Cauffman Bomberger was the youngest son of John Bomberger and his wife Elizabeth Cauffman. His father was a man of small means and could give his son nothing more than the simplest elementary education. When quite a lad he entered the store of Mr. Campbell at Elizabethtown, Lancaster county, to learn the business of general merchandising. Mr. Campbell's country store did a large business in those days, and he soon learned to appreciate the good qualities of his faithful and quick-witted assistant. This was long before the days of traveling salesmen. Merchants had to make periodical visits to Philadelphia to lay in their stock of goods, and as Mr. Campbell's health was poor, he was unable to make the customary visit to the city. He called Bomberger to him, placed several thousand dollars in his hands in bank notes and directed him to go to Philadelphia and lay in a stock of goods suitable to the trade and the season. The young man remonstrated. He had never been in the city, had never purchased goods, and begged to be excused. But his employer insisted. He knew his assistant better than he knew himself. The commission was executed to the entire satisfaction of the principal. Mr. Campbell's health soon growing worse, he one day proposed to young Bomberger to sell him his store. The opportunity was promising, but the youth had no money, and no means of raising money, and frankly stated his condition to his employer. The latter then offered to take his promissory notes, payable upon easy terms, without endorsement or security of any kind. This offer Bomberger accepted upon condition that he should be permitted to select a partner, which he did in the person of a neighboring farmer of considerable means. This partnership lasted for several years. The firm made money, but becoming dissatisfied with his partner, Mr. Bomberger sold his interest at a profit, and with his small capital embarked in the same business in Shippensburg, Cumberland county. Here he again succeeded in making some money, but his parents at Middletown growing old and infirm, and needing his personal care, he concluded to go to them. So he disposed of his interest at Shippensburg and obtained a clerkship in the Middletown Bank, then a prosperous institution under the presidency of Gen. Cameron. Here he remained for a number of years and acquired a thorough and accu-

rate knowledge of the business of banking.

Mr. Bomberger was an ardent Whig and a close personal friend and political ally of the Whig leaders of Dauphin county of that day, including such brilliant orators as John C. Kunkel and James Fox. The Whig party controlled the Senate at the sessions of 1851 and 1852 and he was chosen assistant clerk of that body. The chief clerk was John M. Sullivan, of Butler, recently deceased. The Senate never had two more accomplished clerks, and their attachment to each other never abated until death severed the link. In this wider position Mr. Bomberger became acquainted with the leading politicians and public men of the State, and formed associations which continued until, one by one, they dropped away and left him almost the only survivor.

His position in the Senate enabled him to secure the passage of an act incorporating the Mechanics' Bank, of Harrisburg. Although there was much prejudice against bank charters, this charter passed the Senate without a dissenting vote. When the bank was organized in 1853 Philip Daugherty was elected president and Mr. Bomberger cashier, but Bomberger was the life and soul of the bank. The president and directors gave him their unlimited confidence. The bank prospered and passed unscathed through several monetary crises. Mr. Daugherty died in 1865, a severance of interests occurred, and Mr. Bomberger, under the name of the Mechanics' Bank, established the private institution which is favorably known throughout the length and breadth of this Commonwealth, and remains an enduring monument of the capacity, business sagacity, diligence, industry and integrity of its founder and sole owner.

Such things do not come by chance. Nor in this case was the end attained by speculation or brilliant strokes of fortune, but by steady, persevering devotion to legitimate business, dominated by a strong mind and will, and by personal integrity, which commanded respect and confidence.

To the class of people who always know what a man should do with his money better than he knows himself, Mr. Bomberger may have appeared an ordinary money lender with an eye single to his own selfish interests. This is a false view of his character. He was prompt in discharging his obligations to others and he expected others to be prompt in discharging their obligations to him, but withal he

was a most indulgent creditor. He refrained from exacting his own in cases where there was reasonable hope of ultimate recuperation. He repeatedly persuaded persons able to give ample security from borrowing money if he found they were going to make an unwise use of it, when it was his interest to make the loan. He was the adviser of many persons of small means in making investments and in caring for their savings, and put himself to much trouble to be serviceable without the thought of pecuniary reward. His nature was kind and helpful. He repeatedly encountered personal inconvenience to help those in trouble, and when the occasion required, he gave of his means with discrimination and without ostentation.

Mr. Bomberger's knowledge of the public men who have figured at the Capital during the past thirty or forty years was close and intimate. They trusted and confided in him. He knew many of their closest secrets. Governor Curtin was his warm personal friend, and he had at least friendly relations with all of Governor Curtin's successors. He contributed a paper to the recent biography of Governor Curtin, which is not the least vigorous of the many able articles in that publication. A distinguished Pennsylvanian remarked recently to the writer, "Bomberger is one of the best men I ever knew." Then, after a pause, "Yes, he is the very best man I ever knew. He is a true friend in adversity as well as in prosperity." And this man had reason to know what it was to have a friend in time of need.

Mr. Bomberger's devotion to business did not absorb all his time and faculties. His social and intellectual nature was not neglected. He had many attached friends who enjoyed his society. He abounded in anecdote, could tell a good story, and the reminiscences of the events of his life were always detailed in a graphic and entertaining manner. His memory was keen to the last, and his mind enriched by no slight acquaintance with the writings of the best English authors. His knowledge of history, poetry and fiction, derived from the best sources, was often exhibited in his conversation. He had a discriminating and critical appreciation of literature, and his acquaintance with Scripture was thorough and accurate. When in good health his place was never vacant in the Sunday services of the Lutheran Church, to which he was devotedly attached as to the faith of his boyhood and his fathers.

Without committing the fault of excessive eulogy, it may be said with entire truthfulness that Mr. Bomberger's life

was a notable success in the business to which he devoted his time and energies; that his success was won by legitimate industry and thrift without a stain of dishonor or suspicion of dishonesty; that he was faithful in every trust committed to him, and they were many such; that his life and career were distinctly beneficial to the community in which he passed the larger part of his life, and that his death removes from the scene of his activities and triumphs, a good citizen, a kind friend, and notable example.

Mr. Bomberger was unmarried. He is survived by one sister, Mrs. Rachel Kunkel, of Shippensburg, and six nephews and nieces—Charles A. and Samuel, who are connected with the Mechanics' Bank; George, a lawyer, who is an invalid at his mother's home in Shippensburg; Mrs. Annie E. Montgomery, of Shippensburg; Mrs. Lilly K. Aughinbaugh, of Pittsburg, and Mrs. Ada Serene Motter, of Adamstown, Md. He leaves an estate estimated at \$1,250,000.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

XVIII.

BALL.

Hulings Ball, a Friend, married at Greensburg, Pa., Susan Kline, went with his two unmarried brothers, Moses and Thomas, to Ohio near Barnesville. Hulings Ball and wife, Susan, had Jesse, b. in Ohio, July 6, 1812. Who was this Hulings Ball? Whence came he; what connection had he with John Ball, of Gwynedd, who was married by Friends rites in 1736? Any information will be thankfully received.

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

"WHAT OF THE MOTHERS."

During the past two or three years, the Editor of "Notes and Queries" has published some sixty sketches of "Matrons of the Revolution," including brief references to the Revolutionary services of their husbands and fathers. This has been done chiefly for the benefit of "The Daughters," and inquiry has frequently been made of the latter for the purpose of inducing some of them to assist in the laudable work of the Editor. No researches unfortunately have been made, and no communications have been received. Too much attention, we fear, has been paid to rehashing the stories of the

Boston Tea Party, and the Battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, instead of gathering up material concerning the Revolutionary history of Pennsylvania. We fear "The Daughters" forget, or do not know, that in reality Pennsylvania was the most conspicuous in the struggle for independence, and much of its history, especially of its biography of Revolutionary soldiers, remains to be written. The question is therefore asked, why do not "The Daughters" take up original subjects and furnish us with facts relating to their own State and special localities. Much has been written in the various works on Pennsylvania history, but no concise and complete account has been published in any one work accessible to the general reader. Especially is this the case with the officers and men who covered themselves with glory, in establishing the liberties of this country. Recently we noticed that sketches of Deborah Sampson, of New England, had been written and read before some of "The Daughters' " meetings, and yet we doubt if any of them have ever heard of the patriotic services of Margaret Corbin or Mary Hays, of far more interest and thrilling experience in the struggle for independence than can be attached to any other woman who lived during those perilous times. It is the intention of the Editor to gather still further information in the biographical fields, records of the wives and mothers of the Revolutionary era, and, he, therefore, calls upon "The Daughters" to render him such assistance as they possibly can, to further this laudable work. He proposes in due time to publish a small edition for distribution among "The Daughters," of these "Sketches of the Matrons of the Revolution."

VAN HORN AND DEWART.

Hon. Espy O. VanHorn was born in 1797, near Carlisle, Pa., on a farm. When quite a young man he became a resident of Bellefonte and entered on the study of law under the direction of Charles Huston, the eminent land lawyer at that time, and in 1817 he was admitted to the bar at Williamsport. The same year he married Miss Henrietta Graham, of Northumberland. He soon manifested a taste for politics and in 1824 was elected to Congress as the successor of Hon. William Cox Ellis, sometimes called the "John Randolph of the West Branch Valley." He served four years, from 1825 to 1829, and died at the close of the

session that same year at Williamsport.

His only daughter, Rosetta, became the wife of Hon. William L. Dewart, of Sunbury. Mr. Dewart was first elected to Congress in 1856, and again in 1860, 1866, 1872 and 1876. It is a singular fact that his father, Hon. Lewis Dewart, was preceded in Congress by Hon. Espy VanHorn, his father-in-law. Mr. Dewart died suddenly at his home in Sunbury, April 19, 1868. His widow still resides there. Their surviving issue are:

1. Lewis, b. May 6, 1849; member of the bar, Sunbury, and unm.

2. William L., one of the editors and publishers of the Sunbury Daily; married Miss Edith Grant, of Sunbury, Feb. 9, 1897.

Some ten years after the death of Hon. Espy VanHorn his widow married Hon. William Wilson, who had succeeded her deceased husband in Congress. At the time of his election Mr. Wilson lived in Tioga county, but in 1835 he became a resident of Williamsport. He was a surveyor by profession. In course of time he took up his residence in Sunbury, where he died April 2, 1859, in his 82d year. His widow, Henrietta Graham, died September 10, 1850, aged 55 years, and is buried at Williamsport. Hon. Espy VanHorn left one son, Augustus Graham VanHorn, born February 22, 1822, and died September 27, 1880.

BUFFALO CROSS ROADS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was one of the very first organized in the West Branch Valley and is situated about four miles west of Lewisburg, the county seat of Union county. Its organization dates back to 1778. The worshippers were mostly Scotch Irish who settled this region—Buffalo Valley—and were mainly from Cumberland Valley and the Scotch Irish settlements of Lancaster county.

Among the early members were many who became prominent in the Revolution. In the ancient graveyard sleep many illustrious heroes, but very few have inscribed headstones. We subjoin a number of the most notable inscriptions with comments:

Robert Van Valzah
was born
April 17, 1764.
Died
April 18, 1850,
aged
86 years and
1 day.

Elizabeth,
wife of
Dr. Robert Van Valzah,
Died
March 30, 1840,
aged 79 years.

Hic Jacet
John Linn,
Born April 2nd, 1754.
Died March 18, 1809.

Hic Jacet
Mrs. Ann Linn,
Relict of
John Linn,
Born in September
6th, A. D., 1761.
Died Sep. 4, A. D. 1841.

Hic Jacet
James Flemming,
Born June 29, A. D. 1759.
Died July 30, 1824.

In memory of
David Linn,
Born May 28,
1776,
and departed this
life July 26, 1848,
Aged 72 years,
1 month and
28 days.

In memory of
Margery Linn,
Born Dec. 30
1780,
and departed this
life Nov. 19, 1865,
aged 83 years,
10 months and
19 days.

In memory of
Isaiah Linn,
Died
April, 1800,
aged
37 years.

Hic Jacet
Mrs. Ann McBeth,
Born January 4th, A. D. 1733.
Died Feb. 28, 1808.

Note—John Linn was a brother to the
noted Dr. William Linn—one of the early
Presbyterian divines of Pennsylvania—
and was grandfather of the late Hon. J.
Merrill Linn, of Lewisburg, and the Hon.
John Blair Linn, ex-Secretary of the
Commonwealth, of Bellefonte. He came

to Buffalo Valley in 1772. Served in the
War of the Revolution. Ann McBeth
and James Flemming were relatives.

In memory of
Dr. Robert Van Valzah, Jr.,
Born Sept. 11, 1789.
Died
March 14, 1851,
aged
61 years, 6 month,
and 3 days.

Nancy.
Wife of
Dr. Robert Van Valzah, Jr.,
Born Dec. 24, 1790.
Died
April 26, 1857,
aged
57 years, 4 mo. and 5 days.

Dr. Robert T. Van Valzah,
Died
October 8th, 1877,
aged 32 years.

William Van Valzah,
Died
Oct. 13, 1859,
aged 48 years,
5 mo. and 19 days.

Sarah Van Valzah,
Died
November 16, 1862,
aged 45 years,
6 mo. and 8 days.

Note—Dr. Robert Van Valzah, Sr.,
came to the valley from Oroton, New
York, in 1786. He was famous as a phy-
sician and had an immense practice. His
sons Thomas and Robert also became
eminent practitioners; grandsons and
great-grandsons perpetuate his fame and
success in the same profession.

The above shows a remarkable succe-
sion of father, son and grandson of the
same name and profession.

George Lastells,
Departed on the
27th May,
1844,
Aged 88 years, 1 mo and
3 days.

Sarah,
Consort of George Lastells,
Died
July 7, 1834,
Aged 58 years and 3 days.

Jacob
Lashell,
Died
April 3, 1847,
Aged 55 years, 7
mo. and 16 days.

In memory of
Lydia,
Wife of George Lashell, Jr.,
who
Died
March 30, 1837,
Aged 40 years, 5 mo.
and 29 days.

John
Lashells,
was born Sep. 13, 1789,
Died
May 18, 1847,
Aged 59 years, 8
mo. and 5 days.

Sacred
To the memory of
Martha,
Wife of John Lashells,
who
was born on the 2nd
December, 1789
and died on the 12
Oct., 1837.

Ralph Lashells,
Late of Gettysburg,
who died at his brother's,
in New Berlin,
on the 26th July, 1821,
Aged 39 years,
1 mo. and 22 days.

George W.,
Son of
J. J. and H. R. Lashells,
was killed at the first
battle of Fredericksburg,
December 4th, 1862,
Aged 18 years, 2 mo.
and 10 days.

Note—The Lashells were evidently of French extraction. They came near the beginning of the century to the valley from Adams county, and were for many years a prominent family, but very few now remain. John Lashells (as above) was one of the first members of the Union county bar, and was an eminent lawyer.

A. STAPLETON.

FOUNDERS OF DANVILLE.

Daniel Montgomery and His Long and Active Career.

II.

III. Daniel Montgomery, third son of General William Montgomery, was born in Londonderry township, Chester county, in 1765, and was about fifteen years old when he came with his parents to the settlement on Mahoning creek (now Danville) in 1777. His brothers, John and William, were nineteen and seventeen respectively. They had acquired the rudiments of a plain education in Chester county, and were carefully brought up in the Presbyterian faith. The Indians becoming troublesome soon after their arrival, General Montgomery sent his family back to Chester county via Fort Augusta. They remained there until it was safe to return, or about 1780.

The three brothers took an active part in all the affairs and projects of their father, and were his most efficient assistants until they set up for themselves. In those days the nearest market was Reading, and in winter time, when the "sledding" was good, thither they carried their grain and produce. The journey was perilous, the forests were dark and gloomy and cabins by the way were scarce. Their father was then deputy surveyor for Northumberland county and he aided his sons in acquiring lands.

The Montgomery settlement—then known as "Montgomery's Landing,"—prospered. The first store, under the guidance of his father, was started by Daniel Montgomery. This was some time before 1790. The log building in which it was kept stood on the site now occupied by that large hotel known as the Montour House.

Early in life Daniel Montgomery evinced a spirit of enterprise which grew as the years increased, and it never forsook him. On the 27th of November, 1791, he married Christiana Strawbridge. She was a native of Chester county and was born in 1770. He was then twenty-six years old. The next year, 1792, he laid out the town of Danville. The name was given to it out of compliment to the young merchant by his customers, by taking the first syllable of his Christian name (Dan) and adding ville to it, the combination forming Danville. From this time on Daniel Montgomery was the most prominent, active and popular young man in that region.

In 1800 he was sent to the Legislature

and soon became a prominent and active politician, and took his father's place as a leader in all the public enterprises of the county. He acquired a wide acquaintance among public men and he took an active part in moulding and guiding public opinion. He became a large landholder and his resources of wealth were unusually great and varied for the time in which he lived.

Like his father, Daniel Montgomery was the recipient of military honors. He was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Eighty-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, in 1805. In those days the office was one of considerable distinction. The officers under him were: First Major, John Montgomery; second Major, Alexander Dickson; Captains, Thomas Taylor, William Clark, George Maus, James Montgomery, Thomas Moorhead, Gurnham Biddle, Alexander Irving, John Falls, Marshall Gorton, and John Allen.

After serving as Colonel for four years he was promoted to Major General of the Ninth division, composed of the militia of the counties of Northumberland and Luzerne, by Governor Snyder, July 27, 1809, and his commission was renewed July 4, 1814, for the Eighth division, composed of the militia of the counties of Northumberland, Union, Luzerne, Susquehanna, Columbia and Wayne. He succeeded his father as Major General and was acting as such when the War of 1812 broke out, but was not called into active service.

General Montgomery was always foremost in projecting public improvements. He was interested in the construction of the turnpike from Reading to Northumberland. The company was organized in 1808 and he was elected one of the managers. He was a stockholder in the river bridge at Northumberland, over which the turnpike crossed. He joined his father in the construction of the woolen factory at Danville, and was made its treasurer. It was put in operation in the spring of 1809 and proved of great service to the public. It is said that he took such interest in the manufactory that he always had his own clothes made of cloth manufactured at this mill.

Like his father, he was sent to Congress. He was elected in 1807, served one term, and declined a re-election in 1809. When the movement for the division of Northumberland county was commenced he was one of the leading spirits, sparing neither time nor labor to secure the object, which was accomplished in 1813. A commission appointed by Governor Snyder located the county

seat of Columbia county (it then embraced what is now Montour) at Danville. His father gave the ground on which the court house stands, and Daniel the lots on which the jail was built, and with them they made large donations in money for the buildings. These liberal donations no doubt caused the commissioners to locate the county seat at Danville. These lots are yet occupied by the county buildings of Montour county.

During all these twenty-five years, up to 1815, says Mr. Russell in his memorial tribute, Daniel Montgomery was actively engaged in mercantile business and made money rapidly. Soon after this he purchased the farm on which now stands the great State Hospital for the Insane and erected for himself a fine mansion, when he retired from the mercantile business at the age of fifty years and devoted his time to farming and looking after the management of his large estate.

After the War of 1812-14 there was a period of wild speculation, and a great cry was raised for more money; every village wanted a bank, under the delusion (much as it is to-day) that the banks could make as much money as was wanted. A great number of banks were chartered by the Legislature; the bills were promptly vetoed by Governor Snyder, and as promptly passed over his veto. The banks being put in operation, they made money abundant. "Under this stimulus," says Mr. Russell—himself an old merchant—"every kind of speculation became rampant, all kinds of property acquired an artificial and unreal value. People borrowed money to buy bank stock, to buy land, to build houses, to increase their comforts and conveniences, and everybody thought himself rich. But pay day soon came round and then followed broken banks, broken merchants, ruined farmers, and universal bankruptcy and distress. Wheat, the staple of the country, fell from two dollars a bushel to forty cents; rye sold for twenty cents; corn had no price; horses, cattle and hogs had no market; of money there was none in circulation worthy of the name; what little circulation there was consisted mainly of shimplasters, and the people, who were themselves answerable for the ruin, being the sufferers, had such a surfeit of paper money that it took years to forget it."

The hard times thus brought about continued from 1817 to 1825. During this time many a man was enabled to save his property through the benevolence of General Montgomery. Fortunately he had the command of his resources and credit, and used them generously and efficiently.

And it is remarkable that in all these troubles he met with small loss by his kindness and generosity, and it became proverbial in those days that everybody paid "Dan" Montgomery.

In 1823 he was solicited to become a candidate for Governor by leading men of the Democratic party, but declined. He was a promoter and member of the convention held in Harrisburg in 1824, to consider the conditions and wants of domestic manufacturers. And from this convention there went out an influence which resulted in the passage of the tariff of 1828, which gave a great impetus to home production. And from that time may be dated the beginning of a long period of prosperity.

When the proposition to build canals for internal navigation was uppermost in the public mind, General Montgomery took an active part in the movement. In 1826 he was, with Thomas Enocks, John Phillips, Charles Mowery and George M. Dallas, appointed one of the canal commissioners. He was elected president of the board and held the office until a new board was organized. During his term the system of great internal improvements of the State was inaugurated and the works well advanced. Under him the North Branch canal was located and was almost completed when he retired from the board.

He was a principal stockholder in and president of the Danville Bridge Company, and under his management the bridge was completed about 1829. He was the originator of the Danville and Pottsville Railroad, and largely instrumental in securing the charter. In 1828 the books were opened, stock subscribed and he was elected president of the company. Stephen Girard was also a stockholder and promoter of the enterprise. The road was built from Girardville to Pottsville, and a branch constructed from Shamokin to Sunbury—the last by the aid of State credit—and put in successful operation.

Like his father, he became a noted farmer. He raised fine and abundant crops. It was he who put up the first threshing machine of the modern type. It was rude, compared with the present separator, but it did the work fairly well and was an improvement on his father's invention. Farmers came from all around the neighborhood to see it work and greatly marveled over its operations.

When a young man, General Montgomery was noted for his horsemanship and was very fond of the chase. He kept an English hunter and pack of fox hounds, and with other young men had many an exciting ride over the hills in pursuit of reynard. He was a man of fine appearance and most genial manners—polite and affable to all, never passing the most insignificant without a kindly greeting and a good word. He was a man of eminent piety, and was an elder in the Mahoning Presbyterian Church from October, 1812, until he died.

His death occurred December 30, 1831, in the 60th year of his age. His wife, Christiana, survived him until November 15, 1848—a period of seventeen years—when she died, aged seventy-seven.

As might be expected, the death of a man so prominent in the community, and so highly respected for his benevolence, piety, and many acts of kindness, caused a profound sensation in the locality, and his funeral was the largest ever seen in the town. There is a fragrance about his memory which still lingers among the people where he lived.

General Daniel Montgomery and his wife, Christiana Strawbridge, had issue: i. Margaret, b. Oct. 18, 1792; d. April 4, 1845; unm.

ii. Isabella, b. Aug. 1, 1794; d. October 11, 1813; unm.

iii. Mary, b. July 26, 1796; d. Sept. 2, 1797.

iv. Thomas, b. July 19, 1798; d. Feb. 22, 1800.

v. Hannah M., b. Oct. 16, 1800; m. John C. Boyd May 18, 1820. He d. Aug. 18, 1849, aged 56; his wife d. December 24, 1864, aged 64. They left seven children—four sons and three daughters.

vi. William, b. January 11, 1803; d. January 23, 1873, aged 70; unm.

vii. Polly, b. Feb. 6, 1805; m. Dr. William H. Magill, May 1, 1828, and d. in 1882, leaving six children. Dr. Magill, at the time of his death, a few years ago, was the oldest physician in that part of the State, having been born in Montgomery county Mar. 24, 1795 and located in Danville in 1818.

viii. Christiana, b. Mar. 1, 1809; d. May 26, 1836; unm.

ix. Daniel Strawbridge, b. July 2, 1811; d. Mar. 26, 1859, leaving one daughter, since deceased.

JOHN OF LANCASTER.
Williamsport, Pa.

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER

Set to Music and Sung by Pennsylvanians
the First Time.

From the Daily Telegraph of Saturday,
July 3, 1897.]

O, say, can you see, by the dawn's early
light,
What so proudly we hail'd, at the twi-
light's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars
through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so
gallantly streaming?
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs
bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our
flag was still there;
O, say, does that Star-Spangled Banner
yet wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home
of the brave?

On the shore dimly seen through the
mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread
silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the
towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half
discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's
first beam,
In full glory reflected, now shines on the
stream;
'Tis the Star-Spangled Banner. O,
long may it wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home
of the brave!

And where is that band, who so vaunting-
ly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's
confusion,
A home and a country, should leave us no
more?
Their blood was wash'd out their foul
footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and
slave,
From the terror of flight or the gloom of
the grave;
And the Star-Spangled Banner in tri-
umph doth wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home
of the brave!

O, thus be it ever, when freemen shall
stand,
Between their lov'd homes and the
war's desolation;
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the
Heaven-rescu'd land
Praise the power that hath made and
preserv'd us a nation!
Then conquer we must, when our cause
it is just,
And this be our motto—"In God is our
trust;"
And the Star-Spangled Banner in tri-
umph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home
of the brave.

To-morrow will be the 121st anniver-
sary of the birthday of the United States
of America, and it is fitting that as the
years come and go, and our republican in-
stitutions are preserved and possibly
strengthened, our natal day should al-
ways be welcomed and celebrated with
zest, patriotism and the sincere wish and
prayer that this Government "of the peo-
ple, by the people, and for the people,"
shall not perish from the earth. It is
needless now to portray the sacrifices in
blood and treasure which had to be made
before the United States of America be-
came freed from British control and domi-
nation, and in the brief course of a cen-
tury has become the grandest, noblest and
most exalted Republic in the world.
Every schoolboy or schoolgirl is or ought
to be familiar with the history of his or
her country. Taking it for granted they
are, I propose talking a little while in
this evening's "Telegraph" on "The Star-
Spangled Banner," of its author, who set
it to music, by whom it was first sung,
and in passing of the First Brigade of
Pennsylvania, which assisted so gallant-
ly in the defence of Baltimore.

By Way of Prelude.

In August, 1814, a large force of Brit-
ish troops were landed from their ships
at the mouth of the Patuxent, in the
Chesapeake Bay, and after a march of
forty miles northward entered Washing-
ton, and burned the Capitol and other
public buildings. They then fell back to
the bay, and, re-embarking, sailed up to
the attack of Baltimore. They were re-
pulsed at Fort McHenry, and it was the
bombardment of that fort which caused
the words of "The Star-Spangled Ban-
ner" to be inspired and written.

A Call for Troops.

Immediately on the breaking out of the
War of 1812, Governor Snyder had, in
response to a call for troops from the Fed-

eral Government, issued his proclamation to the men of Pennsylvania, calling upon them to meet the enemy, and the response was prompt and from every condition in life men volunteered. In fact, there were so many responses, that all could not be accepted. After the disasters at Bladensburg and Washington, in August, 1814, from Dauphin, Lancaster, Lebanon, Berks and Union counties companies were on the march to York (little York it was frequently called), where, to use the words of Charles Durang, they were organized into the

First Brigade of Pennsylvania.

Lawyers, doctors, clergymen, tradesmen, mechanics and laborers vied with each other in the discharge of duty, and on Friday, the 16th day of September 1814, the First Brigade of Pennsylvania, under the command of General John Forster, of Harrisburg, struck its tents, and took up the line of march for the relief of Baltimore. A resume of each day's march is appended. First day, a march of fourteen miles was made. It must be remembered that in those days there were few turnpike roads and fewer bridges. Saturday, the 17th, Stone Tavern was reached, a distance of twenty-two miles; Sunday, 18th, eight miles to Govan's Tavern; Monday, the 19th, Camp Fairfield, within about a mile of Baltimore, was reached. Then a halt of a few days, and on Monday, the 26th, the brigade marched nine miles to Elk Ridge to meet the British on the Patuxent. Tuesday, the 27th, it encamped at Camp Springfield, adjoining Baltimore on its eastern boundary. This data I got from a letter from the late Charles Durang to the late Colonel John Roberts, of this city.

Who Were Some of the Soldiers?

Some of the most prominent of Pennsylvanians were in the First Brigade. In Capt. Richard M. Crain's company, in the First Regiment, commanded by Col. Maxwell Kennedy, Joel Bailey, the father of Mr. George Bailey, afterward a major general of the Pennsylvania militia, was first lieutenant; James R. Boyd, father of Peter K. and George W. Boyd, and Alexander M. Piper, father of Col. Alexander Piper, lately retired as colonel of the First United States Artillery, were sergeants, and among the privates were George Adams, father of Mrs. Frank McReynolds; Luther Reily, afterward a distinguished physician, father of the late Dr. George W. Reily; Joseph Wallace, grandfather on the maternal side of Hon. John B. McPherson; William Graydon,

father of H. Murray Graydon, Esq., and Francis R. Shunk, afterward Governor of Pennsylvania, and in which capacity he organized, equipped and sent to the Mexican War of 1846-48 three regiments of Pennsylvanians, comprising as fine a brigade of men as ever went forth to do battle. Just here it might be well to state that another distinguished Pennsylvanian, who afterward became President of the United States, James Buchanan, was a member of the First Brigade. He belonged to a Lancaster company. The sifer of Captain Crain's company was Jacob Pool, and the drummer David J. Krause. Captain Crain was for many years connected with the Land Department of the State government, both at Lancaster and Harrisburg. He was the grandfather of Mrs. John C. Kunkel, whose husband was a noted lawyer and once represented the Dauphin district in Congress.

In the company of Capt. Thomas Walker, John Roberts, first a private, and George Beatty were the sergeants. The first subsequently filled many positions of trust and responsibility, both military and civil. He was admitted to the Dauphin bar in 1812, and was the father of our venerable and esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. Alexander Roberts. Mr. Beatty was the father of Messrs. G. Irwin and Henry J. Beatty, and of Mrs. Beverly R. Waugh, Mrs. William H. Egle and Miss Catharine Beatty. George Boyer was one of the corporals. Among the privates were Messrs. Jacob M. Awl, a well-known mechanic, father of the late Col. John Wesley Awl and Col. Francis Asbury Awl, and Henry Antes, afterward a forwarding and commission merchant. Messrs. Awl, Jacob M., and Antes were two of the founders of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Harrisburg. Other privates were Robert Dickey, a descendant of Capt. Moses Dickey, of the Provincial forces; David Harris, whose descendants are still living; George J. Heisley, grandfather on the maternal side of Capt. Frederick M. Ott; John Stahl, the father of John Stahl, the tobacconist; John A. Stehley, the father of Mrs. John Haldeman; Jacob Zollinger; two brothers, Charles and Ferdinand Durang, members of a theatrical company, whose mother died in this city, and whose remains, I am informed, repose in the Harrisburg cemetery. Of the brothers Durang further on. Charles Carson, the father of Mrs. Frank Wyeth, was also a private, as was Samuel Schoch, secretary of the Constitutional Convention of 1838, and for many years cashier of the old

Columbia bank. The fifer was Samuel Holman, afterward a well-known contractor and builder, and the drummer, Jacob Dubbs, father of Mr. Chambers Dubbs. Captain Walker was buried in the old Presbyterian graveyard, which adjoined that of Zion Lutheran graveyard, on part of what is now the site of the Union depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad. His remains were taken up in 1857, and re-interred in the Harrisburg cemetery. There was quite a military display, the survivors of the war of 1812-14 taking part, and the oration was pronounced by a noted and eloquent pulpit orator, the late Rev. Dr. David W. Bartine, who was then pastor of the old Locust street M. E. Church.

Bombardment of Fort M'Henry.

At sunrise on the 13th of September, 1814, the bombardment of Fort M'Henry was begun. Bombs and rockets were fired in plentiful profusion from the British men-of-war, and the battle raged with great fury until the morning of the 14th. Mr. Francis Scott Key, a brilliant young Marylander, had been sent to the commander of the British fleet with some request from the commander of the United States forces, and was detained as a prisoner on one of the British ships. The inspiration of the words of "The Star-Spangled Banner" came to him as he proudly saw the old flag floating over the ramparts of the fort on the morning of the 14th of September. The First Pennsylvania brigade was not in Baltimore when the bombardment was going on, but it eagerly pressed forward to meet the soldiers of the Peninsula, the men of Burgos, trained veterans of the English army, who had driven Soult out of Spain, and were proud of their renown. They had learned soldiering from Wellington himself. All this they knew, for they were of the brain, bone and sinew of Pennsylvania, and from general to drummer boy with one set purpose, that Baltimore should be saved and the soil of Pennsylvania untrodden by the foot of a British soldier. That purpose was accomplished, for a more gallant or determined set of men never bore arms.

Some Interesting History.

The papers of Col. John Roberts, to whom I have already referred, are in the possession of his son, Mr. Alexander Roberts, who has kindly permitted me to examine them and make some extracts. The following are quotations from a letter from Mr. Charles Durang to Col. Rob-

erts, written at Philadelphia, May 5th, 1866:

"Every sentiment of love of country, of every manly virtue and sacred duty that animated our hearts and patriotism in the disastrous national events, that led us all, on the burning of Washington, to volunteer en masse, and with an enthusiastic alacrity of three or four days organized a company of near a hundred young men (all of whom are nearly now deceased) and uniform ourselves at our own expense—relinquishing their profitable vocations—and marched to the scene of action forthwith—halting only at little York, to be furnished munitions of war, where we all encamped till fully organized into a brigade under the command of that able and spirited officer, the late General Forster, who received for his demonstrated abilities as a tactician a handsome compliment from the late Gen. Winfield Scott.

"Again, you may remember—oh, yes, you do know—how destitute we were of ammunition, not a cartridge, with ball or without ball, or even buck shot—we were 'Dead Ducks' in that necessary war missile—when Gen. Hyneman gave us a carte blanche to search in the stores for powder, lead, buck shot and cartridge paper; which, when collected, our whole corps, rank and file, converted the old court house into a laboratory to manufacture cartridge cases, and filled them up under the direction of my father, John Durang, who was an excellent pyrotechnist."

And in a letter to Col. Roberts on the 12th of May, 1866, Mr. Durang said:

"I suppose you remember the day when we promenaded together up the road a half mile ahead of our regiment that I was arrested by the advance guard for a violation of discipline in leaving thus my company and consigned to the provost guard." And at another place, "When I revert to those scenes of war and to my Harrisburg friends * * * they are both painful and pleasurable to revive."

In the concluding paragraph of this long but intensely interesting letter Mr. Durang takes a pathetic, almost pessimistic, view of the future of his country, by saying:

"I am no politician, but a true lover of my country—yet I have strange forebodings for its future old-fashioned happiness as it once existed in days of yore. Great and powerful it will be—nay, it is so now—making the first powers of the world to dread its displeasure. But this glorious tree of liberty, whose rich foliage colors and tints this great hemisphere with its

governmental influences, is undergoing a constitutional lopping—a Procrustes bed operation—that may sever limbs never again to be re-united. But "The Star-Spangled Banner" may it ever wave in triumph!"

Who Set It to Music and Where It Was First Sung.

The brothers Durang were noted musicians. Ferdinand was also a composer, and Charles was a fine singer. Lossing, the historian, in Harper's Popular Cyclopaedia of the United States History, volume 2, page 1338, says: "It was first sung by Charles Durang at a restaurant next door to the Holliday Street Theater, Baltimore, to an assemblage of patriotic defenders of Baltimore, and after that nightly at the theater and everywhere in public and private."

In the private memoranda of Col. John Roberts I find the following reference to the matter: "Among the men who went from here (Harrisburg) in the company as volunteers were two gentlemen, brothers, by the names of Ferdinand and Charles Durang, who belonged to a theatrical company then here. They were gentlemen and very popular. One of them had a fine voice and was a good musician. While the regiment lay at Baltimore 'The Star Spangled Banner' was written by Key, but it was without music. Durang's friends urged him to put it to music, and sing it. After looking over all the music he had or knew to find something suitable, he adapted the tune now always used as most appropriate. After trying it over to the delight of his friends in the regiment he introduced it on the boards of the theater in the evening unexpectedly, and the audience fairly raised the roof with their applause. Its popularity has never since ceased. In a selection of old tunes published in Blake's Evening Companion, by Blake, of Philadelphia, many years ago, it is called 'Anacreon in Heaven, or the Battle of the Wabash.'"

As Col. Roberts was the intimate friend and comrade of the Durangs, and as he was present when the words were set to music and when "The Star Spangled Banner" was first sung, there is no doubt as to the correctness of his version of the affair. Ferdinand Durang died in New York city in 1832, and Charles Durang at Philadelphia in 1870. Their memories will remain green as long as the grand old "Star Spangled Banner" continues to be the national anthem of the finest, greatest, most glorious republic of ancient or modern days.

A Revolutionary Relic.

I am informed that the drum used by Jacob Dubbs was also used in the Revolutionary War, and that it is still in the possession of his son, Mr. Chambers Dubbs, of this city. If so, it should be purchased by the State and preserved among other relics of Pennsylvania's glorious and magnificent history.

Dropped for the Nonce.

I shall drop for the nonce my old *nom de plume*, "The Old Fellow," and in conclusion wish the many thousand readers of the "Telegraph" a soul-stirring, heart-inspiring, patriotic invoking Fourth of July. I have gone to considerable pains to give them a correct account of the writing and setting to music of "The Star-Spangled Banner," with the sole purpose of giving praise where it is due, and placing the credit where it belongs. The flag of the country and the flag of Perry were made on Pennsylvania soil by Pennsylvania women, and the music for our national anthem was given us and first sung by a Pennsylvanian. All praise and honor and glory to our noble old Commonwealth, and may she forever continue the Keystone of the Federal Arch.

Alfred Sanderson.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical, and Genealogical.

XIX.

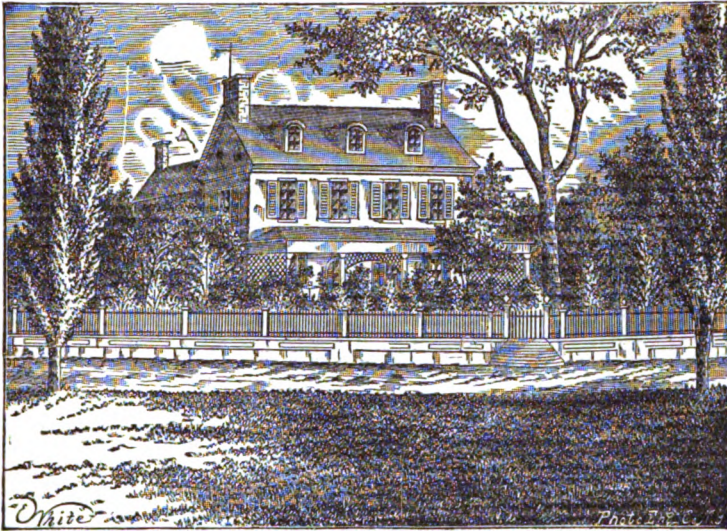
THE JOHN HARRIS MANSION.

[Paper read before the Dauphin County Historical Society at its twenty-eighth anniversary, May 12, 1897, by William C. Armor.]

I recently came into possession of the account books of John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, dating from 1750 to 1790. They contain accounts against the pioneer worthies of the Hanover and Paxton region, Cumberland county and the Conococheague settlement, now Franklin; Juniata, West Branch, Fort Augusta and on as far as fair Wyoming; Lancaster town, Pequa and other localities in old Mother Lancaster. Covering the period of the French and Indian War and the Revolution, and embracing the names of many historic characters; giving a fair index of their domestic and social life, and often a touch of their heroic struggles, with stern Nature, rude savages, wild beasts, and British legions, great value and interest attach to the precious volumes in a histori-

cal and local way. They are worthy of publication in detail with such annotation as some competent historian could give, and in many respects are intensely interesting. Whilst scanning their pages with true antiquarian ardor, I ran across a two-page list of "John Harris' House Account," and I give it herewith, and in-

Cash pd. Samuel Hunter for sawing 10,000 feet scantling @ 10s. pr. hundred,	50
To cash pd. do. for boards and rafters, sawing as p. bill,....	15 17
To cash pd. Tho. Lemon for 800 feet seasoned pine boards @ 9s. p. hund'd,	3 12



HARRIS MANSION PRIOR TO 1860.

clude a short sketch of the owners of the oldest building in the Capital City, the oft quoted and truly historic "John Harris Mansion."

JOHN HARRIS'S HOUSE ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
To cash pd. for Sand Hall: g digging cellar, &c.,	25		
To cash pd. for scaffolding boards,	9		
To cash paid for nails,	18	12	6
To cash paid for my steps and porch floor of stone,	9	0	0
To cash for cutting wood, hall'g do. and quarrying stones for the lime kilns,	12	0	0
Cash paid Michael Carskater for 950 feet of boards @ 7-6 p. hundred,	3	11	3
To cash pd. Wm. Willis for laths and a quantity oak boards,	2	17	6

To cash pd. Marcus Hulings for 1,700 feet boards @ 8s.,	6	16
To cash pd. William Paterson for 10,000 feet of boards @ 8s. p. hund'd,	40	
To cash pd. for 105 lb. nails @ 9d. lb.,	4	2 9
To cash pd. Robt. Armstrong for 3,000 feet of boards,....	12	
To cash pd. for 2,000 feet boards to Capt'n Paterson, senior, @ 8s. pr. hund'd,....	8	0
To cash pd. for 42 gallons of oyl @ 3s. 3d. pr. gall,.....	6	16 6
To cash pd. Wm. Paterson for for 4,000 feet boards @ 8s.,	16	0 0
To cash pd. for 350 lbs. nails to George Fry @ 9d. p. lb.,	11	5
To cash pd. for divers paint stuff, white ld., and Spanish brown, &c.,	0	5
To cash pd. for a front door lock,	1	15

Hundred Pounds, lawful money of Pennsylvania." This transfer included 121½ feet on Front street, beginning at Harris alley. February 12, 1835, Robert Harris sold for \$5,000 to Thomas Elder what is termed in the deed "all that certain two-story dwelling house and lot of ground called 'Harris' Mansion,' situate on Front street in the said Borough of Harrisburg, and bounded by said Front Street by Mary's Alley, by River Alley and by Harris' Alley. The title passed from Thomas Elder on his death, in 1853, to James Elder by proceedings in partition, with dower to Elizabeth Elder, wife of Thomas. James Elder sold to [Rev.] Beverly R. Waugh, on September 1, 1854. On the death of Mr Waugh, in 1861, his widow, Sarah S. Waugh, became to the owner, and she, as executrix, and William H. Egle, executor of the will of Beverly R. Waugh, transferred the property to Simon Cameron on April 1st, 1863. General Cameron added the portion lying between Harris alley on the south and the present Washington street, and squared the plot bounded by Mary alley, River alley, Washington and Front streets, the original portion from River avenue to Second street having been separated previously. Upon his death, in 1889, the mansion passed into the possession of his daughter, Margaretta O Haldeman, the present owner.

More or less extended sketches of the lives of the various prominent townsmen have been published, and I quote from them in mere outline, to give sequence to this paper, and perchance lend additional coloring to the picture.

John Harris, when he concluded to build him this home, in 1766, was in his 39th year, and had been in active business for upwards of 20 years at the trading post and ferry founded by his father and continued by the son. John Harris, sr., died in December, 1748, leaving a considerable estate which the eldest son managed with care and added to. During the perilous days of the French and Indian War, until the Treaty of Paris, in 1763, Harris' Ferry was the depot or base of supplies for the Provincial troops located on the frontiers. And the account books I have referred to show that John Harris was the man to whom the mass of passing soldiers, rangers, traders, farmers, travelers, and what not, became debtor during those exciting days. To a certain extent he had become lord of the Manor, and with peace there dawned a new era of prosperity and hopeful outlook. Then it was that the old-time mansion that we class as his-

toric was erected. Farther east, away from the danger line of the frontier, of course, many similar ones had been built for many years, but this one, from its location, and its subsequent history, has ever since been famous. Of its builder another and abler hand will write, and he is upon record as saying "the story of John Harris' life through these exciting times, down to its close, remains to be written, and we propose at some future day to venture upon the subject." Of the founding of the town of Harrisburg by him, you are all familiar. He died July 30, 1791, and his remains are interred in the graveyard at Paxtang Church.

David Harris, the second owner of the mansion and in which he may have lived perhaps a short time, was the second son of John Harris, the founder, and his first wife, Elizabeth McClure. He was a paymaster in Col. Wm. Thompson's battalion of Lightmen in the Pennsylvania Line, and served in various other positions during the Revolution; Associate Judge of Dauphin county; cashier of the branch of the U. S. Bank in Baltimore, where he died, November 16, 1806, at the age of 55.

In 1805 Robert Harris bought the mansion from his brother David, and resided there until it was purchased by Thomas Elder, in 1835.

Mr. Harris occupied various public positions, among others Register of Dauphin county; paymaster of the troop which marched to Baltimore in the War of 1812-14; one of the Commissioners to fix the location of the State Capitol buildings; secretary and treasurer of the Harrisburg Bridge Company; member of Congress, 1823-27. He was married to Elizabeth Ewing, daughter of Rev. John Ewing, D. D., provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and there can be no doubt that her culture and refinement largely aided in making the mansion during her life, as has been aptly said, "the center of attraction of the seat of government." A list of the prominent men of the State and nation who were entertained here by its hospitable owner would include legislators, Governors, U. S. Senators, and leading men in all the avenues of life whom to name at this time would exceed the bounds of this paper.

To illustrate Mr. Harris' social prominence I may be allowed to quote from genealogical notes of Dr. Egle, the president of this society: "When General Taylor, as President, was in Harrisburg, Mr. Harris was appointed to deliver the address of welcome on the part of the citizens. During the subsequent intercourse

with General Taylor he observed to him that he had dined with all of the preceding Presidents. He was married in Philadelphia in the spring of 1791, during the Presidency of General Washington, and dined at his table, and there or elsewhere with Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and probably Mr. Monroe. He was intimately acquainted with General Harrison when a lieutenant in the army, had entertained him at his house in Harrisburg [No. 218 South Second street], and was invited to dine with him during his brief term as President. He was on friendly terms with John O. Calhoun, and was well acquainted with General Jackson." Mr. Harris was born Sept. 5, 1768, and died Sept. 3, 1851, being within two days of 83 years of age.

The fourth owner of the mansion was Thomas Elder, a contemporary of Robert Harris, and was born Jan. 30, 1767, and died April 29, 1853. He studied law with General John A. Hanna and was admitted to the Dauphin County Bar in August, 1791. He became distinguished in his profession and was Attorney General of the State under Governor Hiester, but it is said, "ever after positively refused to accept office, although he took deep and active interest for many years in the political affairs of the State and Nation." He purchased the house, as has been stated, in 1835, and upon his death in 1853, James Elder became the owner. He did not reside there, for the Pennsylvania Female College some time that year took possession and this successful institution continued therein until the Spring of 1861.

In Sept. 1854, Rev. Beverly R. Waugh, the principal of the college, purchased the property from James Elder.

Beverly Roberts Waugh, the son of Rt. Rev. Beverly Waugh, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born July 28, 1824, at Liberty, Md. He was a graduate of Dickinson College, afterwards Professor of Mathematics and English Literature in the Baltimore Female College. In 1853 he became principal of the Pennsylvania Female College, at Harrisburg, and continued as such until his death in 1861. He was the husband of Mrs. Sarah S. Waugh [known to us all], and who by the death of Mr. Waugh became the owner of the mansion. On April 1, 1863, as before stated, it was transferred to General Simon Cameron. From then until his death in 1889 the old stone mansion became the political mecca of thousands upon thousands all over the Union, and the list of famous men who entered its portals would include every

rank and station from President down. Of its distinguished proprietor, to even outline his career would take up pages of data, and I will only quote one who for thirty or more years was active in the politics of our State, and but seldom in political sympathy with General Cameron: "No man has so strongly impressed his personality upon the politics of Pennsylvania as Simon Cameron, and the political power he organized is as potent to-day as at any time during his life. He was one of the few men who voluntarily retired from the Senate when he could have continued his service during life. He survived his retirement a full dozen years; his intercourse mellowed into the gentlest relations with old time friends and foes, and in the ripeness of more than four score and ten summers, and in a peaceful resignation he slept the dreamless sleep of the dead."

If the old mansion could speak what memories it might recount. It looked down for fifty years upon the endless stream of emigrants, some of them your kindred and mine, as they crossed the broad river at the ferry below on their way to the making of the west. The Boones, and Lincolns, and Simpsons, and Grants, humble forefathers of names immortal, doubtless looked up at the old house as they took passage on the ferry scow with their simple belongings and passed on to battle with poverty in their rude cabins in frontier homes. Washington, holding the lines of his coach and four, and many of the principal officers and men of Revolutionary fame, composing the army, passed over the ferry here at the time of the Whiskey Insurrection in 1794, and some doubtless were guests at the mansion. And not the least of the sacred memories centering within those ivy-covered walls is this, that many a mother in Harrisburg, and all over our loved Commonwealth, can claim the historic spot as their Alma Mater, and point their children and grandchildren to it with pride.

Then let us treasure its memories with reverent regard, and may this hurried glimpse and record of the bygone days inspire the members of the several societies of "The Daughters" here present, to assist the members of the Dauphin County Historical Society in collecting the manifold historic incidents clustering about the old "Harris Mansion" and have them published in connected form. In conjunction with the old "Harris Ferry" the theme would prove one of surpassing interest. Taking in the period up to the opening of

the Harriensburg bridge, when the ferry days ended, it would include a century of our local history, much of which is fast becoming merely traditional for lack of a historian to record it.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

XX.

MAJOR ANTHONY SELIN.

That Anthony Selin's title (Notes and Queries, 1896, p. 203.) was that of Major is evidenced by his certificate of membership in the Society of the Cincinnati. The original certificate signed by Washington and Knox is in the possession of his descendant, Howard Davis Schnure, Esq., President of the First National Bank of Selin's Grove. A photographic copy lies before me and reads as follows:

"This is to certify that Captain Anthony Selin, of General Hazen's Regiment, and Major by Brevet in the Armies of the United States, has subscribed the Institution of the Society of the Cincinnati and is entitled to all the rights, honors and privileges of the said society.

Given under my hand and seal of the President General this 2d January, 1784.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Attest—H. KNOX, Asst. Sec'y General.

A wax seal appears in the upper left-hand corner. H. E. H.

TOMBSTONE RECORDS.

Old Presbyterian Graveyard at Danville, Pa.

In the old Presbyterian graveyard at Danville, Pa., the following records of deceased residents have been copied. Who was first buried there is not positively known, but it is supposed to have been Robert Curry, who was cruelly murdered by the Indians, May 1, 1780, while traveling up the river from Northumberland with his wife. She was carried away a prisoner, but escaped the first night, returned, and securing the remains of her husband conveyed them to the Mahoning (Danville) settlement and had them there buried. Many of the earlier inscriptions have been obliterated by the action of the elements. Some of the oldest remaining are as follows:

John Sechler, d. Oct. 5, 1831, aged 92.
Christina Sechler, b. Jan. 11, 1750; d. Oct. 25, 1825.

John Sechler, Jr., d. July 16, 1844, aged 72.

Barbara, daugh. of Joseph and Elizabeth Sechler, d. Jan. 6, 1807.

Elizabeth Sechler, d. Feb. 11, 1846.

Sarah H. Sechler, d. Nov. 4, 1849.

Herman Sechler, b. Oct. 4, 1793; d. July 20, 1826.

Jacob P. Sechler, d. July 31, 1842.

Hannah Sechler, d. Jan. 7, 1829.

Christina, wife of George Bert, d. April 29, 1836, aged 33 years.

Peter Kolb, d. Jan. 5, 1845, aged 74.

Anna, wife of Thomas D. Siglar, d. Dec. 7, 1843.

Rev. John B. Patterson, d. May 8, 1843, aged 70.

His wife, Rebecca Boyd, d. Jan. 20, 1842, aged 60.

John Boyd, d. Aug. 29, 1801, aged 24.

Gen. William Montgomery, d. May 1, 1816, aged 80.

William Montgomery, Jr., Jan. 1784; d. aged 22.

Gen. Daniel Montgomery, d. April 30, 1831, aged 65.

Christiana, his wife, d. Nov. 15, 1848, aged 77.

Margaret Montgomery Woodside, b. Jan. 8, 1784, d. aged 22.

Alexander Montgomery, b. Oct. 8, 1777; d. May 29, 1848.

Sarah Caldwell Watson, b. May 13, 1815; d. Mar. 25, 1849.

John Thomas, b. May, 1802; d. Aug. 7, 1855.

John Russell, d. April 27, 1846, aged 66.

Robert Russell, d. Sept. 26, 1816.

James F. Russell, d. July 11, 1841.

Daniel Cameron, d. March 16, 1831, aged 55.

Catharine Cameron, d. July 11, 1849, aged 92.

Mary Childs Cameron, widow of Daniel, b. July 17, 1795; d. July 14, 1873.

John Gulic, d. Nov. 2, 1837, aged 66.

Mary Gulic, d. Oct. 2, 1848, aged 74.

Isaac Gulic, d. April 29, 1862, aged 60.

Margaret Gulic, b. Oct. 1, 1806; d. Oct. 20, 1855.

Gilbert Voris, d. March, 1797.

Jane Voris, d. Oct., 1816.

James Childs, b. June 16, 1793; d. Jan. 10, 1871.

John Childs, b. Feb. 12, 1798; d. Dec. 12, 1867.

Ethel K. Childs, d. May 28, 1849, aged 63.

Margaret Childs, d. Dec. 1, 1834, aged 34.

Mary Gragg, wife of John Childs, d. July 31, 1846, aged 85.

Andrew Childs, d. May 7, 1864, aged 74.

- Elizabeth Childs, b. July 10, 1809; d. Oct. 11, 1875.
 James Kreampton, b. 1796; d. July 13, 1875.
 Thomas James, d. Dec. 17, 1863, aged 78.
 Elizabeth James, d. Oct. 12, 1865, aged 72.
 James Everett, d. Feb. 18, 1859, aged 78.
 Isabella Everett, d. Jan. 19, 1849, aged 71.
 Obed Everett, b. July 22, 1786; d. March 30, 1852.
 Mary Everett, b. Nov. 20, 1789; d. April 14, 1852.
 Daniel Barton, d. April 27, 1808, aged 71.
 Thomas Cousart, d. Aug. 29, 1853, aged 59.
 Robert Curry, b. Dec. 21, 1775; d. Dec. 14, 1857.
 Mary Curry, d. Nov. 21, 1848, aged 57.
 William Curry, b. June 16, 1778; d. Nov. 9, 1852.
 Jane Curry, d. April 21, 1825, aged 75.
 Jane McWilliams, d. Aug. 4, 1808, aged 30.
 Elizabeth McWilliams, d. Jan. 9, 1813, aged 64.
 Mary, wife of William Caldwell, d. Dec. 15, 1853, aged 77.
 Andrew Clark, b. 1752; d. 1831.
 Mary Clark, d. Aug. 3, 1806.
 Florence, their daughter, b. May 19, 1792; d. May 28, 1841.
 Catharine Sholes, wife of Orrin, d. June 8, 1826, aged 38.
 Bridget, wife of Cyrus Sholes, d. Feb. 19, 1820, aged 57.
 Thomas Lemon, d. Dec. 9, 1849, aged 62.
 James Lemon, d. Jan. 6, 1843, aged 37.
 James Lemon, Sr., d. Dec. 11, 1842, aged 85.
 Rachel Lemon, his wife, d. Aug. 21, 1840, aged 76.
 William Lemon, d. Jan. 3, 1847, aged 38.
 Lucinda Lemon, d. Dec. 3, 1849, aged 22.
 John McCullough, d. Nov. 15, 1832, aged 52.
 Jane Crawford McCullough, d. Sept. 12, 1853, aged 66.
 George Miller, d. Oct. 20, 1843, aged 63.
 Edward Hathaway, b. Nov. 1819; d. Dec. 8, 1875.
 Peter Blue, d. March 19, 1826, aged 74.
 Mary Blue, d. Sept. 28, 1838, aged 79.
 Hon. William Montgomery, d. Jan. 8, 1846, aged 73.
 Jane Montgomery, d. Oct. 29, 1807.
 Daniel W. Montgomery, d. Aug. 28, 1830, aged 39.
 Capt. John S. Wilson, d. at Vera Cruz, April 12, 1847, aged 35; he was Captain of the Columbia Guards.
 Joseph Cornelison, b. May 17, 1789; d. Aug. 18, 1851.
 Letitia Cornelison, b. July 7, 1778; d. Sept. 16, 1863.
 Anna Grier, d. Sept. 10, 1828.
 Robert C. McWilliams, d. March 4, 1832.
 Daniel Frazer, d. March 26, 1828, aged 72.
 Isabella Frazer, d. Jan. 19, 1856, aged 79.
 Jane Frazer, d. Jan. 2, 1828, aged 20.
 Margaret Frazer, d. March 19, 1824, aged 26.
 James Frazer, d. March 19, 1836, aged 36.
 Jacob Shulze, d. Aug. 13, 1863, aged 69.
 Elizabeth Shulze, d. Aug. 26, 1858, aged 55.
 Elizabeth Snyder, b. May 19, 1827; d. Oct. 2, 1853.
 Hugh McWilliams, b. 1799; d. 1877.
 John Sundry, b. July 22, 1799; d. Sept. 17, 1858.
 Benjamin Gearhart, d. Oct. 22, 1865, aged 61.
 Mary Gearhart, d. Nov. 12, 1867.
 Benjamin Gearhart, d. Feb. 22 1854, aged 44.
 Abner Pittner, d. Oct. 21, 1867, aged 53.
 Mary Pittner, d. Aug. 22, 1867, aged 58.
 Margaret Montgomery, d. March 18, 1876, aged 58.
 Jane Boyd, widow of Alexander Montgomery, d. March 8, 1876, aged 93.
 John Best, b. Feb. 20, 1799; d. Dec. 19, 1870.
 Mary, widow of Andrew Russell, d. Nov. 11, 1866, aged 80.
 Robert G. Russell, d. Aug. 15, 1872, aged 53.
 Valentine Best, b. March 8, 1801; d. Oct. 28, 1857; was founder and long editor of the *Intelligencer*.
 John C. Boyd, d. Oct. 18, 1849, aged 58.
 Hannah M., his wife, d. Dec. 24, 1864, aged 64.
 Charles R. Reynolds, b. Sept. 12, 1818; d. May 7, 1842.
 Ann Maria Reynolds, b. Sept. 13, 1820; d. Jan. 2, 1839.
 Thomas Reynold, b. Feb. 10, 1788; d. Aug. 8, 1880.
 Mary M. Reynolds, b. May 30, 1791; d. Jan. 6, 1877.
 Hannah Blue, b. May 10, 1788; d. April 6, 1870.
 John Blue, b. Mar. 7, 1788; d. Sept. 25, 1861.
 James Voria, d. May 24, 1866, aged 78.
 Ann Gray Voria, d. April 26, 1881, aged 92.
 John Voria, d. April 5, 1848, aged 36.
 Priscilla Gulie, d. Mar. 4, 1852, aged 75.
 Daniel Cameron, d. Mar. 16, 1834, aged 55.
 Catharine Gulke, d. Jan. 1840, aged 92.

Robert Moore, d. Mar. 20, 1871, aged 66.
 Hugh McBride, d. Dec. 2, 1808, aged 68.
 Nathaniel McBride, d. June 30, 1821, aged 57.
 Elizabeth Ross, b. April 11, 1761; d. June 26, 1816.
 David Moore, b. May 10, 1765; d. Mar. 12, 1829.
 Mary Moore, b. May 7, 1773; d. Aug. 16, 1825.
 M. C. Grier, d. Dec. 25, 1878, aged 70.
 John M. Mulfinger, b. 1809; d. May, 1869.
 George Gearhart, d. May 17, 1817, aged 78.
 John Frazer, d. Aug. 1821, aged 70.
 Rudolph Sechler, b. Feb. 22, 1773; d. June 26, 1857.
 Susannah Sechler, d. Sept. 20, 1871, aged nearly 93. J. F. M.

In the Very Historic Big Spring Graveyard at Newville.

While in attendance at a recent meeting of the Carlisle Presbytery, at Newville, Mr. Thomas H. West, elder from the Presbyterian Church here, walked through the old Presbyterian Graveyard at that place and found the following dates on some of the tomb stones: James Neal, 1793; Martha Graham, 1777; Mrs. John Stevenson, 1780; Paul Pierce, 1784; Daniel McDaniel, 1789; Rev. Robert Craighead, 1739, he having died in the pulpit.

This is one of the oldest burying grounds in the country, about 30 acres having been deeded to the Presbyterian congregation by William Penn. One of the interesting sights is a monument erected by the State over the grave of William Denning, who was a blacksmith and made cannon for the Continentals during the Revolutionary War.

Remains of the Mumma Family Re-Interred at Shoop's Meeting House.

Middletown Journal, July 10, 1897.—Messrs. Joseph Grunden and Eli Basehore, of town, have completed removing the remains of the following members of the Mumma family from the old cemetery on the Mumma farm, near Highspire, to the cemetery at Shoop's Church: John Mumma, died August 13th, 1857, aged 83 years, 4 months and 23 days; Elizabeth Mumma, his wife, died May 2d, 1850, aged 70 years, 1 month and 4 days. This aged couple were parents of Christian Mumma, who died at the residence of his son, Martin Mumma, near O'Niton, March 27th, 1896, aged 83 years and 29 days. His aged widow still resides there. The following are their children: John, died

September 9th, 1845, aged 5 years, 10 months and 10 days; Christian, died March 3d, 1846, aged 3 months and 14 days; Elizabeth, died May 30th, 1862, aged 15 years, 2 months and 28 days; Catharine, died June 14th, 1862, aged 10 years, 2 months and 6 days; Fanny, died June 20th, 1862, aged 12 years, 2 months and 6 days; Anna, died June 25th, 1862, aged 13 years, 8 months and 16 days; Samuel, died April 24th, 1877, aged 84 years, 7 months and 4 days. The four sisters died of scarlet fever from May 30th to June 25th.

In this cemetery repose the remains of the first Mummas who settled in Pennsylvania.

Will of Joseph Warford.

In the name of God amen, I Joseph Warford, of Cumberland County and Province of Pennsylvania, being sick & weak in Body but of Perfect minde & Memory thanks be to Almighty God for it and calling to minde the mortality of my Body & Knowing that it is appointed for all men to die, Do make and ordaine this my last Will and Testament that is to say Principally and first of all I give and recommend my Soul into the Hands of Almighty God that gave it and Body to the Earth to be buried in a deacent and Christianlike Manor at the Discretion of my Executors, Nothing Doubting but at the General Resurrection I shall Receive the same by the mighty power of God that gave it and touching such worldly Estate wherewith it hath pleased God to help me in this Life I give and dispose of the same in Manner & form following: Imprimis it is my will and I do order that in the first place all my Just Debts and funerall charges be paid and satisfied, &c., &c. Item. I give & bequeath unto my Dearly beloved wife, Elizabeth Warford, my whole Estate as long as she Remains my widow, &c., if she Marries again she shall have only her thirds of my Estate. Item. I leave and bequeath unto my beloved sons John Warford, Henry Warford, James Warford & Joseph Warford and my whole estate in Lands to be equally Devided to them according to Quantity & Quality to them or their heirs forever. Item. I do will at my wife's, Elizabeth Warford, Death that my above named sons Do pay out of my estate to my beloved Daughters Abigail Warford, Jane Warford, Sarah Warford, Elizabeth Warford & Rachel Warford thirty Pounds Current Money of Pennsylvania to each girl. Item. I do will yet if any of my sons Die with-

out I shue that their part of the Estate to be Equally Divided between the Surviving Brothers & further if any of my daughters Die before married that her share be Equally Divided amongst her surviving sisters. Item. I do leave & bequeath to my beloved wife Elizabeth Warford all my muvable Estate to be bequeathed or willd at her Decease to whom she think proper. Item. I do appoint my dearly beloved wife Elizabeth Warford to be my whole and sole Executor to this my last Will & Testament and I do hereby Disalow and Revoke all other my former Wills & Testaments by me made before this time willd bequeathed thetifying & confirming this and no others before this to be my last will & Testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Fixed my seal this second day of March & in the year of Lord got one thousand seven hundred & seventy-one Anno Domini—1771, signed, sealed, publised, Declared & Pronounced by me Joseph Warford as my last will & Testament In the presence of James Reynolds, James Graham, Obediah, O. Stillwell.

JOS. WARFORD. [Seal.]

Probed in Bedford county, January 10, 1775.

OBITUARY.

Louis William Hall.

Hon. Louis William Hall died at his home on Monday, July 12th, 1897.

Mr. Hall was the son of William Maclay Hall, whose mother was a daughter of Hon. William Maclay, first United States Senator from Pennsylvania. He was born July 4th, 1833, at Allegheny, Pa. He received a good education, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He was soon after appointed solicitor for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona. That road had just been opened over the Allegheny Mountains, and Altoona was the location of the chief offices of the company. It being the headquarters of these offices, the position of solicitor was an important and delicate one, many questions of immense importance to the company and its interests coming before him. Mr. Hall's practice soon became large and lucrative, not only in Blair but in contiguous counties.

In 1859, when little more than the eligible age, he was elected to the State Senate as the Republican candidate from the strong Democratic district of Cambria, Blair and Clearfield counties. He was

appointed chairman of the Judiciary Committee on his first advent in the Senate, which had some eminent lawyers in its membership. At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, Governor Curtin called an extra session of the Assembly in April, 1861, when Mr. Hall was chosen president of the Senate. It was at that extra session that the famous \$3,000,000 loan bill to arm the State and other important war measures were passed. Mr. Hall was again chosen to preside at the beginning of the regular session in 1862. In October, 1864, he was re-elected for a new term from another district in which Blair county had been placed, running largely ahead of his ticket. He was again chosen president of the Senate at the beginning of the session of 1867, the third time this honor was conferred upon him.

At the close of his term he declined a renomination and from that time until the date of his death had devoted himself to the practice of his profession. He took up his residence in Harrisburg in October, 1868, when he was appointed solicitor and counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which position he held for over thirty years.

He was concerned in many important cases, among others Commonwealth vs. Credit Mobilier of America; Commonwealth vs. George O. Evans, a claim against the State for a large amount, the late Judge Black being associated with Mr. Hall; Commonwealth vs. Pennsylvania Canal Company, an attempt by the State to compel the canal company to alter their dams, feeders and works without compensation, so as to allow the passage of fish. This case involved at least half a million of dollars, and was decided by the Supreme Court in favor of the canal company. Another famous case was that of James Freeland against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, an attempt to hold the company responsible for consequential damages caused by raising the great Clark's Ferry dam. Mr. Hall also won this case, the Supreme Court deciding in favor of the railroad company. A few months ago Mr. Hall was appointed by President McKinley a member of the Board of Visitors at West Point. He, with other visitors, attended the recent commencement exercises at the military academy. He was long associated with the Board of Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital at this place and at his death was president of the board. He was intensely interested in this institution and devoted much time to advancing its interests. He was a director of the Northern Central Railroad Company for some

years, holding that position at the time of his death.

Mr. Hall was also identified with many other important interests and was ever active in promoting the welfare of Harrisburg. He was one of the nominees of the Republican party for the proposed constitutional convention a few years ago, but the proposition to assemble a convention was defeated at the polls. Mr. Hall annually entertained the Supreme Court at dinner at his residence on North Second street.

On November 26th, 1867, Mr. Hall was married to Miss Eliza Warford, who, with two sons and two daughters—Miss Ellen Williams, Miss Mary Grace, Louis W., jr., and Frank—survive. He is also survived by a brother, ex-Judge William Hall, of Bedford, and four sisters, Mrs. Hogg, of Pittsburg, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. J. Heron Crozman, of Steelton; Mrs. Francis Jordan, of this city, and a sister in San Francisco.

Mr. Hall was prominent in State and National affairs before he permanently took up his residence in Harrisburg. He was well to the front while yet a young man. Elected to the State Senate from Blair county, when but a little over his majority, he served one year and the next, in 1861, he was made Speaker of the Senate. This was, perhaps, the most famous Senate that ever sat in Harrisburg. To it was delegated the duty of providing the sinews of war for the numerous Pennsylvania regiments that enlisted to fight for the Union. This was the Senate that encouraged Governor Curtin in all of his patriotic actions, and sent the word of cheer to Lincoln in the dark days of 1861. Through it all Mr. Hall was the master spirit. Young and enthusiastic, yet he had a remarkably well-balanced mind, and his advice was constantly asked for and invariably followed. Pennsylvania's attitude was well-established before the Senate adjourned, and it was the Senate that did the bulk of the work under the wise guidance of Mr. Hall.

He was a good citizen. Harrisburg is the better for Louis W. Hall having been one of its citizens. He was always considerate of the best interests of the community, and was ever ready to aid and assist all in his power. A genial, companionable man, he did not hide his talents under a bushel, but let his light shine for the good of his fellow man. No man in the city had more acquaintances in the State and country at large. He was a most sociable man, and no citizen of Harrisburg did more to establish Harris-

burg's reputation for hospitality than Mr. Hall. His hand was always open—truly it might be said of him concerning the stranger within our gates that his latch-string was always out. Not a man of national reputation who came to Harrisburg but he was the guest of Mr. Hall before he departed, and his name was known the country over as an entertainer. Bright and witty, he was a welcome guest everywhere—there was a warmth and geniality about him that were exceedingly fetching, and grappled to him the men he met.

Mr. Hall was a great favorite with his fellow members of the bar. Always kind to the younger members, he was the soul of politeness and courtesy to those "on the opposite side of the case." And yet he was not averse to couching a lance with his fellows, and woe to him with whom he engaged in a tilt. Quick at repartee, keen as a Toledo blade and sharp and swift to strike, nevertheless he always saved the wound and his contests left no bad blood. He will be very greatly missed in the court room where he assisted in the trial of many famous cases. He was always just, and he seldom failed in his judgment of men and things. It was his delight to assist those of his younger friends at the bar, and they will hear of his death with the grief of having lost a father.

But a few weeks ago he employed his pen in writing a beautiful panegyric to the memory of the late Jacob C. Bomberger, who was one of his closest friends. He was thoughtful of the quick and the dead, and those who knew him best will mourn him greatest and longest.

John D. Kinneard.

On Tuesday, July 6th, 1897, Alderman John D. Kinneard, who was stricken with paralysis recently, died at his home on Chestnut street. The death of Alderman Kinneard will be generally regretted, as he was one of those men who made friends of all with whom he came in contact. He was an exceedingly amiable man and an official who tempered justice with mercy. He filled the office of alderman with credit to himself and satisfactorily to the people of the Third ward. He was a member of Zion Lutheran Church and will be buried from that church Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

John Dewalt Kinneard was born near Chambersburg, March 20th, 1820. His father was James Kinneard, who also was born in Franklin county. His grandfather on his father's side came from the

North of Ireland about the year 1778, and took up his residence at the foot of the North Mountain, in Hamilton township, Franklin county, Pa. His ancestors on his mother's side were of the numerous family of Keifers. His childhood days were spent at the foot of the North Mountain. When he was about 16 years of age he engaged at the office of the Franklin Repository, Chambersburg, in the printing business. In 1850 he was part owner of a paper in Chambersburg known as the Cumberland Valley Sentinel, and continued this business until 1852, when he sold out and engaged in the livery business, which he left in 1854 and came to Harrisburg. He found employment in the State printing office, where he remained until 1875, in which year he left and conducted a hat store for his brother, L. H. Kinneard, on Market street, for about two years. Again he returned to the State printing office, where he was employed until the spring of 1880, at which time he was elected alderman of the Third ward, continuing in that office until the date of his death.

He is survived by the widow, now in her 72d year, and six children, Frank B., of Mt. Holly Springs, Pa.; Will M., of Dayton, O.; Charles A., of Chicago, Ill.; Harry H.; Mrs. T. J. Reckord and Mrs. A. O. Foitz, all of this city. L. H. Kinneard, ex-City Treasurer, and Mrs. Kate Hartz, both of Harrisburg, are brother and sister.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

XXI.

JOHN HARRIS, BROTHER OF THOMAS

Captain Thomas Harris, the Indian trader, had a brother John, who probably resided for a time in Lancaster county, Pa., then went to Maryland, and afterwards to the Carolinas. John was the oldest of the family and must have been born as early as 1690. He married twice; first, Grizzel Steel, by whom he had four children: Margaret, Jane, Robert and James; secondly, Rebecca McBay, by whom also he had four children: William, Elizabeth, Thomas and John. Of these children, Jane was born in February, 1724, married as his second wife, her father's full cousin, John Harris, the founder of Mifflintown, about 1753, died at Mifflintown January 11, 1807, and was buried beside her husband. This Jane is the mother of all of her husband's

children, the first wife, Jane Poer, daughter of Alexander Poer and Margaret Harris, dying childless. Her half-brother, John Harris, son of John Harris and Rebecca McBay, made his home with her and her husband for a time, but afterwards went to Carolina and subsequently to Tennessee. He married twice and had a family by each wife. The children's names were William, John Baird, Elizabeth, Robert Marklin, Matthew Handy and Joseph Gilliland. This John Harris was, in 1801, still living at Maysville (or Maryville) Blount county, Tenn.

Query.—Where did John Harris, brother of Captain Thomas, reside while he remained in Pennsylvania, and what incidents connected with his history there can be given?

ROBERT STEWART.

REV. HUGH MORRISON.

One of the earliest Presbyterian ministers in Buffalo Valley (now in Union county) to engage in pastoral work was the Rev. Hugh Morrison. He was born in Ireland in 1756, studied theology and came to this country in 1786, "a licensed candidate from the Presbytery." May 18, 1786, he was admitted by the Presbytery of Donegal, and the following year he received a call from the Buffalo Cross Roads Presbyterian church's congregation, in connection with the churches of Northumberland and Sunbury. The former church had been organized in 1773, and was the oldest in the valley.

Mr. Morrison accepted the call, and in October, 1787, became the settled pastor of the Cross Roads church, as well as of those at Northumberland and Sunbury. It was agreed that he should receive a salary of £75 per annum from the Cross Roads church, but there is nothing on record to show what he was to receive from the other congregations. He seems to have been well satisfied, however, for he straightway purchased a small property at the Cross Roads, and very likely engaged in farming on a small scale, as was the custom of early Presbyterian ministers, to assist them in living.

After becoming settled in his new relation matters ran along smoothly until 1795, when violent political dissensions arose over Jay's celebrated treaty with Great Britain. Samuel Maclay, one of the leading members of the congregation, led the Republican party then (Democratic now), while Mr. Morrison took sides with the Federalists. Public feeling became greatly inflamed. Meetings were held all over the country and the treaty

was denounced violently. Jay was burned in effigy, the British minister insulted and Hamilton stoned at a public meeting. The prominent clergy took sides and their vituperation at times was appalling. But in the midst of all this excitement and clamor Washington stood firm and the treaty became a law. Nevertheless the party feeling that was aroused ended in the overthrow of the Federal party in 1800.

The action of Mr. Morrison greatly incensed the larger part of his congregation. (See Linn's Annals of Buffalo Valley, p. 296). Mr. Maclay was the leader. The congregation dwindled until few were left and pew rents were not paid. Mr. Morrison became very belligerent and he commenced "preaching at Mr. Maclay from the pulpit." This caused him to cease attending church. Mr. Morrison alleged that the majority had conspired to shut him out of the church one day, and then went over to the school house to worship and endeavored to put the odium of it on the Maclay party.

The intense bitterness between the parties finally culminated in a suit for slander by Morrison against Maclay. It was brought in 1799, but was regularly continued until 1817, when it was dropped, because the principals and lawyers had died.

After Mr. Maclay left the church, he and his followers refused to pay their stipends, and in course of time the pastor brought suit against them for collection and when the last collection was made in December, 1810, the principal interest and costs amounted to \$1,179.20.

All harmony in the church having been destroyed, Mr. Morrison was "regularly dismissed," November 11, 1801, and succeeded in 1805 by the Rev. Thomas Hood. He then retired to Sunbury and took up his residence, where he died September 13, 1804, aged forty-eight. His wife had preceded him in April of the same year, aged forty-nine. They left the following children:

- i. Mary Ann.
- ii. Isabella.
- iii. Eliza.
- iv. John.
- v. Jane.

After the death of the parents, the children sold the property at the Cross Roads and divided the proceeds. Eliza "left her all" to the Presbyterian church. What became of them history saith not.

What little that has been preserved of the history of Mr. Morrison shows that he was a preacher of more than ordinary ability, but he was inclined to be dila-

tory. He was irascible and impetuous, and when aroused became resentful and spiteful. His tastes ran largely to politics and it is said of him that he "could make a flaming political harangue."

PORTER, OF YORK COUNTY.

I. John and Rose Porter, emigrants, born in England, came to Massachusetts Bay in 1628. In 1630 the members of the Windsor Church formed in Plymouth, England, in March of that year, came to and settled at Dorchester, Mass., on the first settlement of that town. In 1635 they removed to Matteneaug, on the Connecticut river, now Windsor, and settled, that is, a company formed of them did so. In 1639 the Rev. Hewitt, or Huet, went there with another company, to join them, and with him went the Porters. They died there, John on April 22d, 1648, and Rose in July, 1647. They had eleven children, among whom:

II. John Porter, settler, also born in England, in 1620, and died at Windsor, Conn., August 2, 1688. He married Mary Stanley, of Hartford, in 1650, then a resident of Hadley, Mass. She died September 13, 1688. They had twelve children, among whom

III. Samuel Porter, born March 5, 1664, at Windsor, Conn., but not accounted for there. It is believed he went to one of the Southern States. At the time there was considerable attraction to the Virginias (as Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia were then called). He left Connecticut and went southward; settled in the southern part of Chester county, Pa., where his family appear to have been prosperous and respectable, and were considered wealthy farmers in their day. And when the country west of the Susquehanna river was thrown open to settlers, two of his grandsons, Nathaniel and William Porter (brothers), crossed the river and settled in York (now Adams) county. Black's cemetery at Upper Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church in Cumberland township, Adams county, Penna., contains monuments bearing these names and dates: Nathaniel Porter, 1749; William Porter, 1753, and Violet Porter, 1735. These may have been Samuel Porter's children or grandchildren, or may have represented both.

IV. William Porter, born 1695, died August 3, 1749, owned and lived upon his father's homestead, and left several sons, among whom:

- Nathaniel, born 1720.
- William, born 1729.

Commissioned a captain for the French and Indian War, February 8, 1747-8, in the Associated Regiment of Chester county, Pa. (see Pennsylvania Archives, second series, ii, p. 506. He was then 53 years of age, and died the next year. His son, William, was then 28 years of age, and perhaps he was the one commissioned and not his father.

V. Nathaniel Porter, b. 1720 in Chester county, Pa.; d. 1765 (as nearly as ascertained), in York (now Adams) county, Pa. Married Sarah Maffitt, a lady of Scotch parentage, of Cecil county, Md. He settled on a tract of land in Cumberland township, about three miles south of where Gettysburg now stands. On this farm he lived until his death, which, as near as we have been able to ascertain, occurred in 1765. His wife died when their children were quite young. They had issue, several sons who married and went South, one son, who remained in Adams county, died unmarried; a daughter, who married, first, Robert McCreary, and secondly, Samuel Smith.

One of the sons, Nathaniel Porter (the youngest), was said to have been a soldier during the Revolution. He owned a farm in Mount Joy township (York), Adams county, Pa. (known as the Trostle Farm, since the beginning of the nineteenth century). Near the close of the eighteenth century, Nathaniel Porter sold his farm and removed to Western Pennsylvania, where, owing to the great want of mail facilities, he was lost sight of by his friends. We have been unable to ascertain where he resided at the time of his death, but find that his family drifted Southward, and two of his sons, Joseph and James Porter, were prominent merchants and esteemed citizens of Nashville, Tenn. Joseph never married. Of James descendants or marriage as yet we know nothing.

VI. William Porter, b. 1729, and d. in 1802. He was the youngest of the two brothers, who emigrated to Adams county, and was born in Chester county. He married Sarah Piercel, of Delaware, and settled on a tract of land in Adams county, near to the Maryland line. On this farm, now divided into two farms, he resided until his death. His wife survived him about six years. They lie buried in the graveyard of Toms Creek Presbyterian Church. They had six sons and several daughters: John, James, Nathaniel, Jeremiah, Richard, William, Mary (?), Ellenor, perhaps Elizabeth also.

COL. JARED IRWIN.

Colonel Jared Irwin was a resident of Milton in the last decade of the eighteenth century, and was a prominent business man and politician. His father, John Irwin, was born in Scotland in 1728, but when he came to this country is unknown. The tradition is that he settled in Pennsylvania, and after taking part in the Revolutionary War, went to the West Branch Valley, where he permanently located. He died May 16, 1791, at or near the present borough of Lewisburg. His wife was Rebecca Farland.

Among some of their descendants the following Bible record has been discovered, but it is not positively known to belong to this particular family, though the presumption is that it does. It is as follows:

- i. Jane, b. December 2, 1755.
- ii. Robert, b. Jan. 5, 1767.
- iii. Christopher, b. Dec. 19, 1760.
- v. James, b. Oct. 26, 1762.
- vi. Andrew, b. Sept. 16, 1765.
- vii. Jared, b. Jan. 19, 1768; d. — .
- viii. Charles, b. Feb. 5, 1770.

When Jared Irwin grew to man's estate he married Nancy, fourth daughter of Hugh Montgomery. Her mother was Jane Reese, and she married Montgomery November 15, 1778. As they were married in 1778, and Nancy was the fourth child, she was probably born about 1792 or 1793. The fact of the marriage of Jared Irwin is obtained from the Montgomery Family History, page 10, but is lamentably deficient in dates and details. Hugh Montgomery lived in Milton at that time and kept a public house. Reasoning from the few dates given it is probable that Nancy Montgomery married Jared Irwin about 1810 or 1812.

From the few fragments of his early history that have been preserved, it appears that Jared Irwin became a small merchant in the town of Milton soon after it was founded by Andrew Straub in 1792. About the time of the opening of his store he purchased real estate of the proprietor of the town, but how much is unknown. He soon came into prominence and was speedily recognized as a representative man. During Jefferson's first administration as President he was appointed postmaster of the infant village of Milton, July 1, 1802, and served until June 29th, 1803. He was the second postmaster of the village, Samuel Hepburn being the first, and was succeeded by Beth-

nel Vincent. In 1809 he was elected sheriff of Northumberland county and served until 1812, one full term of three years.

Before the close of his term he was elected a member of the Legislature in 1811, and on retiring from the office of sheriff he took his seat among the State lawmakers. But a higher honor still awaited him. In October, 1813, he was chosen a member of Congress and served until 1817, a period of four years.

In the meantime the war of 1812 broke out. Jared Irwin, although a member of Congress, quickly responded to the call of Governor Snyder for troops, and he raised a rifle company for service. He was soon after promoted to the command of a regiment. The records on file in the War Department, Washington, show that he served as Colonel of the First Rifle Regiment (Tannehill's Brigade) from September 25, to November 25, 1812, when his enlistment expired and he was discharged.

After finishing his term in Congress he returned to his home. While in office his private business had been so neglected that financial failure was the result. At this time it is uncertain where he lived, whether in Milton or on the Union county side of the river. It is inferred, however, that when the war broke out he was residing in Union county, for he raised his company of volunteers in that county.

After the war we soon lose all track of Jared Irwin. His career had been brilliant and successful as a politician, office holder and military man. What became of him? The only clue we have to his mysterious disappearance is a remark by the late Tunison Coryell in his reminiscences of Milton settlers that "late in life he went to South America and never returned!" As Mr. Coryell was cotemporary with him, and knew him personally, we can accept his statement as conclusive. He probably died at sea, or in that far away land, and no man knows when, where or how, he was buried.

Little or nothing concerning the family of Jared Irwin is known to the writer. In the History of the Montgomery Family (p. 10) it is stated that he had three children, viz: Robert; Mary; Elizabeth, but no data of birth or other facts are given. According to Linn's Annals of Buffalo Valley (p. 570) Nancy Irwin, his widow, died at Lewisburg, January 23, 1830. And there the history of the family ends.

JOHN OF LANCASTER.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

XXII.

CRAWFORD-STEPHENSON-BEALL.

Col. William Crawford, who led the expedition against the Sandusky Indians, in 1782, and was burned at the stake by the savages, had a half-brother, Richard Stephenson, Jr. This Richard Stephenson, Jr., married Elizabeth Somers, a girl with English antecedents, and had four daughters, namely:

i. Sallie, m. Pressly Carr Lane, of Fayette county, Pa., who was for many years a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly, was Speaker of the House of Representatives when the State of Pennsylvania gave the United States the right to build the National road, and was a member of the State Senate. He moved to Shelbyville, Ky., and was a member of the Kentucky Assembly for several terms. His second son, William Carr Lane, was the first Mayor of St. Louis, and in 1852 was appointed Governor of New Mexico, by President Fillmore.

ii. Mary, m. Dr. John Knight, the Revolutionary hero, who was surgeon of the ill-fated Sandusky expedition under Colonel Crawford. He also moved to Shelbyville, Ky., and was a member of the Kentucky Assembly.

iii. Effie, m. General Joseph Winlock, of the Virginia line, Continental Army. He also went to Shelbyville, Ky., and was a prominent citizen.

iv. Elizabeth m. Robert Baird, of Shelbyville, Ky.

After the death of Richard Stephenson, Jr., his widow, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Somers, married Robert Beall, whose commission as a lieutenant of the Eighth Virginia Regiment, issued on Dec. 10, 1775, by the Virginia Committee of Safety, I now have. Lieutenant Beall died in Bullskin township, Fayette county, Pa. He was the same Robert Beall that wrote the plan of campaign, after the tragic defeat and death of Colonel Crawford. His widow also moved to Shelbyville, Ky., with her children, where she and Pressly Carr Lane, her son-in-law, administered the estate of Robert Beall on letters taken out in Fayette county, Pa., which letters I now have.

Two children were born of this union of Robert Beall and Elizabeth (Somers) Stephenson, namely:

i. Elizabeth Brooke, named after her father's favorite sister, Elizabeth Beall, and her husband, John Brooke, in contradistinction to Elizabeth Baird. Elizabeth Brooke Beall married Adam Steele, of Shelbyville, Ky.

ii. Robert M. Beall, who married Martha Breckinridge Steele, a sister of Adam Steele.

Wanted, information of the antecedents of Robert Beall, the names of all his brothers and sisters, the antecedents of Elizabeth Somers and the descendants of her brothers and sisters, including the descendants of John Brooke, who was a revolutionary soldier, and lived at Lexington, Ky. C. A. KORBLY, JR.
Indianapolis, Indiana.

THE McKNIGHT FAMILY.

Their Rough Experience in Northumberland County.

In the early records of Northumberland county the name of William McKnight appears as one of those who made application for 300 acres of land April 13, 1769, the first day on which the land office opened. As preference was given those who had rendered military service against the Indians, this would indicate his presence in the West Branch Valley before this date. In 1774, while a resident of Buffalo township, Northumberland county, he purchased three tracts of land "contiguous to and bounded on each other," in Turbutt township, about four miles east of Milton, along the Limestone run. One tract was called "Trout Spring;" the second, "Limestone Quarry," and the third, "McKnight's Addition." The first tract, of over 300 acres, was taken up at the opening of the land office by Christian Rora, who, on September 1st of the same year, sold his claim to John Lowdon. The latter had his claim confirmed by a patent in 1774, and in less than a month after the survey and granting of the patent, he sold the tract to McKnight for £321. Nine years later McKnight sold 200 acres to John Folmer, "to be taken off the eastward ends of the before three described tracts."

In 1776, at the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, William McKnight was chosen a member of the Committee of Safety for the county. At the "Trout Spring" he had a log hut filled with port holes, and often he had to leave this fort and go to the neighboring Limestone ridge, where he would spend the night sleeping with his rifle by his side. Both he and his wife, Elizabeth, finally perished at the hands of the Indians, being

scalped by them near Fort Freeland. Their only son, James, had to take charge of their remains and bury them himself. They are interred in the Chillisquaque graveyard. In addition to James they had three daughters, but their names have not come down to us.

James McKnight married Elizabeth Gillen. He was regarded as a man of the greatest courage and integrity. In 1778 he was elected a member of Assembly, but on the 26th of April, 1779, he was captured by the Indians near Fort Freeland. There were seven men in the party and four were killed. Three, including McKnight, were carried to Canada, but in due time he was exchanged and returned.

The McKnight family had terrible experiences with the Indians. In the autumn of 1778 Mrs. James McKnight and Mrs. Margaret Wilson Durham, each with an infant in their arms, started on horseback from Fort Freeland to go to Northumberland. Near the mouth of Warrior Run they were fired upon by a band of Indians in ambush. Mrs. Durham's child was killed in her arms and she fell from her horse. An Indian rushed up and scalped her and fled. She was rescued by a party near at hand and taken to Dr. Plunkett, at Sunbury, who dressed her wounded head and she recovered and lived until 1829, when she died in her 74th year.

Mrs. McKnight escaped unhurt. When the shots were fired her horse quickly turned around and ran back to the fort. She came near losing her child, which fell out of her arms when the horse wheeled, but catching it by the foot as it was falling she held it firmly dangling by her side until the fort was reached. Two of her sons, who were accompanying the party on foot, ran and tried to secrete themselves under the bank of the river, but were taken by the Indians and carried away prisoners, but returned. Mrs. Durham's husband was captured at the same time, but returned in 1783.

James McKnight and his wife, Elizabeth, had a family of five children, two sons and three daughters. All the children, but William, left Northumberland county when they grew up and settled in Seneca and Ontario counties, New York, where their descendants still reside. William McKnight married Susanna Boyer, and had a family of four daughters, viz: Catharine, who married Thomas Ritter; Priscilla, who married Isaac Dunkel; Annie M., who married Charles Artnan; and Elizabeth, who died young. The

family of Mrs. Artman and that of Thomas Ritter still live on part of the land purchased in 1774.

JOHN OF LANCASTER.

SOME KELLER FAMILY HISTORY.

On September 26th, 1764, the good ship "Brittania," commanded by Capt. Arnot, arrived at Philadelphia from Rotterdam. Among her passengers was a young man, seventeen years of age, John Christophel Keller, who came to try his fortunes in the New World.

Young "Stoffel" was the son of Jacob Keller, a well-known weaver, who lived at Nitsche, on the Rhine, in Hesse Darmstadt. There were six of the family besides parents. Two children died in childhood. Next were two sons, both named Johan Adam, but were distinguished by being called "Der Grosse Johan" (Big John), and der "Kleine Johan" (Little John). Then came Stoffel, and after him Elizabeth Catharine. The mother's name is not known, but she had red hair, while all her children had black hair. The ancestor of the Fritsche family in Pennsylvania, having been some time in America (1737), a younger brother and Stoffel Keller, who was a relative, concluded to come to Pennsylvania also. The father of Stoffel gave him a considerable sum of money in gold, which he sewed in a belt and carried on his body.

The weather was very tempestuous during the voyage, and a considerable number became sick and died. Among the number was young Stoffel's companion—Fritsche—whom he was compelled to carry alone from the hold below to the deck, a task so repugnant that to his dying day he referred to it with horror.

Landing in Philadelphia, he walked to Rockland township, in Berks county, where he found a congenial home in the Reichert family, also from Nitsche. Mrs. Reichert having formerly worked for his father.

In Rockland he plied his trade of weaving with Reichert's. The year following—1765—when eighteen years of age, he married Catharine, a daughter of John Nicholas Delp, a large land holder of Rockland, and the ancestor of the Delp family of Berks county, who came to America in 1749.

Soon after his marriage he secured a tract of land from his father-in-law, which he began to clear, his young wife, it is said, assisting him. This home remained in the connection for over one hundred years.

Stoffel Keller was a man of considera-

ble intelligence and force of character, and served in the War of the Revolution.

Stoffel Keller died at his old home in November or December, 1834, at the advanced age of 89 years, preserving his mental vigor to the last. His son-in-law, Joseph Specht, Esq., at the time occupying the place, his wife, Catharine, having preceded him in death over ten years. Stoffel and Catharine Delp Keller had children as follows:

I. Maria Keller, b. about 1767; died 1850; buried at Mertz church, Rockland; married to Michael Welter. They had children:

i. Polly, m. to Abraham Boyer, Maxatawny township.

ii. Catharine, m. George Welter, removed to Ohio.

iii. Elisabeth, m. to — Seuse.

iv. Sarah, m. Isaac Redinger.

v. Susan, m. Daniel Gerrett, Schuylkill county.

vi. Dinah, m. Sol. Heist, Rockland township.

vii. John, m. Lydia Muthart, Jefferson and Armstrong counties.

viii. Benjamin, m. (first) Elis. Gave, (second) Mary Boyer.

ix. Lena, m. Daniel Oswald, Rockland township. Of the above Benjamin (No. 8) survives at the age of 80 years.

II. Jacob Keller, m. to Betsy, daughter of John Specht. They lived and died near Pricetown. Children were:

i. John, m. Elisabeth Wahl.

ii. Catharine, m. Henry Noll.

iii. Rebecca, m. — Buskirk.

iv. Lydia, m. — Wahl.

v. Daniel.

III. Catharine Keller, m. (first) Daniel Escht, (second) Peter Muthart. Lived and died at Bechtelsville. Children were:

i. Daniel, m. —?

ii. Sarah, m. David Muthart.

iii. Catharine, m. John Muthart.

iv. Annie, m. — Fry.

v. David, m. —?

IV. Conrad Keller, m. Polly Neiman, whose father, John, and three children were killed by the Indians near where Pottsville now stands in 1780. They had children as follows:

i. John, m. Esther Olausen (parents of Daniel C. Keller, of Reading, Pa.).

ii. George, m. Lucy Bast.

iii. David, m. —? (Lived and died in New York City).

iv. Charles, m. Harriet Moyer. He was a prominent citizen of Berks county and later of Montgomery county, where he died at East Greenville, Mar. 7, 1897, aged 80 years.

V. Elisabeth Keller, m. to Henry Moy-

er. They lived and died near HIN Church.
Children:

- i. Joseph, m. ———?
- ii. Henry, m. Sally Moyer.
- iii. Sarah, m. ——— Moyer.
- iv. Fredrica, m. George Semea.
- v. Isaac.
- vi. Jacob.
- vii. Elizabeth.

VI. Susan Keller, m. to Joseph Specht, Esq. They lived and died on the Keller homestead in Rockland. She died in 1832, he in 1854. Squire Specht after the death of his wife, Susan Keller, m. a Muthart, with whom he had two sons. Joseph Specht and wife, Susan Keller, had children.

- i. Maria, m. Charles Shaffer.
- ii. Rebecca, m. Daniel De Long.
- iii. Catharine, m. Abraham Levan.
- iv. Susan, m. Charles De Long.
- v. Elizabeth, m. William Stapleton.
- vi. Sarah, m. first, John De Long; second, Benjamin Keller.
- vii. Joseph, m. Anna La Van.

VII. George Keller, m. Kate Keller. They lived and died near Pricetown.
Children:

- i. Abraham.
- ii. Magdalena.
- iii. Joseph.

VIII. Magdalena Keller, m. to Henry Sterner. They had children:

- i. Joel, m. ——— Fekthofer.
- ii. Polly, m. ——— Sipe.
- iii. William, m. ———?
- iv. Peter (unmarried).
- v. Lydia, m. ——— Hess.
- vi. George, m. ———?

IX. Abraham Keller, m. Magdalena, a daughter of John Specht, sister to wife of Jacob. They had children:

- i. Benjamin, four times married, his last wife being Mrs. Sarah De Long, a daughter of Joseph Specht, Esq.
- ii. Abraham, m. ———?

Benjamin and Abraham both removed to Waseou, O., where their descendants reside.

X. Samuel Keller, died single, aged 26 years.

XI. John Keller, m. Betty Egold, died childless.

XII. Peggy Keller, youngest child of the emigrant, born 1799, died 1879, at Bloomsburg, Pa. She m. Jacob Sterner, and had children:

- i. Mary, died in infancy.
- ii. Catharine, m. John Heist.
- iii. Ephriam, m. Mary Long.
- iv. Henrietta, m. John Rinker.
- v. Hannah, m. first, James Davis; second, J. Miller.

vi. Jacob, m. Sarah Diener.

vii. Rebecca, m. Reuben Hess.

viii. John, m. first, Anne M. Echart; second, Martha Jacoby.

Keller Family Traditions.

The following curious story old Stoffel used to relate to his grandchildren, some of whom survive, and recollect it well. When he was a little boy in his parental home in Nitsche, on the Rhine, a mysterious stranger came to their "Dorf" (town). The people were afraid of him and no one would give him lodgings.

Stoffel's father finally lodged him, whereupon the stranger told him that for his kindness he would perform an act which would give him immunity from fire, and though the entire "Dorf" would be consumed, yet his house would be spared. He then called for an augur, with which he bored a hole in the house, at the same time performing some kind of an incantation.

To prove the efficacy of the charm he called for two bundles of straw. Enchanting the one, he set it on fire, the straw was consumed, but the band remained. Enchanting the other bundle, he set fire to the band, which was consumed, but the straw was not. The above is a fair sample of the legends and traditions of our Pennsylvania-German forefathers.

A. STAPLETON.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

XXIII.

STEELE—MAKEMIE.

Richard Steele emigrated from Ireland and settled at now Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, where he died. He married Rebecca Makemie, and had eight children. His widow and three of their children, namely, Richard, Jane, and Mary, with their respective families, moved to Kentucky in 1779, settling first on Corn Island, next in a fort on Bear Grass Creek, just back of Louisville, and finally on farms near Lexington.

Richard Steele, (the second) son of the emigrant, was born in 1748; he was an elder in the Pisgah Presbyterian Church, on the Lexington and Versailles road, and was the first elder to attend the General Assembly from Kentucky, making the trip to Philadelphia with the Rev. Archibald Cameron on horseback. He was buried in the Pisgah churchyard. He

married Martha Makemie, a relative of his own mother, and a niece of the Rev. Francis Makemie, the first Presbyterian preacher in America. Her mother was a Breckinridge. They had eleven children:

i. Adam, b. September 4, 1770; m. first, Brooke Beall, daughter of Lieut. Robert Beall, of the 8th and 4th Virginia Regiments, Continental Army, who died in Bullskin township, Fayette county, Penn., and Elizabeth Stephenson, nee Somers, widow of Richard Stephenson, Jr., who was a half brother of Col. William Crawford, burned at the stake by Indians at Sandusky in 1782; he m. secondly, Hannah Graham, at Fincaastle, Botetourt county, Va.

ii. Richard, b. Sept. 20, 1775; m. Amelia Neville, daughter of Gen. Joseph Neville, of Virginia.

iii. Joseph, b. July 7, 1779; m. Miriam Boone, daughter of George Boone, who was a brother of Daniel Boone.

iv. Jane, b. Aug. 8, 1781; d. unm.

v. John Rowan, b. June 16, 1783; m. Thurza Howard Mayo.

vi. Mary, b. May 22, 1785; m. John Sutherland.

vii. Martha-Breckinridge, b. June 23, 1786; m. first, Robert Beall, brother of Brooke Beall; m. secondly, Dr. John Mendenhall.

viii. William, b. Jan. 1, 1788; m. Mary Rowan, daughter of U. S. Senator John Rowan, of Kentucky, and his wife, Ann Lytle.

ix. Robert-Makemie, b. Sept. 14, 1790; m. Ellen Joel Lewis, daughter of Major Howell Lewis, who was a son of Col. Fielding Lewis and George Washington's only sister Betty.

x. Eother, b. July 14, 1792, m. first, William Kirkpatrick; m. secondly, John Edwards, of Louisville, Ky.

xi. Nancy-Polk, (or Pollock) b. Feb. 7, 1795; m. Dr. John M. Talbott, of Louisville, Ky.

Jane Steele, daughter of the emigrant, m. William Hueston, and had eight children:

i. Nancy; m. George Graham, of Pennsylvania.

ii. Sarah; m. Benjamin Wood, of New Jersey.

iii. Robert; m. Mary Bartholomew Bodley, of Fayette county, Ky.

iv. Susan; m. James January, of Maysville, Ky.

v. Jane; m. James McNair, of Pennsylvania.

vi. Mary; m. John Rennick, of Pennsylvania.

vii. Elizabeth; m. Robert Perry, of Virginia.

viii. William; d. unm. at New Orleans in 1803.

Mary Steele, daughter of the emigrant, b. Aug. 5, 1736; d. 1809; m. Oct. 27, 1761, General William Lytle, son of John and Jane Lytle, of Pennsylvania, b. Oct. 15, 1728; d. Aug. 14, 1779; and had the following children:

i. Jane, b. 1762; m. Robert Todd, of Kentucky.

ii. Mary, b. 1764; m. Robert Blanchard.

iii. John, b. 1766; m. Dorcas Waring, of Kentucky.

iv. Sarah, b. 1768; no record.

v. William, b. Sept. 1, 1770; m. Feb. 28, 1798, Elizabeth Noel Stahl, of Philadelphia, and were ancestors of Generals Robert Todd Lytle and William Haines Lytle, both of Cincinnati.

vi. Ann, b. 1772; m. John Rowan, Judge and U. S. Senator from Kentucky. It was at the home of Rowan, Federal Hill, Bardstown, that Stephens Collins Foster wrote "My Old Kentucky Home." It still stands.

vii. Elizabeth; d. young.

viii. Joe; d. young.

I have a complete list, with dates of marriages, births and deaths of all descendants of Richard Steele (the second) and Martha Makemie, and a partial list of descendants of William Lytle and Mary Steele. I know but little of the descendants of William Hueston and Jane Steele. Three of the eight children of the emigrant Steele are thus accounted for. Information of the other five and their descendants is particularly desired. Further information of the Makemies, Breckinridges and others here named is wanted. The Grahams and Steeles intermarried, and the names Ferguson and Fleming frequently occur. Whence the names Fleming and Ferguson?

O. A. KORBLY, JR.
Indianapolis, Ind.

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS

In the United Presbyterian Grave-Yard,
Newville, Pa.

Adair, James, b. 1755; d. 1803.

Adair, Mary, wife of James, b. 1755; d. Feb. 3, 1830.

Adair, Mary, daughter of James, b. 1787; d. Sept. 1, 1850.

Beatty, William, b. 1731; d. Nov. 1, 1809.

Beatty, Agnes, b. 1729; d. Jan. 7, 1807.

- Blean, Robert, Sr., b. 1770; d. July 23, 1848.
 Blean, Mary, wife of Robert, b. 1770; d. April 10, 1833.
 Blean, Isabella, b. 1745; d. Aug. 12, 1828.
 Brown, William, b. 1788; d. Jan. 3, 1855.
 Brown, Rebecca, b. 1787; d. 1879.
 Craig, Rev. John Craig, b. 1744; d. 1794. (Pastor of the U. P. church).
 Dunfee, Hannah, b. Nov. 1769; d. Dec. 14, 1840.
 Dunlap, William, b. 1781; d. Oct. 20, 1826.
 Dunlap, Elizabeth, wife of William, b. 1785; d. May 30, 1839.
 Huston, William, b. 1753; d. Feb. 6, 1821.
 Huston, Mary, b. 1757; d. May 4, 1822.
 Huston, James, son of William and Mary, b. 1780; d. Jan. 5, 1824.
 Huston, Sarah, wife of James, b. 1795; d. May 18, 1852.
 Huston, Mary, dau. of William and Mary, b. March 10, 1787; d. Dec. 11, 1820.
 Huston, Margaret, dau. of William and Mary, b. May 25, 1794; d. May 28, 1819.
 Huston, Eliza, dau. of William and Mary, b. 1790; d. May 9, 1810.
 Huston, Jane, dau. of William and Mary, and wife of John Johnson, b. 1791; d. June 18, 1819.
 Huston, Eleanor, dau. of William and Mary, b. 1785; d. Jan. 30, 1815.
 Huston, Martha, dau. of William and Mary, b. 1801; d. Jan. 24, 1818.
 Huston, Agnes Mathers, dau. of William and Mary, b. July 24, 1790; d. Feb. 24, 1817.
 Huston, Samuel, b. June 5, 1797; d. July 24, 1883.
 Huson, Ann Fulton, wife of Samuel, b. Jan. 27, 1800; d. April 12, 1880.
 Heannon, William, b. 1766; d. Oct. 25, 1825.
 Heannon, Rebecca, wife of William, b. 1782; d. March 29, 1834.
 Kyle, Jemima, b. Sept. 20, 1775; d. Jan. 10, 1853.
 Lamb, Sarah, b. 1792; d. Jan. 21, 1827.
 Montgomery, James, b. Feb. 1787; d. Nov. 29, 1861.
 McNeal, Samuel, b. Oct. 15, 1787; d. June 20, 1860.
 McKee, Joseph, b. 1765; d. Nov. 9, 1840.
 McKee, Mary, wife of Joseph; d. aged 89 years.
 McCulloch, Elizabeth, wife of John, b. 1797; d. June 25, 1845.
 McCulloch, Thomas, b. Feb. 2, 1789; d. Feb. 16, 1868.
 McCulloch, Isabella, b. May 7, 1801; d. March 16, 1863.
 Middleton, Robert, Esq., b. Oct. 9, 1797; d. March 5, 1868.
 Middleton, Andrew, b. 1796; d. June 22, 1812.
 Piper, Jane, b. 1786; d. 1823.
 Piper, William, b. 1792; d. 1810.
 Piper, Martha, b. 1785; d. 1843.
 Piper, James, b. 1778; d. 1802.
 Piper, Elder, D. A. B., b. 1797; d. 1820.
 Piper, James, b. in Ireland, 1698; d. 1770. near the head of the Big Spring.
 Piper, Margaret Clelland, wife of James died near the same time.
 Piper, Samuel, b. 1789; d. 1822.
 Piper, Jane Elder, wife of Samuel, b. 1749; d. 1839.
 Piper, Maria, wife of John, b. 1799; d. Oct. 10, 1831.
 Piper, Jane Elder, wife of Samuel, b. Scroggs, Sarah, b. 1783; d. Dec. 11, 1855.
 Sharp, Robert, b. 1748; d. Sept. 12, 1815.
 Sharp, Margaret, wife of Robert, b. 1735; d. Sept. 18, 1815.
 Sharp, Margaret, b. April 17, 1818; d. Jan. 27, 1870.
 Sharp, John, b. Dec. 24, 1782; d. July 12, 1863.
 Sharp, Martha, wife of John, b. 1792; d. Dec. 20, 1862.
 Sharp, Eliza, wife of Andrew, b. April 28, 1813; d. Jan. 2, 1860.
 Sharp, Rev. Alexander, D. D., b. 1796; d. Jan. 28, 1857. (Pastor of U. P. church).
 Sharp, Elizabeth Bryson, wife of Rev. Alexander, b. Sept. 11, 1797; d. Jan. 27, 1870.
 Sharp, Alexander, b. 1756; d. Dec. 8, 1824.
 Sharp, Isabella Oliver, wife of Alexander, b. July 16, 1771; d. June 7, 1843.
 Sharp, Margaret McDowell, wife of Alexander, b. 1759; d. April 15, 1810.
 Sharp, Margaret, dau. of Alexander and Margaret, b. 1782; d. Dec. 1797.
 Sharp, Elder, b. March 27, 1793; d. March, 1805.
 Sharp, Thomas, b. 1801; d. June 15, 1811.
 Sharp, Capt. Joshua, b. May 24, 1831; d. April 7, 1881, in Jaffa, Palestine.
 Sharp, Jane W., b. 1795; d. June 27, 1876.
 Sharp, William M., b. 1798; d. Aug. 20, 1835.
 Sharp, Dr. Alexander, b. 1826; d. Dec. 13, 1860.
 Vance, John, b. 1765; d. Jan. 16, 1841.
 Woodburn, Samuel, b. 1765; d. Nov. 13, 1834.
 Woodburn, John, b. 1754; d. Jan. 11, 1846.
 Woodburn, Mary, wife of John, b. 1764; d. June 16, 1836.
 Woodburn, James, b. 1788; d. Aug. 20, 1863.
 Woodburn, Elizabeth, wife of James, b.

1792; d. Sept. 28, 1851.
 Woodburn, Skyles, b. 1794; d. July 8, 1878.
 Woodburn, Margaret McKeehan, wife of Skyles, b. 1797; d. Dec. 7, 1878.
 G. E. SWOPE.
 Newville, Pa.

DR. SAMUEL COLEMAN.

First Resident Physician of Clearfield County—His Strange History.

Dr. Samuel Coleman was the first resident physician of Clearfield county, but his early history is involved in mystery. We first hear of him as a resident of Williamsport in 1806, when he succeeded Dr. William Kent Lathy, who was the first resident physician of that place. The borough had not then been created, consequently the territory was included in Loyalsock township. Coleman probably came as early as 1804, as he first appears on the assessment list of Loyalsock in 1805, the entry reading: "Occupation \$200; one horse, \$16; tax, \$1.08." In 1806 his horse was rated at \$30, but his occupation remained unchanged. In 1807-8 the valuation of the horse was reduced to \$16, but his occupation continued the same. He left Williamsport probably in 1808, for the assessment book for 1809 the word "removed" is written opposite his name.

Dr. Coleman, so far as known, never divulged his parentage, nor spoke of his relatives or place of nativity. It was the opinion of those acquainted with him that he was a native of the Highlands of Scotland, that his father, a man of distinction, sent him to this country and had him educated at a Catholic institution in Baltimore. He finished his education at Baltimore by studying medicine, and after graduation he came to Williamsport. He could not have been more than twenty-two or twenty-three years of age on his arrival there. He was a young man of ability, but eccentric, and disposed to shun society. While in Williamsport he lived with the family of Joseph Boone. Mrs. Ellen Winter (a Boone) was a lady of some distinction there. She was a cousin of Joseph Boone, also a resident of Williamsport. The Boones originally came from Berks county. Joseph was probably a brother of the brave Hawkins Boone, who was killed at the battle of Fort Freeland, July 29, 1779. This surmise is based on the fact that Hawkins Boone had taken up a tract of land lying on the east side of Lycoming creek (now a part of Williamsport),

on which Joseph Boone afterwards lived for a short time. His name appears on the assessment list of Loyalsock township as early as 1806. In 1808 he was assessed with a house and lot, \$400; three lots, \$20, and one horse and cow, \$28.

It was on account of his association with the Boone family, no doubt, that Dr. Coleman was induced to settle in Clearfield county. Boone had a strange history also. It is related that while he was serving as sheriff of Washington (?) that the celebrated John Nicholson was arrested and placed in his charge. He escaped and Boone and his sureties became liable. Some time afterwards Boone met Nicholson in Philadelphia, who, in order to reimburse Boone for his losses, transferred to him and his bondsmen several tracts of wild land in Clearfield county. These tracts were a part of one thousand acres surveyed in the name of Philip Mecklin and Robert E. Griffith on warrant No. 5,863, March 19, 1806. Boone and his friends then settled on this land and commenced making improvements. It laid in Pike township at that time, but in Penn now.

There being no physician in that part of the country, Boone and his neighbors probably used that as an argument to induce Dr. Coleman to remove thither and assist in building up the settlement. He yielded, and after a residence of four or five years in Williamsport, took up his home in the wilderness. On April 29, 1814, Robert E. Griffith, James Hopkins, and Joseph Boone conveyed (see Deed Book, B, p. 55, Clearfield) 300 acres to Dr. Samuel Coleman in consideration of \$300. It is stated in Aldrich's History of Clearfield County (p. 256) that Boone presented him this land, but the official record disproves the statement.

When Dr. Coleman left Williamsport for his new home he was accompanied by a faithful negro, named Otto, who had been a slave, and he remained with him for many years. On their arrival they camped in a temporary cabin made of bark and slept on beds made of hemlock boughs.

In 1809 Dr. Coleman and his man Otto commenced clearing land and making improvements. Owing to the peculiar conformation of the hills, Dr. Coleman named them Gramplan, because they reminded him of his native place. This fact makes it pretty clear that he was a Scot by birth. The name, Gramplan Hills, has been retained to this day and it is not likely that it will be changed.

In a few years Dr. Coleman erected a substantial two-story house of hewn

logs at the foot of a hill near a spring of water. There he lived and died. This primitive building was only torn down a few years ago by Col. James Miller, who lives on the premises. Coleman planted an apple orchard on the side hill back of his house, part of which is still standing, and the gnarled and scraggy appearance of many of the trees indicate very clearly their great age.

Tradition says that Dr. Coleman disliked the practice of medicine and would only consent to visit patients when it was absolutely necessary. His tastes ran to agriculture. He was greatly attached to his Grampian Hill farm and was happiest when engaged in clearing and cultivating his land. By virtue of his profession as a physician, he was regarded as a man of standing in the settlement, and on the 21st of November, 1815, the commissioners appointed him county treasurer, and he served in that capacity for one year.

On the trial of James Monks at Bellefonte, November, 1818, on the charge of murdering Reuben Guild, Dr. Coleman appeared as a medical witness on the part of the Commonwealth. A son of Guild asserted that his father had a hollow tooth filled with beeswax. When the jawbone was produced in court Dr. Coleman detected and pointed out the beeswax, which made the evidence conclusive. It was also developed that Monks contemplated killing Dr. Coleman, and laid in wait for him by the roadside, but he escaped by having passed the place before the murderer was in position. When Guild came along on horseback he shot and killed him. Doubtless the assassin thought that as Coleman was county treasurer he might have money in his possession.

Dr. Coleman never married. He died in the early part of May, 1819, at the comparatively early age of thirty-seven. His will, written April 29, 1819, was probated May 20, 1819, and is on record at Bellefonte in Book A, page 137. As it forms an important part of his strange history the material portions are quoted as follows:

"First. I will and direct that on my decease I be dressed in my best suit of clothes and buried in them; and also I do order and direct that all my just debts and funeral expenses be duly paid and satisfied as soon as conveniently can be after my decease.

"Second. I give and devise unto Priscilla Boone, the wife of Joseph Boone, one hundred acres of land whereon the said Joseph Boone's family now reside,

to be taken off the tract I now hold, and to be run off in parallel lines with same tract. The residue of said tract of land I give and devise unto Joseph Boone, Jr., his heirs and assigns forever.

"And whereas I hold in company with Arthur Bell, Esq., one undivided moiety of several tracts of land sold at treasurer's sale in the county of Clearfield in the year 1811, I give and devise unto Samuel Coleman Fleming and Samuel Coleman Hepburn—the first the son of William Fleming and the latter the son of James Hepburn, of said county—one half of two of said tracts of land, one-half of each to be selected by my executors and all other lands held by me in partnership with Arthur Bell, Esq., or any other person in said county purchased at said treasurer's sale, I give and devise unto the children of said Joseph and Priscilla Boone, to be equally divided amongst them, to them and their heirs.

"Third. My horses, gears, farming implements, and carpenter tools, I give and bequeath to Henry Boone, son of said Joseph and Priscilla. My shotgun and pistols I give and bequeath unto Joseph Boone, the younger; and my household furniture to Mary Boone, daughter of Joseph and Priscilla Boone. I give and bequeath one ewe and lamb to Peggy and Nancy McCracken, each to take their choice. The rest of the sheep to be equally divided between Henry, Mary, Adalina, Joseph and Eliza Boone; one black cow and calf I give and bequeath to Mary Boone; the red cow and calf I give and bequeath to Adalina Boone; the bull I give and bequeath to Henry Boone; the white-faced steer I give to Joseph Boone, Jr.

"Fourth and Lastly. I hereby appoint David Ferguson and Joseph Boone, of Pike township, in said county, executors of this my last will and testament. In witness I have set my hand and seal this 29th day of April, 1819. (Signed) Samuel Coleman."

The will was witnessed by Bernard McManus and Thomas McClure, and as it was probated May 20, 1819, he evidently died a short time before this date.

Many reminiscences of this mysterious man are still preserved. One is that he never used profane language and invariably reproved those who did in his presence; another is that he was given to periods of dissipation, in one of which he probably died. It is also said of him that one of his requests was that he should be buried in one of his fields, with boots and spurs on, that no stone should mark his

grave, so that the plowshare would speedily obliterate the place of his burial forever. His will does not indicate this, but it accords with his peculiar character. In religion he was a Catholic. He is reported to have been finely educated and was master of several languages. He was present as a physician at the birth of his two namesakes and felt so honored at their being named for him that he remembered them in his will. Samuel Coleman Hepburn, one of the namesakes, who was born June 12, 1817, is still living. His place of residence is Pennville, near where Dr. Coleman lived and died. He says that notwithstanding the good intentions of Dr. Coleman, he (Hepburn) failed to get the land. Through the neglect of the executors it was sold for taxes and passed into other hands long before he became of age. He was only about two years old when his benefactor died. Fleming, it is presumed, lost his share in the same way.

Dr. Coleman's place of burial is on a side hill near the edge of the old orchard, and there is a thick grove of timber beyond it. His grave remained unmarked for sixty-eight years, when the physicians of Clearfield county, on the request of the Medical Society, raised enough money to erect a neat little monument of white marble as a tribute to his memory. It is about five feet in height from the base and bears this inscription:

In Memory of
Dr. Samuel Coleman,
Pioneer Physician.
1782-1819.

Erected by the
Clearfield County
Medical Society
1887.

As the Boone family were so closely associated with the last years of his life, it may not be out of place to refer to them briefly in this connection. Joseph Boone moved his family from Williamsport in a canoe in 1809, and settled near the cabin of Thomas McClure, who had emigrated from Cumberland county in 1799. He was probably a brother of Robert McClure, who was one of the first three lawyers to locate in Williamsport in 1795. Boone was a man of some education and showed a spirit of enterprise. He commenced the erection of a mill on Bell's Creek, but was unable to finish it on account of lack of means. He finally took up his residence near the town of Clearfield, and in 1812 was appointed clerk to the board of

county commissioners and served in that capacity until 1820. In 1827 he was appointed prothonotary and filled the office until 1836. He died in 1837, and his widow, Priscilla, administered on his estate. Descendants still live in the county. The most friendly relations existed between the Boones and the pioneer physician, which is shown in his remembrance of all the members of the family in his will.

JOHN OF LANCASTER.
Williamsport, 1897.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

XXIV.

GRAHAM.

Information wanted of the Graham family. The following children were born at Fincastle, Botetourt county, Virginia, prior to 1794:

- i. Elizabeth; m. William Slemons.
- ii. Mary.
- iii. Rachael; m. David Gale Bright; were the parents of Michael Graham Bright and United States Senator Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, and George Moore Bright, of Kentucky.
- iv. Margaret; m. Thomas Slemons, a brother of William Slemons.
- v. Rebecca; m. James Simrall, of Ky.
- vi. John Ferguson Graham; m. Sallie Lane Whlock, daughter of General Joe Winlock, of the Virginia Line, Continental army, and Effie Stephenson, a niece of Colonel William Crawford.
- vii. Hannah; m. Adam Steele, of Shelbyville, Ky. She was his second wife.

Whom did Mary Graham marry? Give antecedents of these Grahams and their descendants.

C. A. KORBLY, Jr.
Indianapolis, Ind.

MAJOR LAWRENCE KEENE.

It is reasonable to conclude that Maj. Keene was of Scotch-Irish origin, but the date and place of his birth have not been preserved. We first hear of him as a commissioned captain in Col. John Patton's regiment Jan. 13, 1777; transferred to Eleventh Pennsylvania, 13th January, 1779; aide-de-camp to General Mifflin, 5th June 1778, to 25th February, 1779; transferred to Third Pennsylvania, 17th January, 1781; transferred to Second Pennsylvania, 1st January, 1783, when

he was mustered out, the war having closed.

He then took up his residence in Sunbury, having been appointed prothonotary of Northumberland county, September 25, 1783, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Capt. Matthew Smith, another Revolutionary hero. His appointment was probably brought about through the influence of his father-in-law, John Lukens, surveyor general of Pennsylvania, whose daughter, Gaynor, he had married. General Mifflin, then a military man of high standing, and with whom Major Keene was on intimate terms, may have had considerable to do with the appointment.

Major Keene discharged the duties of prothonotary until July, 1789, when he died and was succeeded by Jasper Ewing. It is unknown to the writer whether he left any descendants, or when and where his wife died.

J. F. M.

THE MILLER FAMILY, OF YORK COUNTY.

Sometime prior to 1755, two sons of Michael Miller, of Wurtemberg, Germany, came to Pennsylvania. One, whose name is now lost, remained in Philadelphia, where he died without issue.

Andrew, the younger, went to York county, Pa., where he married Barbara, a dau. of Christian Stabley. He settled in Shrewsbury township, and had children as follows:

i. Christian; m. Mary Zeller. Their children:

1. Jacob; m. to Leah Jacoby.
2. Christian; m. first Udittia Reinhart; secondly, Eliza Jacoby.
3. Jonathan; m. Elisabeth Gladfelder.
4. Polly; m. Chas. Berry.
5. Sally; m. Jacob Baily.
6. Eli; m. — Frantz.
7. John; m. Polly Fissel.
9. Isaac; m. Regina Kleindinst.
10. Aaron.
11. Alexander; m. — Hammer.

ii. Michael; m. to — Young. They had among other children:

1. Frederick.
2. Michael, Jr.
3. Jonas.
4. Polly; m. to Fred Hess.
5. Elisabeth; m. — Ehrman.

iii. Andrew; m. Lydia Allison. They had a large family. At an early day he removed to Ohio and later became one of the pioneers of Wisconsin, where the family became numerous and prominent.

iv. Barbara; m. Henry Kline. They had a large family.

v. Christina; m. a Miller, and had children; several settled in Missouri.

vi. Anna; m. Henry Kunkel. They had a large family; removed first to Ohio, thence to Missouri.

vii. Rosina; m. first, Bartel Zeller; secondly, Jacob Daily; had children.

Michael Miller, father of the emigrant, tradition says, was a man of some note. At one time there was a famous outlaw in his place, who always disappeared upon being captured. No one knew by what power he could vanish at will. Michael Miller surmised the secret, and undertook his capture. Taking with him several men they went to a barn where "Shinner Honnes," as the rogue was called, was known to sleep. Here they found him, and seizing him raised him from his feet. The fellow begged them to permit him to walk, or at least put his feet on the ground. Miller warned the attendants not to allow this. He finally asked them to put some earth into his shoes, which was also refused. The rogue then cried out: "Oh, Michael, you have found out my secret; now I must hang!" and hang he did.

A. STAPLETON.

Lewisburg, Pa.

THE MAUS FAMILY, OF MONTGOMERY.

Philip Maus, a native of Prussia, was born in 1731. When only about ten years of age he came with his parents to Philadelphia, where they took up their residence. He attended school there and learned to read and write the English language. At a suitable age he was apprenticed to the trade of manufacturing stockings, a circumstance which enabled him in the times of the Revolution to greatly aid and benefit the country. Within five years after he commenced to learn his trade he established himself in the business and conducted it with great success for the next twenty years, when the troubles with the mother country suspended operations. He had three brothers, Frederick, Charles and Matthew. The latter became a prominent surgeon in the army and was with General Montgomery in his expedition to Quebec, and when Montgomery fell he aided Colonel Burr in carrying away his body. Dr. Maus served through the entire war of independence.

Philip Maus married Frances Heap, a native of England. Having accumulated a little fortune when he was in business, he looked forward to the future with

bright anticipations, but when the war came and lasted for eight years he expended nearly all of his means in the cause of liberty. He had purchased a tract of land on Mahanoy Creek (now Montour county) adjoining Montgomery's purchase, and he visited the place about 1772. At this time Gen. William Montgomery, his brother Daniel, and four others, were the only settlers in that neighborhood. The land he purchased embraced 600 acres, and the patents, which were from Thomas and John Penn, were dated April 3, 1769. The proprietors reserved a perpetual quit rent of two pence per acre, which was paid until the Commonwealth compensated the Penns and became the proprietor of the lands.

No improvements were made on the property until after the Revolution. But as soon as peace and safety permitted, Philip Maus brought his family to their new home in the wilderness. This was in 1782. He brought with him from Philadelphia two carpenters, and they soon had a cabin erected. It was the first one in Valley township. A clearing was commenced, but as the Indians became troublesome the settlers had to flee to Northumberland for safety. Before leaving they buried everything they could not carry away.

Mr. Maus and family remained in Northumberland a short time, when they proceeded to Lebanon, where they tarried one year. Then they returned to Northumberland, where they remained three or four years, when they proceeded to Mahoning and again commenced the work of improvement. In 1800 he built a stone grist mill and made other improvements. In course of time the settlement grew into a hamlet and is now known as Maudsdales. Philip, the pioneer, died April 27, 1815, at the ripe age of 84, leaving descendants as follows:

- i. George, b. 1759.
- ii. Elizabeth, b. 1761.
- iii. Philip, b. 1763.
- iv. Susan, b. 1765.
- v. Samuel, b. 1767.
- vi. Lewis, b. 1773.
- vii. Charles, b. 1775.
- viii. Joseph, b. October 1777, in Philadelphia; m. in 1808, Sallie, daughter of John Montgomery, of Paradise. He d. July 26, 1867, and his wife, May 20, 1872.
- ix. Jacob, b. 1781.

Joseph Maus, eighth child of Philip Maus, the pioneer, had issue:

- i. Philip F., b. September 27, 1810. He m. Sarah Gallagher, near Pine Creek, Lycoming county, in May, 1838. Of this

marriage there were six children—four sons and two daughters—all of whom, except Philip E., (b. May 22, 1852) d. in infancy. The latter m. in 1878, Mary R. Leinbach, of Northumberland county.

- ii. John M., b. in 1812.

There are numerous descendants of Philip Maus, and the great property he founded is now owned by a great-grandson, Philip E., who was a son of Philip F., who was the son of Joseph, the eighth child of Philip the first.

THE COVENANTERS.

The Influence Exerted by Them on the Thought and Mind of the World.

From the New York Sun.]

To fill a gap in American history is the purpose of the book entitled "The Covenanters, the Cavalier and the Puritan," by Judge Oliver Perry Temple, of Tennessee (Cincinnati, the Robert Clarke Co.). The author was impelled to the studies of which we have here the outcome by observing that both writers and public speakers have been long in the habit of dividing the men who have shaped the institutions of this country and guided its destinies into two classes, namely, the Puritans and the Cavaliers, the former regarded as representative of Northern thought and civilization, and the latter of Southern. Almost entirely left out of consideration have been the Covenanters, although these were, perhaps, the most numerous, and, in some respects, the most influential of the three races. At the time of the Revolution the men of Covenanter blood were scattered everywhere in the colonies, and they were especially numerous throughout the region south of New York. Before comparing the part which they played in the Revolution and afterwards with that taken by those of Cavalier or of Puritan stock, Judge Temple devotes three chapters to an exposition of the ideas which they brought with them from Scotland and Ireland, and to the gradual spread of these ideas throughout the Middle and Southern colonies. We shall sum up some of the less known facts bearing on this subject which have been collected here laboriously, and then indicate very briefly some of the differences pointed out between the Covenanter, Puritan, and Cavalier elements of our colonial population.

Throughout this book, the term Covenanters is employed instead of Scotch-Irish, for the reason that the former word is at once more definite and more compre-

hensible. The term Scotch-Irish is restricted in its application and not altogether clear in its purport. By the term Covenanters is signified all Scotch Presbyterians and their descendants, without reference to the place of their birth or the place of their temporary sojourning, who eventually settled in the colonies or in the States previously to the time when intermarriages with other sects became common. By reason of these intermarriages the term ultimately ceased to mean both a race and a sect, and came to signify only a race. Thus defined, the term Covenanters will not only include the Scotch-Irish and their descendants, but also Scotch Presbyterians who were never in Ireland, but came directly from Scotland, or from other quarters, to the colonies. The failure to find a phrase comprehensive enough to cover these two branches of the Presbyterian family may account in part for the failure to do them justice in comparing the work done by them with that performed by the Puritans and Cavaliers. Scotch-Irish and Scotch Presbyterians have had to bear comparison with races and forces not thus divided in the public mind.

I.

The influence exerted on the thought and mind of the world by the Scotch Covenanters has never been appreciated fully. There was the first great revolution in Europe resulting in the complete independence of religious thought and conduct. Protestantism in the Netherlands though struggling heroically for the same object, had not yet triumphed, even in the northern provinces, and was to be vanquished in the southern, now constituting the kingdom of Belgium. In England the spirit of religious liberty was still in its cradle and had not assumed a definite form. There were many bold and advanced thinkers there, but as yet no organized movement, no unity of action. The fact is too often overlooked that the consummation of the religious revolution in Scotland, through the agency of the Covenanters, took place sixty years before the landing of the Mayflower at Plymouth and eighty years before the great uprising in England, which eventually made the Puritans and the Independents a mighty force in the State. To the resistance offered by Scotland to the attempt of Charles I to force a liturgy upon them, England owed her own deliverance. The example of Scotland spread to England, and in the revolution which followed Charles lost his head. It was also the rebellion in Scotland which frustrated

the intention of Charles I to crush out all the independent sects in the American colonies and to abolish all the colonial charters. This was the first debt of America to Scotland. To Scotchmen, also, rather than to Englishmen, do we owe our ideas of civil liberty. More than two hundred years before our Declaration of Independence John Knox spoke as follows: "The authority of kings and princes was originally derived from the people; the former are not superior to the latter, collectively considered; if the rulers become tyrannical, or employ their power for the destruction of their subjects, they may be lawfully controlled and, proving incorrigible, may be deposed by the community as the superior power, and tyrants may be judicially proceeded against, even to a capital punishment." When these views were uttered the speaker had Mary Stuart in mind, but, having become accepted in England two generations later, they brought her grandson to the block. So much for the contribution to the cause of religious and civil liberty which the Covenanter emigrants to the colonies were qualified by tradition and training to make. Let us now see whether in respect of education they were not at least as well advanced as the English Puritans. John Knox was a devoted friend of education, and believed it to be the highest safeguard of the Protestant religion. Through his influence schools were generally established throughout the kingdom. When he died, in 1572, Andrew Melville took up his work and pushed it forward. As Principal, he reformed the University of Glasgow, and placed it on so high a basis of learning that it attracted students from other parts of Europe. A few years later he rejuvenated in the same way the University of St. Andrew's. During the reign of William and Mary a statute was passed by the Scotch Parliament for the establishment of common schools in every parish, to be supported in part by the parish and in part by rate bills. Macaulay testifies that, "before one generation had passed away, it began to be evident that the common people of Scotland were superior in intelligence to the common people of any other country of Europe. The statute of William and Mary did but reaffirm and consolidate a state of things which had existed for upwards of a hundred years. In the fifteenth century grammar schools had been established in all burgh corporations, and, after the rebellion of 1640, parochial schools, modelled upon those of Geneva, were established throughout Scotland, under the direct

supervision of the Kirk. When some of the Covenanters, on the invitation of James I., settled in the north of Ireland, they took with them the education, as well as the religion of Scotland. They built school houses as well as churches. The sons of the well-to-do were sent to Glasgow or to Edinburg for the higher education, and common schools were provided for those unable to attend a university. Thus it came to pass that, in respect of education and intelligence, the Scotch colonists in Ireland were superior to the English colonists. The province of Ulster, where they dwelt, soon became the most prosperous section of Ireland, and the contrast between it and the English settlements was marked. When the Covenanters were gradually driven out of Ireland by persecution, between the years 1700 and 1775, and came to the American plantations, their first care in their new homes, after securing religious privileges, was to provide for the education of their children. In every neighborhood where it was possible they established schools. Nor were they content with primary and intermediate education. No fewer than twenty-eight colleges and high-grade academies were started by Covenanter ministers during the eighteenth century in New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. Such was the origin of Princeton University; of Jefferson College, Pennsylvania; of Delaware College; of Washington College, and of Hampden-Sydney College, Virginia; of Washington College and of Greenville College in Tennessee. Those mentioned by name do not constitute a tenth of the schools started by Covenanter ministers in the colonies south of New York. The Synod of Carolina, at an early day, instructed each of the Presbyteries under its charge to provide for a grammar school; the injunction was obeyed. It was the Covenanters who gave the free school system to New Jersey, and for nearly a century before the Revolution conducted most of the classical schools to the south of this colony.

II.

When we come to consider the influence exerted by the Covenanters in bringing on the Revolution and in sustaining it, we are reminded of the words of the historian Bancroft: "The first voice publicly raised in America to dissolve all connection with Great Britain came, not from the Puritans of New England, nor the Dutch of New York, nor from the planters of Virginia, but from the Scotch-Irish

Presbyterians." At the time the great events of the Revolution were unfolded, the Covenanters were regarded by Tory and Episcopalian writers as the chief authors of the insurrectionary movement. The charge that "the American war of independence was a Presbyterian and Scotch-Irish war," was made at the time by the friends of the Crown, and contemporaneous history goes far toward supporting it. Mr. Galloway, a conspicuous advocate of the royal government, ascribed the Revolution mainly to the agitation of the Presbyterian clergy and laity, which had begun as early as 1764. Another monarchist of the same period wrote thus: "You will have discovered that I am no friend of the Presbyterians and that I fix all the blame of these extraordinary proceedings on them." What united the Covenanters with the Congregationalists of New England in determined opposition to the acts of the British government previously to the Declaration of Independence was the early declared intention of establishing Episcopacy in the colonies. Little has been said by historians on this point, yet it is probable that the proposal to introduce Bishops into America did more than anything else to bring the religious sects together in opposition to the English Government. John Adams said that "it was in discussing this subject that the colonists were first led to question the supremacy of Parliament." Adolphus, in his book on the reign of George III., ascribes the unity of sentiment and of action in the American Presbyterian Church, and the momentum given by it to the cause of independence, largely to the establishment of an annual Synod in Philadelphia, where, he says, "all general affairs, political as well as religious, were debated and decided. * * * From this Synod orders and decrees were issued throughout America, and to them a ready and entire obedience was paid. * * * By this union party was prepared to display their power by resistance, and the Stamp law presented itself as a favorable subject of hostility."

It is certain that, on June 4th, 1774, the Covenanters of Hanover county, Pa., denounced in a public meeting the action of Great Britain as "iniquitous and oppressive," and declared that, in the event of that government "attempting to force unjust laws on us by the strength of arms, our cause we leave to heaven and our rifles." On June 10th, 1774, the Covenanters at Middletown, at a public meeting, indorsed the resolution previously adopted by the people of Hanover. On May 6th,

1775, the Covenanters of western Pennsylvania at Hanastown, in Westmoreland county, and those of Fort Pitt and Chester counties, pledged their lives and their fortunes in favor of the determination of the colonies to resist the oppression of the English Ministry. Significant also is the fact that, in New York, the organization for promoting the cause of the colonies, known as the "Sons of Liberty," was called the "Presbyterian Junta" by their enemies. In Virginia the Presbytery of Hanover took the lead for liberty, and demanded the abolition of the Establishment of the Anglican Church and the civil equality of every denomination. It was the Covenanters who sustained Patrick Henry and the revolutionary movement in Virginia. Jefferson, speaking of Henry to Daniel Webster, said: "He was far before us all in maintaining the spirit of the revolution. His influence was most extensive with the members from the upper counties, and his boldness and their votes overawed and controlled the more cool or the more timid aristocratic gentlemen in the lower part of the State." That is to say, Patrick Henry was supported by the Covenanter members from the Valley and Piedmont region, which had been settled by them, while the Cavalier members from the Tidewater section held back. One of the influences back of Patrick Henry was the action of the Covenanter people of Fincastle county. On January 20th, 1775, four months before the step taken by the people of Mecklenburg county, N. C., the people of Fincastle county, Va., through their Chairman and minister, presented an address to the Continental Congress, in which, after enumerating their privileges as freemen, they said: "We declare that we are deliberately and resolutely determined never to surrender them to any power on earth but at the expense of our lives." This patriotic declaration came from the extreme southwestern part of Virginia, over 400 miles west of Williamsburg, then the capital of the colony. This locality was near the Watauga settlement in North Carolina, which was afterward the rallying point of the celebrated expedition to King's Mountain under Campbell, Sevier, and Shelby. Again, on May 10th, 1776, a memorial was presented to the Virginia Convention from the citizens of Augusta county, another of the "up-country" counties, peopled by the Covenanters, representing the necessity of making the confederacy of the united colonies perfect, independent, and lasting, and of framing an equal, free, and liberal government that might bear

the test of future ages. We observe, finally, that when the critical hour came for signing the Declaration of Independence, many of the members of the Continental Congress held back, and it was a distinguished Covenanter, the Rev. John Witherspoon, president of Princeton College, and a lineal descent of John Knox, who persuaded them to subscribe their names. Fourteen of the signers were of Covenanter blood, that is to say men whose ancestors had signed the "solemn league and covenant" in Gray Friars Church, 138 years before.

III.

In sustaining the cause of independence, once declared, and in fighting the battles of the Revolution, no section of the American people were more earnest and courageous than the Covenanters. "It is a fact beyond question," says Plowden, "that most of the early successes in America were immediately owing to the vigorous exertions and prowess of the Irish emigrants [the Covenanters] who bore arms in that cause." Ramsay, the historian of South Carolina, who resided there during the Revolution, and who was a member of the Continental Congress, says: "The Irish in America [they were universally called Irish, and not Scotch-Irish or Covenanters until recently] were almost to a man on the side of independence. * * * They were Presbyterians, and, therefore, mostly Whigs. * * * One of the clergymen of this race said to his congregation that he was sorry to see before him so many able-bodied men when the country needed their services at Valley Forge." In the Southern Presbyteries it was deemed an offense worthy of discipline for any minister to exhibit British sympathies. The same historian, Ramsay, testifies that in the colonial wars, most of the soldiers of Virginia were furnished by the Covenanter section of the State. He adds that in Pennsylvania the Covenanters stood up as a unit for independence, and contributed a majority of the troops furnished by the Keystone State to the Continental Army. The same thing was true of the whole country south of the Delaware. The fact is noteworthy that while many of the Episcopal clergy sided with England in the war of the Revolution, almost every Covenanter preacher was an ardent Whig and patriot. All, or nearly all, of Washington's army chaplains were Dissenters, and throughout the war he attended Dissenting services. Judge Jones, the Tory historian of New

York, used the terms Presbyterians and Episcopalians as almost synonymous with rebel and loyalist. Of course, however, there were many Episcopalians in both the North and South, but especially in the South, who openly favored independence.

Judge Temple, though at one time he was disposed to look upon it skeptically, now regards as authenticated the Declaration of Independence attributed to the Covenanters of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina. This was made, it should be remembered, on May 20, 1775, a little over thirteen months before the decisive step was taken by the Continental Congress at Philadelphia. No one of the colonies was more stirred by the great events of 1775 than was North Carolina. Her citizens, though not greatly oppressed, were, perhaps, the ripest for revolution of any people in America. Within the limits of the colony were large numbers of Covenanters, who knew from experience or tradition the intolerable evils of a tyrannical government. Mecklenburg county was occupied entirely by such men. When, therefore, they learned in May, 1775, that the British Parliament had declared the colonies in a state of revolt they knew that a great crisis had come. They did not wait for the action of the Continental Congress, nor for that of their own provincial legislature. They met in Charlotte to take council together. While they were in session the news came that patriot blood had been shed at Lexington and Concord. The meeting was addressed by Covenanter ministers, and among the resolutions adopted, were the following: "Resolved, That we, the citizens of Mecklenburg county, do hereby dissolve the political bonds which have connected us with the mother country, and absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British Crown, abjuring all political connection with the nation that has wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties, and inhumanly shed the innocent blood of Americans at Lexington and Concord. Resolved, That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people, that we are, and of right ought to be, a sovereign and self-governed people, under the power of God and the General Congress, for the maintenance of which independence we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual co-operation, our lives, our fortunes and our most sacred honor." Whether or no the pledge was made at the date alleged, there is no doubt that it was kept. The Covenanters of the western counties of North Carolina, of eastern Tennessee

and southwestern Virginia rendered inestimable services to the colonial cause. If we except the fighting which ended in Burgoyne's surrender and except also the victories of Gen. George Robert Clarke in the northwest, no battle of the Revolution had such momentous consequences as that of King's Mountain. The great majority of the force which gained this important victory was composed of Covenanters, although the two noted leaders, John Sevier and Isaac Shelby, were not of Scotch-Irish stock. The former was of Huguenot and the latter of Welsh origin. It will be remembered that, on October 7th, 1780, 910 Whig patriots who had been twenty-six hours in the saddle overtook the Tory commander, Ferguson, posted on King's Mountain, with 1,100 men, part of them British regulars. Four sides of the mountain were simultaneously scaled. Three times the assailants were driven back by bayonet charges; three times they rallied and returned to the fight. The battle lasted one hour and five minutes, at the end of which 220 of the enemy were dead, 180 were wounded and either 600 or 700 were taken prisoners. The consequences of the victory were striking. At the time Cornwallis was on a triumphant march through North Carolina to Virginia. Charleston and Savannah had fallen, and Gates had been defeated at Camden. There was no organized force in the Southern States capable of withstanding for an hour the victorious army of Cornwallis. There was universal gloom throughout the colonies. And so it was that the news of King's Mountain came like the flash of a great light in darkness. The very night Cornwallis heard of it he began a retreat into South Carolina. The tide had turned and Yorktown was in sight.

The part taken by the Covenanters in fighting the battles of the Revolution in North and South Carolina only constituted a part of their patriotic work. It was they mainly who defended the western frontier from Georgia to Canada, and particularly in Tennessee and Kentucky, against the Indian allies of the British Crown. Official records prove that it was as much the policy of the British ministry to exterminate the settlers west of the Alleghenies as it was to destroy the army under Washington. It is due largely to the Covenanters that, at the close of the Revolution, not an inch of territory west of the Alleghenies had been lost, but, on the contrary, settlements had been pushed further and further west. While the Continental armies, with the assistance of French land forces and fleets,

barely held the Atlantic States, a few hundred hunters and pioneers, mostly Covenanters, unaided by Congress, and acting at their own expense and of their own volition, won and held by their valor what has proved to be the heart of our great empire against the combined power of all the savage nations between Canada and Florida, backed by British agents, stimulated by British gold, and aided, at times, by British troops. The territory occupied and defended by the frontier leaders now comprehends the great States of Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia. Thus it came to pass that when the treaties which closed the war for independence were negotiated, we were able to plead the doctrine of *uti possidetis* to uphold our title to the whole of the region between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi. The service thereby rendered to the country at large has not been adequately recognized, probably because the Southern colonies made comparatively small contributions to the regular Continental army. Judge Temple points out that although only a small percentage of the entire population of these colonies was entered on the records of the Continental forces, yet, in view of the fact that conflicts with Tories, British and Indians were incessant, it may be questioned whether the name of a single private member of the body which won the battle of King's Mountain can be found inscribed on the army registers which were kept during the war.

IV.

It is interesting to follow Judge Temple through his computation of the number of persons of Covenanter stock in the colonies at the date of the Declaration of Independence. It seems certain that a majority of the population of the colonies was in the South. The five southern colonies contained at least half of the English-speaking race in America. Virginia alone contributed one-fifth of the population, or about 550,000 souls. According to McMaster's estimate all the colonies together had only 2,750,000 inhabitants. Of that number more than 1,375,000 were in the South. It is probable that, at the outbreak of the Revolution, the New England States had collectively no more than 750,000 inhabitants. All of these were not of Puritan blood. There were some Quakers and many Baptists. Rhode Island was a Baptist colony. At an early day 22,000

some of them in 1718, and all of them in the first part of the eighteenth century. They were numerous in New Hampshire, Vermont and the District of Maine. Judge Temple calculates that the Covenanters who settled in New England during the fifty years preceding 1775 must with their descendants have amounted at the latter date to fifty or sixty thousand. These, with the Quakers and Baptists, probably made the number of persons not of Puritan blood in New England fully 100,000, leaving for the latter race only about 650,000, including slaves and indentured servants. On the other hand, the Covenanters in all the colonies at that time are computed by Judge Temple at over 900,000. The figures need not surprise us when we call to mind that between 1728 and 1750 12,000 arrived annually in Philadelphia alone. If we suppose that these had only doubled in 47 years, they would have amounted in 1775 to half a million. The Covenanters, however, who landed in Philadelphia were not the only ones who came to the colonies. They debarked at other ports as well: at New York, New Castle, Baltimore, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The emigration began about the year 1700, and continued, with intermissions, until the Revolution. Sometimes it was very active. "In the two years which followed the Antrim evictions," says Froude, "30,000 Protestants left Ulster." James Logan, President of the Proprietary Council of Pennsylvania, wrote in 1729 that "last week not less than six ships arrived, and every day two or three arrive also." Froude says that "ships could not be found to carry the crowds that were eager to go." From the well-ascertained facts as to this remarkable emigration, the conclusion seems well founded that, previously to 1775, not less than 500,000 people of the Covenanter race from the north of Ireland and Scotland had settled in the colonies. If we assume the average length of time they had been here to be thirty years, it can be safely inferred that they had increased at least 80 per cent. during that time, making the number not less than 900,000 people in 1775. That the Puritans in the same year could not have much exceeded 600,000 is evident from the fact that, in 1790, the whole population of New England, including Quakers, Baptists and Covenanters, was only a fraction over 1,000,000. The Cavaliers in Virginia, including their slaves and white servants, could not have exceeded 400,000 in 1775, since the whole population of the colony in 1790 was only 747,000.

610. These estimates indicate that the Covenanters were, at the date of the Revolution, the most numerous of the three great sub-divisions of the people in the country. In New York, and especially in the western section, a large part of the inhabitants seem to have been of this stock. Delaware and New Jersey also had a large Covenanter population. In Pennsylvania they were very numerous, being reckoned at one-third of the population. In the Southern colonies they constituted nearly one-half of the inhabitants. In North and South Carolina their control was almost supreme. Ramsay, the historian of South Carolina, records that Ireland, that is, the Covenanter emigrants, contributed most to the population of that State. Williamson says the same thing in reference to North Carolina. It is admitted that Kentucky was peopled by Covenanters, and it is equally clear that Tennessee, from the very first settlement, has been in the main under the direction of this people. Georgia also was largely settled by the Covenanter race. Oglethorpe's colony practically failed in 1752. The New England colony at Sunbury also failed. Then came the Covenanters from the mountain and Piedmont regions of the Carolinas and Virginia and filled all middle Georgia. They have gone on from the day of their arrival, until they have given Georgia an acknowledged pre-eminence among the Southern States. To this day the only people of a nearly pure, homogeneous type and blood in the United States are found in the Southern States, and those approaching the nearest to purity and homogeneity are encountered in the States where the Covenanters first settled in great numbers, namely, in Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky.

Now, if we would measure the part played by the Covenanters in our Revolutionary war, we must keep in view that they were Whigs almost to a man. The only apparent exception is offered by the highlanders of North Carolina. But these were not generally Covenanters. Many of them, indeed, were Catholics. On the other hand, the number of Tories in the country was computed by John Adams as one-third of the people and has been estimated by Justin Winsor at two-fifths. There were a good many of them in the New England States, and they were numerous in New York and Pennsylvania. In all of the Southern States they constituted about one-half. Deducting not only the Tories, but also the Quak-

ers, of whom there were a good many in Virginia and North Carolina, we can see that the Covenanters formed considerably more than one-half of the fighting population on the patriotic side throughout the South. It is true that the Catholics of Maryland were true to the cause of independence, but they were not numerous. The Baptists, also, were everywhere loyal to the colonies, but their number was very limited. The Methodists, likewise, were faithful, but their great denomination was then in its infancy. The Huguenots were as true to the American cause as the Covenanters, but their numbers were very small. The Germans, who had settled in Virginia, constituted but an insignificant part of the population, so that not many fighting men could be drawn from them. Many of the Cavaliers, no doubt, fought for independence, as did also a part of the settlers of English descent outside of Virginia. All these put together, however, could not furnish as many soldiers as the Covenanters. Judge Temple, therefore, concurs with Douglas Campbell in believing that the Covenanters contributed to the Continental army a majority of its troops throughout the whole country south of the Delaware River, besides assuming almost the whole of the defensive work on the western frontier.

V.

The Covenanters, or, as they are commonly designated, the Scotch-Irish, have sometimes been described as "the Puritans of the South." The author of this book deems it a mistake thus to confound these two great peoples. He points out that, though the English and the Scotch were originally of the same blood to a large extent, they early became separated into two distinct nations, each possessing characteristics of its own. It is not denied that, from some points of view, there were striking resemblances between them, especially between the early Puritans and the early Covenanters. In the stern austerity of their religion and in the sombreness of their lives, in a word, in the outward aspect of religious life, they looked very much alike. Yet the traits which distinguished the one from the other were unmistakable, especially after each race had left its native land and found a new home for itself, where its natural tendencies had room for development. The Puritan was, and remained, an Englishman, with English tastes, ideas, and habits. In common

with the rest of his countrymen, he believed in caste, in social distinctions, and in the inequality of men. In religion, the Puritan believed, with all the earnestness of his strong nature, that he was right, and, so believing, he used the whole power of the Church and State to enforce conformity to his belief. He permitted no dissent. In his view, there must be universal conformity, or else banishment, the whipping post or the gibbet. The State was merely the ally of the Church, useful only to enforce its decrees and dogmas. The latter was supreme over the consciences, the minds, and the bodies of men. This was the Church polity of Puritanism in Massachusetts. On the other hand, the Covenanter demanded in the colonies total freedom of religion from the control of the State. He denied the authority of the magistrate in any matter whatever to interfere with the conscience, religious beliefs, or religious practices. The religion of men should be, he insisted, as free as air, or the water of the hillside brook. As to government, he was democratic in his ideas. In his long and bitter experience he had seen the arrogance and impudence of caste. He had felt its power and its malignity, and he had come to hate it with all the strength of his soul. By reason of centuries of ill-treatment and persecution he hated England and everything English, as he hated no other country or people. Of all the inhabitants of the colonies he was, perhaps, the least affected by English ideas. It thus appears that the differences in thoughts, habits, and religious practices between the Puritans and the Covenanters were wide, radical, and fundamental. It follows that to designate the Covenanter, or Scotch-Irish, by the name of Puritan is to confound race history and race distinctions.

It is common to represent Massachusetts as having been from 1637 the champion of human equality before the law. Judge Temple points out that it was not until 1833 that she opened wide her doors to all sects in worship, whereas, at the bidding of the Covenanters, this had been done in Virginia fifty years before. Neither was Massachusetts in the van with regard to the abolition of slavery until after 1836. As late as 1835 William Lloyd Garrison was mobbed in the streets of Boston because he was an abolitionist. Toward 1827 Benjamin Lundy could not find an abolitionist in that city. In 1826 of the one hundred and forty-three emancipation societies in the United

States one hundred and three were in the South, but there was not one in Massachusetts. John Rankin, the noted abolitionist of Ohio, a Covenanter and from a Covenanter neighborhood, declared in the latter part of his life that, from 1816 to 1820, it had been safer to make abolition speeches in Tennessee or Kentucky than it was in the North. In 1833 Edward Everett, then Governor of Massachusetts, suggested the expediency of prosecuting abolitionists. On the other hand, in 1828, it was estimated that in Tennessee three-fifths of the people were favorably disposed toward the principle of emancipation. In the Constitutional Convention of Tennessee in 1834 a proposal was made to emancipate the slaves of the State; it received over one-third of the votes of the members and the favorable indorsements of all, even to those who opposed it approving the principle, but insisting that the time for the step had not arrived. It is known that Henry Clay began his political career in Kentucky by an effort to secure the emancipation of the slaves in that State. The fact is that the emancipation movement got its first start and momentum in Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, though the Quakers of Pennsylvania had made feeble efforts in that direction before the Revolution.

What the author has undertaken to prove by the detailed comparison of the Covenanter with the Puritan and the Cavalier, a comparison which occupies four chapters, may be summed up in a sentence. He contends that the advanced theories and liberal ideas in reference to both religious and political liberty, which, like threads of gold, were woven into the institutions of the country and the life of the people, and which gave them their chief glory, were of Covenanter, and not of Puritan or Cavalier origin. As to religious liberty, it is submitted that the facts brought forward in this volume must suffice to command reader's ready assent to the proof of the averment. It is certain that, until after the coming of the Covenanters, there was not a gleam of light in all the dreary region dominated by the Cavaliers and the Puritans. The despotism and the gloom of intolerance reigned supreme. A narrow bigotry and superstition cast their blighting shadows over the minds of men. Notwithstanding, moreover, the bold and ceaseless teachings of the Covenanters from the day of their arrival in the country until they had aroused the storm of

the Revolution, so difficult was it to induce the Puritans and Cavaliers to relax their deadly grasp on the consciences of men that eleven years passed away after the inauguration of hostilities in the colonies before universal religious liberty prevailed in the Cavalier State, and nearly sixty years before complete religious emancipation was accomplished in Massachusetts. To prove that, for the attainment of political freedom, also, we are mainly indebted to men of Covenant-er stock, the author refers to the array of facts adduced by him to show the deeply rooted ideas of caste and social distinction which existed in the minds of the ruling classes and in the society of Virginia and Massachusetts at the date of the Revolutionary war. It is true that these caste ideas and social distinctions did not prevent those inhabitants of the colonies named who were favorable to independence from doing their duty in the great contest of arms, but they did have a most important influence in shaping the new institutions of the country and in giving tone and color to its thought for some time afterward. During the second and constructive stage of the Revolution the Covenanters dwelling in large numbers throughout the States south of New England were able, with their liberal and advanced ideas, evolved amid the bitter experience of some two centuries, to infuse their spirit and inject their ideas of equality into the State constitutions, institutions, and life of that vast region. Under their influence even aristocratic Cavalier Virginia became the most democratic of all the States. Under the same influence was framed the Constitution of Tennessee, which was pronounced by Jefferson the most democratic in spirit of all the American Constitutions then existing. A spirit substantially identical pervaded the institutions of all the Southern States except South Carolina.

On the whole, our author's conclusion is that, as regards the religious and political liberties which we now enjoy, we are indebted less deeply to the precepts and practice of the Puritans, or to the teachings of Roger Williams, or to the liberal ideas of the Dutch of New York, or to the opinions of the Quakers, or to the tolerant attitude of the Catholics of Maryland, than to the widely extended power of the great Covenanter race.

M. W. H.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

XXV.

BRECHT, or BRIGHT.

Michael Brecht came to America from the German Palatinate in 1727, and settled in Eastern Pennsylvania, where most of his children were born. He afterwards moved to Greenbriar county, Va., where he died. He had six sons and four daughters. The seventh child, David Gale Bright (name changed), married Rachael Graham, of Fincastle, Va., and removed to Clinton county, New York. They had four sons and five daughters. Among the sons were Michael Graham Bright, of Indiana, m. Betsy Brooke, daughter of Adam Steele and Brooke Beall, of Shelbyville, Ky; — U. S. Senator Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, who married a Miss Turpin, of Carroll county, Ky.; — and George Moore Bright, of Kentucky, who m. Minerva Fleming Steele, daughter of Adam Steele and Hannah Graham, of Shelbyville, Ky. Wanted, information of David Gale Bright's mother and his brothers and sisters, with names of their descendants. Any information will be appreciated.

O. A. KORBLY, Jr.

Indianapolis, Ind.

BROWN, OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

I. George Brown, West Nantmeal township, Chester county, Penna., d. May, 1756, leaving a wife, Mary, and children:

i. Jane, m. Joshua Cope (see Cope family record), removed to Frederick county, Virginia.

ii. Mary, m. James Graham, of North Carolina.

iii. Alexander, d. unmarried.

iv. William, m. Mary —.

II. William Brown, son of George Brown, settled in Fayette county. He was a practicing physician, and d. March 1st, 1835. His wife's name was Mary —.

Their children were:

i. Sarah, b. Nov. 5, 1770.

ii. George, b. June 29, 1773; m. Alice Hardesty.

iii. Mary, b. May 7, 1775.

iv. Jane, b. Feb. 7, 1778.

v. Alexander, b. July 5, 1780.

vi. Alice, b. Oct. 4, 1783.

vii. John, b. April 12, 1786, and living in Kansas in 1882.

III. George Brown, son of William Brown, b. June 29, 1773, d. Nov. 13, 1828; m. Alice Hardesty, b. April 20, 1770, in Virginia; d. Nov. 1, 1848. He emigrated to Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1804. Was Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and a member of the Ohio State Legislature. Their children were:

i. Agnes, b. Nov. 18, 1791, d. May 8, 1792.

ii. William, b. Feb. 27, 1793, d. in 1866, m. Mary Magdalene Young, b. April 13, 1791, d. 1868.

iii. Susannah, b. January 26, 1794, d. May 20, 1854, m. Jacob Young.

iv. John, b. May 8, 1796, d. May 2, 1874, twice married, ——— Zepernick sisters.

v. Mary, b. Oct. 13, 1797, d. Dec. 25, 1803.

vi. Nancy, b. July 30, 1799, d. Dec. 26, 1803.

vii. Sarah, b. March 18, 1801, d. April 25, 1823.

viii. George Hardesty, b. Nov. 27, 1803, d. June 14, 1890; m., Oct. 19, 1831, Susan Kemble, b. in Columbiana county, Ohio, March 18, 1812, d. July 6, 1851. After her death he m. Oct. 21, 1852, Mrs. Isabel S. Stanton.

ix. Alice, b. Sept. 2, 1805, d. Sept. 28, 1852; m. James Taggart.

x. Mary, b. March 14, 1807, d. July 23, 1843; m. Rev. Daniel Daniels, Baptist minister.

xi. Elizabeth, b. Apr. 20, 1810, d. ———; m. William Hoffstott.

JAMES HEPBURN, OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

II. James Hepburn, eldest son of Samuel (see N. & Q. No. —), after being engaged in business in Philadelphia for a short time, established himself at Northumberland about 1781, and opened a general store. John Cowden became associated with him as a partner. They prospered and built up a great business for that time, and their firm became widely known. They also did a private banking business, which was a great convenience to the people.

James Hepburn, who was a man of much shrewdness and sagacity, became a great speculator in land and acquired many farms and improvements. At one time he owned three hundred acres in

what is now the center of the city of Williamsport. The firm of Hepburn & Cowden was dissolved July 4, 1794, after having been in existence for more than ten years. Hepburn then continued business alone until his death, January 4, 1817. His old partner also entered into the store business alone. John Cowden was appointed the first postmaster of Northumberland in 1795, and served until January 12, 1837, a period of forty-two years, when he died, having survived his old partner twenty years.

As a typical Scotch-Irishman, James Hepburn was a rigid Presbyterian, and served as an elder in the Presbyterian church of Northumberland for many years. Governor Mifflin appointed him a Justice of the Peace in 1796, and he continued in office till near the time of his death. In his successful business career he accumulated a handsome fortune and died one of the wealthiest men of his time. After his death his wife, Mary Hopewell, moved to Williamsport and resided with her son, Andrew, until her death, May 1, 1826. She was buried in the old Williamsport cemetery, but the remains of her husband rest at Northumberland, forty miles away. They had issue:

i. Samuel, b. Nov. 5, 1782; m. Ann Clay; became a prominent member of the bar, and d. at Lock Haven, Pa., October 16, 1865, leaving descendants.

ii. Andrew Dos, b. May 23, 1786; m. Martha Huston; became a prominent merchant and business man, and d. at Williamsport, March 6, 1861, leaving descendants.

iii. William, b. May 23, 1786; d. Sept. 22, 1800.

iv. James, b. May 17, 1789; m. Mary Hyatt; d. Dec. 25, 1855, in Philadelphia. Left two sons and seven daughters.

v. John, b. Oct. 8, 1792; served in the war of 1812; m. Juliana Grant; d. January, 1838, at Columbia and is there buried. No issue.

vi. Jane, b. March 19, 1795; m. Francis C. Campbell, of Williamsport, and d. May 17, 1867, leaving descendants.

vii. Mary, b. May 6, 1797; m. James Merrill and d. at New Berlin, Pa., June 3, 1825. No issue.

viii. Hopewell, b. Oct. 28, 1799; m. Caroline Cauffman; d. February 4, 1863, in Philadelphia. Left two sons and four daughters.

ix. Sarah b. Sept. 10, 1801; m. James Armstrong, and d. Feb. 20, 1829, at Williamsport. Had two daughters and one son—the Hon. William H. Armstrong.

MIDDLE OCTORORA CHURCH.

Its Early History and Old Time Graveyard--Sketch of Rev. Joseph Barr.

About a mile south of the hamlet of Georgetown in the township of Bart, Lancaster county, stands the ancient Presbyterian church of Middle Octorora. It is an old-fashioned stone building. Just when the church was built is unknown, for the first records have been lost. The church was organized about 1720, and the membership was composed of Scotch-Irish. The Rev. Adam Boyd was the first pastor, who gave one-third of his time in consideration of a salary of £50. He supplied the congregation until about 1730, but who succeeded him is unknown on account of the absence of records. Many old-time and distinguished ministers have officiated in this ancient edifice. Among them may be mentioned the Rev. Alexander Craighead, who was installed November 18, 1735. After a few years he retired. His death occurred in 1766.

The Rev. Joseph Barr came as a supply in 1822. He was installed May 6, 1823, and faithfully served the congregation until September 17, 1844, a period of over twenty-three years. The writer well remembers him, as he was the first minister under whose preaching he sat in the early thirties.

The Rev. William D. Mackey, in his history of White Clay Creek Presbyterian Church, Delaware, informs us that Joseph Barr was born near Newcastle, Delaware, December 4, 1791; graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1811, studied theology with the Revs. John E. Latta and James P. Wilson, D. D., and was licensed by the Presbytery of Newcastle in October, 1812. He itinerated for six months on the Peninsula, when, in the fall of 1813, he was ordained and installed pastor of the Norristown and Providence churches in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

He organized the church in Norristown and secured the building of a fine brick edifice there in 1816. In October, 1815, he married Sarah, youngest daughter of Dr. Alexander Forrester, of Wilmington, Delaware. In 1817, in addition to the church, he took charge of the Academy at Norristown, and although of vigorous constitution, the work was too heavy for him and his health suffered.

Some time in the spring of 1823 he removed to Lancaster county, Pa., having been chosen pastor of the Leacock and Middle Octorora churches. He remained in charge of the latter church until 1844,

when he retired and in 1845 he was pastor of Leacock only. He did not remain here long, for in 1846 he accepted a call to White Clay Creek and Christiana, Delaware, Presbytery of Newcastle, and was installed pastor of these churches June 2, 1846. He did not become pastor of the Head of Christiana until May 8, 1848.

Mr. Barr had led a very laborious life and his health was greatly impaired when he came to Delaware in 1846. At his own request, therefore, his relation with the Christiana church was dissolved October 2, 1849, and in October, 1853, he severed his relations with White Clay Creek and Head of Christiana, and on the 23d of the same month he preached his farewell sermon and was never again able to attend public worship. He died in Wilmington, May 24, 1854, in the sixty-third year of his age. A stone in front of the White Clay Creek church marks the place of his interment. He was pious, earnest, active and unostentatious, and the writer can well remember how devout he appeared in the pulpit of Middle Octorora more than sixty years ago.

During the pastorate of the Rev. Alexander Craighead (see Evans' Hist. Lancaster Co., p. 667,) a tract of land containing about one hundred acres was conveyed by a deed dated June 29, 1738, by John, Thomas and Richard Penn to Henry Work, Alexander Craighead, Robert Matthews and Hugh Barclay, "for the use of the Presbyterian congregation dwelling near the same." This tract of land is still in the possession of the Middle Octorora church, except six acres, upon which the United Presbyterian church and parsonage now stand, which was conveyed to that church at the time of the division for that purpose.

In the boyhood days of the writer the old church—for it was old sixty years ago—stood on the edge of a stately grove of oak trees. Years ago they were cut down, on account of decay, and now thrifty maples have taken their places and cast a refreshing shade in the heat of summer. Some improvements to the old church were made a few years ago, the door in the east end was closed up and a new one cut in the west end, and some changes made in the interior. But aside from this, the venerable edifice is about the same as it was more than one hundred years ago. The old session house, built of logs, is rapidly falling into ruin, however, and will soon disappear forever.

On the east side of the church, only a few yards distant, is an extensive graveyard, which has been enlarged from time

to time. Here many of the original Scotch-Irish settlers in the neighborhood were buried. The oldest stone, of which there is any trace, Historian Evans informs us, is that which stands over the grave of William Barclay. The inscription reads: "Here lies the bodies of William Barclay and Mary, his wife. He departed this life October, 1732, aged sixty-three years, and she October, 1757, aged eighty-eight years." From these dates it will be noted as a singular fact that both were born in 1669, but the widow survived her husband just twenty-five years. They left descendants who lived in Coleraine township for many years.

A crumbling slab marks the grave of the Rev. John Outhbertson, the first Reformed Presbyterian minister who preached in America. He was a Scotchman, and landed at Newcastle August 5, 1751, and preached his first sermon four days afterwards at the house of a friend near the Maryland line. He settled near Middle Octorara church and preached at various places in Lancaster, Dauphin, Adams, Cumberland, Franklin and York counties, and at one time he extended his travels into the Western part of Pennsylvania and New York. The inscription on his grave stone reads:

"Here lies the body of the
REV. JOHN OUTHBERTSON,
who, after a labor of forty years in the
Ministry of the Gospel among the
dissenting Covenanters of America,
departed this life 10th of March, 1791,
in the 75th year of his age."

Among the other old stones the following names and dates of Scotch-Irish pioneers have been gathered:

William Barclay, jr., d. May 23, 1757, aged forty-eight years.

John Cunningham, d. September 10, 1757, aged thirty-one years.

John Barclay, d. Jan. 4, 1765, aged sixty-five years.

Mary McClure, d. Oct. 12, 1758, aged sixty-three years.

William McClure, d. 1768, aged seventy years.

Samuel Anderson, Esq., d. September 10, 1764, aged sixty-four years.

A large number of Revolutionary soldiers are buried here, but in nearly every instance the stones marking their graves have crumbled. Among those whose names can be recalled are the following: John Caughey, sr.; Joseph Tweed, Robert Bailey, James Thompson and John McClure.

Also the following, who served in the War of 1812:

John Caughey, jr.; William McOray,

Henry Byre, William Sampson, James McCord, William Boone, Andrew Thompson and William McClure.

There are a number who served in the Civil war buried here and their graves are all marked.

The grave of Nancy Dunlap Johnson is noted. She was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1775, came to this country near the close of the last century, married William Johnson, and d. September 20, 1863, aged 88. Her husband, also born in Ireland in 1770, d. in 1845, aged 75. They had issue:

i. James, b. May 6, 1796; m. Ruth Moore, and d. August 31, 1868. His wife, b. June 3, 1799, d. Aug. 12, 1865. They left descendants, several of whom live in the neighborhood.

ii. William, b. ———, d. unm.

iii. Rachael, b. ———, m. Alexander Mullin and d. ———. Left descendants.

iv. Anne, b. Oct. 15, 1808; m. James Sproul, Jan. 22, 1830, and d. December 17, 1889, and is buried at New London. Her husband, b. in Ireland in 1775, became an enterprising iron manufacturer on the Octorara, and d. in 1847, and is buried in Belleville cemetery, at the Gap. They had issue, surname Sproul:

1. Charles Nelson, b. July 6, 1831; studied law. Resides in Philadelphia, unm.

2. James Coleman, b. Aug. 2, 1833; d. in infancy.

3. Margaret-Ann, b. Oct. 26, 1835; m. Robert H. Hodgson Oct. 7, 1856; resides near New London; have issue.

4. William Hall, b. Nov. 6, 1837; m. Dorothy D. Slokom, of Christiana, March 5, 1862. Resides at Chester, Pa. One of their sons, William O., is State Senator for Delaware county.

5. Mary Dunlap, b. Mar. 5, 1841; m. John T. Dewitt Oct. 27, 1869; resides in Maryland, not far from New London; have issue.

6. James, b. April 15, 1845; m. Mary R. Slokom, of Christiana, October 16, 1862. Resides at Chester; have issue.

7. Robert-Coleman, b. February 1, 1847, a posthumous child. Resides at New London; unm.

v. Robert, b. ———, 1813; d. March 25, 1855, aged 40 years, 11 months and 25 days. He m. Miss ——— Clemson, and left issue.

A handsome headstone marks the grave of Joseph Bready, who d. in Coleraine

township, October 25, 1862, aged fifty-two years. He m. Susan Johnson, niece of Nancy Dunlap Johnson. She d. February 8, 1862, aged fifty-four years and is buried by his side. They had three daughters and one son. The eldest daughter, Elizabeth, m. John Sampson, of Coleraine. He was b. May 10, 1817 and d. Dec. 27, 1893, leaving a son and a daughter. His widow survives.

Dr. John Martin, a well-remembered physician of Georgetown, is buried here. He was b. April 7, 1822, in Coleraine, and d. at Georgetown Oct. 7, 1885. His wife, Hannah McKissock, d. June 29, 1873, aged 48 years and 6 months. Of their descendants one son, Edwin M., studied medicine and was admitted into the U. S. Navy as an assistant surgeon April 12, 1875, and d. Aug. 20, 1878, in the prime of youth.

JOHN OF LANCASTER.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

XXVI.

MATRONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

For the purpose of completing a series of sketches of which some sixty have appeared in "Notes and Queries," the editor is desirous of obtaining information in regard to the wives of the following:

Col. Daniel Brodhead, maiden name of wife, with dates of birth, marriage and death.

Ann Callender Irvine, wife of Gen. William Irvine, dates of birth, marriage and death.

General Anthony Wayne, dates of birth and death of wife.

Martha Espy Stewart, wife of Capt. Lazarus Stewart, date of death.

Dr. Absolem Baird, maiden name of wife, parentage, dates of birth and death.

Dr. Reading Beatty, maiden name of wife, dates of birth, marriage and death.

Col. William Butler, maiden name of wife, with dates of birth, marriage and death.

Capt. Persifer Frazer, maiden name of wife, dates of birth, marriage and death.

Maiden name of wife of Col. Adam Hubley, also dates of her birth, marriage and death.

Capt. Nathaniel Irish, maiden name of wife, dates of birth, marriage and death.

Col. Francis Johnston, maiden name of wife, dates of birth, marriage and death.

Capt. George McCully, maiden name of wife, dates of birth, marriage and death.

Capt. Abraham Miller, maiden name of wife, with dates of birth, marriage and death.

Major James Ross, maiden name of wife, dates of birth, marriage and death.

Capt. Anthony Selin, maiden name of wife, with dates of birth, marriage and death.

Capt. Thomas Campbell, maiden name of wife, with dates of birth, marriage and death.

SHARP.

In "Notes and Queries" of May 1, 1897, a correspondent gives the name of one daughter of James and Mary (Sterrett) Sharp, as "Nancy." On December 31, 1811, James Sharp executed a last will, now on file in the office of the Register of Wills at Carlisle, in which he names his wife, Mary, and children:

- i. Robert.
- ii. Margaret; m. James Falkeston.
- iii. Mary; m. Joseph Quigley.
- iv. Martha; m. William McClelland.
- v. Agnes, unm.
- vii. James.

He mentions no child by name of "Nancy," and that name seems to be erroneous, and my then informants must have written "Nancy" for "Agness" by mistake.

The will writes the name Sharp, not Sharpe, as given in "Notes and Queries." The terminal "e" was added only a few years ago, and possibly by the late Hon. Alexander Brady Sharpe, of Carlisle, who did so to distinguish himself from other Sharps bearing same first names.

Joseph and Mary (Sharp) Quigley—ante—have a daughter, Agnes Quigley Orr, now living at Orrstown. James Sharp died April 2, 1812, aged 58 years. Mary Sterrett, his wife, died Aug. 27, 1833, aged 76 years. Both are buried in Middle Spring cemetery, near Shippensburg.

This will of James Sharp leaves his negroes to his wife, Mary, to dispose of at pleasure.

T. S. McC.

Chicago, Ill.

[The Christian names of Agnes and Nancy are one and the same. That will account for the seeming discrepancy.]

MURDER OF THE NEIMAN FAMILY IN 1780.

The last murder by the savages in Eastern Pennsylvania was that of John Neiman and his two boys, whose little farm was situated near where the city

of Pottsville now stands. Inasmuch as the details of the massacre hitherto given are both meagre and inaccurate, we will give the account as derived by my informant from one of the surviving children, Mrs. Polly Keller, wife of Conrad Keller, of Rockland township, Berks county. At the time of the massacre the Neiman family had five children. Another, the sixth, who was named Polly, was born soon afterward. Neiman was an industrious farmer, and, being very busy, sent his wife to the mill, four miles distant, to tell the miller that he would be on hand early next morning with a grist of wheat which he wished to have ground immediately. Mrs. Neiman took with her two little children, George and Betty. For some reason now unknown, she concluded to stay with the miller over night, and to this action she owed her life.

In the morning, instead of going to the mill as he had intended, Neiman and his two little boys were cruelly killed and scalped by the savages. Historians, generally, err in saying that three children were killed. This mistake probably arose from the fact that the oldest child, Katie, who was eleven years of age, was taken captive. The reason, it is said, that she was spared, was the fact that she had black eyes, while the others had blue eyes. It is a curious fact, which I have never seen recorded, that the Indians did sometimes spare victims whose eyes were the color of their own.

The news of the massacre reached Mrs. Neiman at the mill, the miller quickly gathering a party, accompanied by the unfortunate widow, soon came upon the scene. No particular damage was done save the horrible murder of Neiman and his two boys and the abduction of the daughter. Neiman lay in the middle of the room and was shot doubtless in his effort to reach his rifle, which was hung, as was the fashion in those days, on an overhanging beam. It seems the Indians did not discover the rifle, as it was left untouched by them.

A neighbor who was employed by Neiman made a very narrow escape. He had lodged at Neiman's house, and going out in the morning to attend to his horse, he found that the animal had broke loose and strayed off. After looking awhile for him in vain he concluded that the horse had gone home, so he returned to Neiman's to get his saddle and bridle, and then go home himself and see about the horse. Upon his return for the riding outfit he found that the murder had been committed.

The widow of Neiman afterward married an Egold, with whom she had several children. Her child, Polly, unborn at the time of the massacre, who, as said, married Conrad Keller, lived to a good old age and reared a large family. Her youngest son, Charles, who in earlier days was a man of eminence in Berks county, died last March at East Greenville, Pa., aged eighty years.

A. STAPLETON.

Lewisburg, Pa.

ANDREW D. HEPBURN, OF WILLIAMSPORT.

The second son of James Hepburn (see Notes and Queries) was born in Northumberland March 10, 1784, and died at Williamsport March 6, 1861. He was named Andrew Doz for a resident of Philadelphia, a warm friend of his father, who was appointed "Commissioner of Purchases" by the Supreme Executive Council in 1780. Young Hepburn was brought up to the mercantile business in his father's store at Northumberland, and early displayed an aptitude for that trade. When scarcely eighteen years of age he was sent to Williamsport, where he soon after built a house and opened a store. His father deeded him the lot on which he settled, and otherwise aided him in business. He also looked after his father's landed interests in the valley.

In 1802, when he was less than nineteen years of age, he married Martha, daughter of Capt. Thomas Huston. This was only about a year after his uncle, Judge William Hepburn, had married an older sister, and the result was the uncle and nephew became brothers-in-law by marriage. His wife was a sister of Charles Huston, who became eminent as a lawyer and finally Chief Justice of the State.

Andrew D. Hepburn prospered in business, acquired farms and wild lands, and was recognized as one of the representative men of the time. In 1806, when only twenty-four years of age, he was appointed county treasurer and served two years. He familiarized himself with law and medicine and was always ready to give advice in both, and no man of his time was oftener called on by the court to serve as commissioner in the division of townships, the laying out of roads, and other matters which involved a knowledge of law, as well as good judgment. Being an ardent Presbyterian, he gave liberally towards the erection of

a church in the infant town and served long as an elder.

On the 6th of February, 1852, his wife died in the 66th year of her age. He survived her nine years and died as stated above in his 77th year. Both are buried at Williamsport. They had:

i. James Huston, b. Sept. 11, 1808; d. July 30, 1853, in Jersey Shore; had three sons and two daughters.

ii. Mary, b. Sept. 30, 1805; m. Dr. James Rankin, of Muncy; d. Jan. 13, 1853; left two sons and one daughter; surname Rankin.

iii. Samuel, b. Nov. 26, 1806; became a prominent member of the bar and president judge; m. Rebecca Williamson, of Cumberland county; settled in Carlisle and is still living there; had eight sons and two daughters.

iv. Janet, b. Nov. 29, 1806; m. Baker Langcake and settled near Muncy, Pa. He d. April 28, 1893, aged 90 years, three months and five days. His widow still survives. They had one son and two daughters; surname Langcake.

v. Martha, b. Oct. 28, 1810; m. Dr. Thomas Wood, of Muncy, and d. July 27, 1846, leaving one son; surname Wood.

vi. William, b. December, 1812; d. October 5, 1855; was a practicing physician. His widow, who was Elizabeth Irvine, of Cumberland county, resides in Williamsport. They had four sons and two daughters.

vii. Andrew, b. Dec. 15, 1814; m. Elizabeth S. McMeen; was a physician; d. June 10, 1872; had three sons and one daughter.

viii. Charles Walker, b. Mar. 19, 1819; studied law, was admitted to the bar and d. in Harrisburg Sept. 19, 1842.

ix. Hopewell, b. Mar. 29, 1821; d. July 4, 1844.

x. Thomas, b. ———; d. in Baltimore Aug. 8, 1873; m. Mary Scudder; had two sons and one daughter.

xi. Sarah, the youngest daughter, m. Dr. William Hayes, and they reside in Muncy, Pa. Had two daughters, surname Hayes. One deceased.

JOHN OF LANCASTER.

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS

In the Big Spring Presbyterian Grave Yard, Newville, Pa.

Adams, Margaret, b. 1766; d. 1840.

Allen, John, b. 1791; d. Feb. 10, 1817.

Allen, James W., b. June 25, 1789; d. June 19, 1869.

Aupor, Elizabeth, wife of Geo., b. Oct. 2, 1796; d. April 11, 1845.

Barr, Alexander, b. 1764; d. Sept. 4, 1831.

Bryson, William, b. 1728; d. June 13, 1800.

Brownson, Mary, dau. of Thomas, b. 1764; d. Sept. 3, 1807.

Brown, James, b. Dec. 31, 1778; d. Oct. 11, 1822.

Brown, Martha, wife of James, b. Aug. 10, 1792; d. Feb. 7, 1852.

Brown, John, b. Sept. 19, 1762; d. Jan. 10, 1842.

Brown, Margaret, wife of John, b. 1748; died Sept. 17, 1836.

Brown, Mary, b. April 15, 1788; d. Sept. 16, 1862.

Brown, James, b. 1777; d. July 31, 1862.

Brown, Nancy, wife of James, b. July 5, 1800; d. Oct. 15, 1835.

Bratton, Adam, b. 1744; d. June 6, 1820.

Bratton, Ann, wife of Adam, b. 1752; d. Dec. 26, 1840.

Bratton, Samuel, b. 1796; d. Aug. 16, 1864.

Bratton, William, b. 1791; d. Mar. 11, 1862.

Bratton, George, b. 1784; d. Sept. 13, 1860.

Bratton, Mary, b. 1786; d. July 23, 1857.

Bratton, Eleanor, dau. of Adam, b. 1780; d. Sept. 20, 1848.

Bratton, William, son of Adam, b. 1796. (lutionary War.)

Buchanan, Mary, b. 1763; d. Oct. 16, 1823.

Carnahan, Judith, wife of Robert, b. 1763; d. May 21, 1836.

Buchanan, Gen. Thomas, b. 1747; d. Oct. 13, 1823. (A soldier of the Revolu-

Carnahan, Mary, wife of William, b. 1793; d. Sept. 7, 1823.

Carson, Hannah, b. 1774; d. April 5, 1844.

Carson, Priscilla, b. 1791; d. Aug. 16, 1864.

Campbell, William, b. Oct. 26, 1789; d. Apr. 1, 1864.

Cobean, William, b. 1795; d. Aug. 6, 1859.

Cobean, Mary McFarlane, wife of William, b. 1805; d. Oct. 4, 1855.

Conway, Mary, b. 1765; d. May 8, 1823.

Cook, Samuel, b. 1799; d. July 18, 1841.

Cook, Jane, b. 1794; d. Aug. 31, 1843.

Davidson, John, b. Dec. 15, 1786; d. Jan. 9, 1840.

Davidson, Eleanor R., b. Apr. 15, 1797; d. Jan. 3, 1877.

Davidson, James, b. 1790; d. Sept. 27, 1858.

Davidson, Ann, wife of James, b. 1794; d. June 8, 1827.

Davidson, Ann, wife of James, b. 1791; d. Sept. 17, 1867.

- Davidson, William, b. Dec. 2, 1788; d. Aug. 26, 1843.
 Davidson, Mary, wife of Wm., b. Nov. 18, 1796; d. Apr. 3, 1848.
 Davidson, Alexander, b. June 14, 1787; d. Oct. 19, 1865.
 Davidson, Jane, wife of Alex., b. Nov. 29, 1790; d. Aug. 19, 1879.
 Davidson, John, b. 1743; d. 1823.
 Davidson, John, b. Feb. 27, 1772; d. d. May 10, 1810.
 Davidson, Elizabeth Young, wife of John, b. 1772; d. Sept. 14, 1823.
 Denning, William, b. 1737; d. Dec. 19, 1830. The maker of the first wrought-iron cannon of the Revolutionary War.
 Dougherty, Rachel, wife of Geo., b. 1789; d. 1856.
 Duey, Conrad, b. 1769; d. Oct. 15, 1833.
 Duey, Rachel, wife of Conrad, b. 1769; d. Feb. 22, 1854.
 Dunbar, Isabella, b. 1799; d. Sept. 25, 1824.
 Dunbar, Mary, b. 1772; d. Jan. 30, 1830.
 Dunbar, John, b. 1767; d. Oct. 18, 1829.
 Duncan, Eliza Smith, wife of Capt. David, b. June 8, 1789; d. Aug. 7, 1863.
 Ewing, Elizabeth, dau. of Geo. Gillespie, b. 1790; d. Jan. 16, 1846.
 Elliott, Nancy, b. 1772; d. Apr. 16, 1798.
 Elliott, Thomas, b. 1787; d. Mar. 19, 1849.
 Elliott, Mrs. Elizabeth, b. July 13, 1794; d. Feb. 19, 1859.
 Ferguson, William, b. 1768; d. Apr. 23, 1834. (A soldier in Revolution and maker of the carriages for the cannon of William Denning.)
 Fulton, Francis, b. 1764; d. Oct. 16, 1843.
 Fulton, Sarah, wife of Francis, b. 1768; d. Aug. 4, 1834.
 Fulton, James, b. Oct. 10, 1795; d. Aug. 17, 1860.
 Gailbraith, William, b. 1731; d. Nov., 1815.
 Gailbraith, Sarah, wife of Wm., b. Oct. 4, 1748; d. Jan. 22, 1827.
 Geddes, Dr. John, b. Aug. 16, 1766; d. Dec. 5, 1840.
 Geddes, Elizabeth Peebles, b. Feb. 8, 1772; d. May 20, 1839.
 Geddes, Dr. John P., b. Oct. 10, 1799; d. Dec. 8, 1837.
 Giffin, Catharine, b. 1786; d. Jan. 15, 1834.
 Gillespie, Nathaniel, b. 1744; d. Aug. 16, 1824.
 Gillespie, Martha, b. Apr. 20, 1747; d. June 25, 1819.
 Gillespie, Ann, b. 1782; d. Nov. 16, 1827.
 Gillespie, Nancy, b. 1786; d. Aug. 21, 1835.
 Glenn, Alexander, b. Feb. 22, 1787; d. Nov. 13, 1835.
 Glenn, Maria, wife of Alex., b. May 17, 1792; d. May 28, 1841.
 Graham, Martha, b. 1731; d. July 22, 1779.
 Graham, James, b. 1725; d. Sept. 2, 1807.
 Graham, Isiah, b. 1769; d. Aug. 27, 1835.
 Graham, Nancy, wife of Isiah, b. Aug. 17, 1772; d. Feb. 17, 1841.
 Graham, Nancy, b. June 17, 1798; d. Jan. 19, 1863.
 Graham, Robert, b. 1800; d. Jan. 24, 1873.
 Graham, Eliza, wife of Robt., b. 1799; d. Dec. 6, 1856.
 Green, John, b. Aug., 1769; d. Feb. 12, 1846.
 Harlan, James, b. 1791; d. June 21, 1832.
 Harlan, Ruth, b. Mar. 15, 1792; d. Feb. 2, 1854.
 Hays, Patrick, b. 1766; d. July 28, 1856.
 Hays, Margaret Mickey, wife of Patrick, b. 1770; d. Jan. 25, 1837.
 Hanna, Samuel, b. 1792; d. Feb. 8, 1825.
 Hanna, Eliza, wife of Saml., b. 1772; d. Feb. 10, 1850.
 Hanna, John, b. 1765; d. Oct. 11, 1823.
 Hamil, Mary, wife of Wm., b. 1787; d. Oct. 13, 1811.
 Hackett, Henry G., b. Feb. 12, 1792; d. Dec. 7, 1845.
 Hackett, Mary, wife of Henry, b. Dec. 4, 1794; d. Sept. 23, 1854.
 Harper, John, husband of Jean, who, his journey finished and got to his rest Sept. 12, 1804, aged 73 years.
 Harper, Robert, b. 1770; d. Nov. 19, 1802.
 Harper, Samuel, b. 1775; d. Apr. 15, 1802.
 Harper, Sarah, wife of Saml., b. 1768; d. Mar. 16, 1848.
 Harper, David, b. 1774; d. June 3, 1801.
 Harper, Maj. John, b. Nov. 29, 1793; d. Oct. 11, 1846.
 Harper, Andrew, b. 1799; d. Jan. 19, 1827.
 Harper, Elizabeth, b. July, 1806; d. Oct. 10, 1827.
 Harper, William, b. 1761; d. May 18, 1824.
 Harper, Esther, wife of Wm., b. 1762; d. Apr. 13, 1827.
 Harper, Jean, wife of John, b. 1735; d. Mar. 16, 1808.
 Harper, James, b. 1757; d. Feb. 13, 1816.
 Harper, Margaret, dau. of James, b. 1798; d. Aug. 8, 1817.

- Harper, John, b. June 22, 1795; d. June 5, 1847.
- Harper, Margaret, wife of John, and dan. of John, of Adams. Co., b. 1811; d. May 21, 1836.
- Harper, Elizabeth, wife of John, b. 1772; d. Mar. 27, 1813.
- House, John, b. 1782; d. Nov., 1872. (A soldier of the War of 1812).
- House, Elizabeth, wife of John, b. 1784; d. 1863.
- Huston, James, b. 1784; d. June 17, 1825.
- Huston, James, b. 1782; d. June 17, 1823.
- Hood, Josiah, b. Aug. 11, 1794; d. Oct. 2, 1873.
- Hood, Sarah, wife of Josiah, b. Sept. 28, 1794; d. Mar. 18, 1852.
- Heffleman, Michael, b. Mar. 9, 1780; d. July 24, 1845.
- Heffleman, Mary, wife of Michael, b. Dec. 22, 1785; d. Feb. 2, 1837.
- Irvine, Samuel, b. 1747; d. Mar. 9, 1806.
- Irvine, Mary, wife of Saml., b. 1744; d. Oct. 28, 1819.
- Irvine, Miss Ruth, b. July, 1777; d. Dec. 21, 1859.
- Irvine, Rosanna, wife of Saml., b. 1797; d. Apr. 4, 1834.
- Irvine, Samuel, b. 1785; d. May 10, 1849.
- Irvine, Isabella, wife of Saml., b. 1808; d. July 12, 1839.
- Irvine, Margaret McClelland, wife of Saml., b. Sept. 21, 1803; d. Sept. 12, 1886.
- Irwin, James, b. 1776; d. Feb. 22, 1854.
- Irwin, Prudence, b. 1784; d. Oct. 20, 1818.
- Jacobs, Adam, b. Oct., 1787; d. Aug. 17, 1872.
- Jacobs, Marjory, wife of Adam, b. July 1, 1795; d. Apr. 30, 1865.
- Jacob, Joseph, b. 1782; d. Oct. 8, 1864.
- Jacob, Lydia, wife of Joseph, b. 1785; d. Dec. 20, 1849.
- Johnson, John, b. 1780; d. Sept. 8, 1841.
- Johnson, Elizabeth, b. 1788; d. Mar. 2, 1847.
- Kelley, John, b. 1791; d. March 1, 1864.
- Kelley, Grizelda, b. 1796; d. March 23, 1864.
- Kerr, Sarah, wife of Alex., b. 1784; d. June 29, 1838.
- Kerr, William, b. Jan. 1, 1755; d. Oct. 8, 1845.
- Kerr, William, b. Oct. 30, 1791; d. Sept. 20, 1874.
- Kerr, Eliza B., wife of William, b. Sept. 16, 1806; d. Dec. 24, 1844.
- Kennedy, Margaret, wife of Thomas, b. 1759; d. Jan. 16, 1826.
- Kilgore, William, b. 1756; d. Oct. 11, 1823.
- Kilgore, Isabella, wife of William, b. Oct., 1761; d. Feb. 18, 1826.
- Kilgore, Jesse, b. Dec. 13, 1773; d. Aug. 19, 1823.
- Kilgore, James, b. March 20, 1771; d. Dec. 5, 1834.
- Kilgore, Robert, b. Sept. 7, 1799; d. Aug. 27, 1878.
- Kinsley, John, b. 1780; d. Dec. 13, 1851.
- Klink, George, b. May 23, 1792; d. Jan. 30, 1860.
- Klink, Elizabeth, wife of George; b. 1795; d. March 24, 1875.
- Koons, Isaac, b. Sept., 1792; d. Nov. 19, 1874.
- Laughlin, James, b. Sept. 14, 1783; d. Feb. 11, 1851.
- Laughlin, Atcheson, b. 1799; d. July 7, 1876.
- Laughlin, Atcheson, b. 1756; d. Jan. 11, 1825.
- Laughlin, Mary, wife of Atcheson, b. 1760; d. Oct. 22, 1842.
- Laughlin, William R., b. Feb. 6, 1784; d. Feb. 12, 1835.
- Laughlin, James, b. April 18, 1770; d. 1852.
- Laughlin, John, b. March 15, 1773; died at sea.
- Laughlin, William, b. Aug. 17, 1778; d. June 21, 1844.
- Laughlin, James, b. Sept. 14, 1785; d. Feb. 11, 1851.
- Laughlin, Agnes, b. Aug. 7, 1794; d. Aug. 18, 1871.
- Laughlin, Elizabeth, b. Nov. 16, 1796; d. Feb. 21, 1864.
- Laughlin, Atcheson, b. Feb. 8, 1799; d. July 7, 1876.
- Laird, Catharine, b. June, 1764; d. Jan. 13, 1850.
- Laird, Hugh, b. 1787; d. Sept. 30, 1815.
- Laird, Thomas, b. 1794; d. April 19, 1830.
- Laird, James, Esq., b. 1753; d. Oct. 10, 1834.
- Laird, Robert, b. 1789; d. Jan. 15, 1848.
- Lenney, Isaac, b. 1793; d. Aug. 14, 1848.
- Lenney, Hannah, wife of Isaac, b. 1797; d. Aug. 16, 1869.
- Lenney, Elizabeth, b. 1782; d. Jan. 17, 1847.
- Lenney, Sarah, wife of Adam Jacobs, b. 1787; d. Aug. 30, 1834.
- Lenney, William, b. 1782; d. Oct. 20, 1825.
- Lenney, Sarah, wife of William, b. 1789; d. March 17, 1862.
- Leckey, Sarah B., b. Sept. 1, 1789; d. Oct. 6, 1823.
- Logan, James, b. 1782; d. Oct. 26, 1823.
- Logan, Alexander, b. July 22, 1795; d. Nov. 12, 1870.

- Logan, Martha, wife of Alex., b. 1797; d. Nov. 7, 1873.
- McCochran, Isabella, b. at Abbingdon, near Philadelphia, Jan. 8, 1765; d. Jan. 12, 1851.
- McCochran, Rev. Robert, b. Sept. 24, 1796; d. Feb. 25, 1885. (Pastor of Big Spring Presbyterian Church.)
- McCochran, Jane Laughlin, wife of Rev. Robert, b. Aug. 3, 1802; d. Nov. 27, 1871.
- McCandlish, William, b. 1768; d. April 9, 1827.
- McCandlish, Jane, wife of William, b. 1781; d. Aug. 4, 1827.
- McCandlish, Maria, wife of John, b. 1802; d. Oct. 1, 1827.
- McCulloch, James, son of John, b. 1761; d. Aug. 13, 1825.
- McCulloch, Jane Henderson, wife of John, b. 1773; d. June 24, 1847.
- McCulloch, John, b. 1741; d. May 10, 1808.
- McCulloch, Elizabeth Hueston, wife of John, b. 1740; d. 1813.
- McCulloch, William, b. 1778; d. Nov. 8, 1824.
- McCulloch, Sarah M., b. 1782; d. April 4, 1834.
- McCulloch, John, of Dickineon, b. 1771; d. Feb. 5, 1847.
- McCulloch, Mary Williamson, wife of John, b. 1773; d. Sept. 5, 1862.
- McCulloch, David, b. Dec. 16, 1798; d. Nov. 22, 1859.
- McCulloch, Betsy Coyle, wife of David, b. Sept. 3, 1804; d. Dec. 28, 1882.
- McCulloch, Jane Dunbar, wife of John, b. 1755; d. March 7, 1838.
- McCrea, William, b. 1759; d. 1837.
- McCrea, Margaret, wife of William, b. 1759; d. 1822.
- McCrea, William, b. July 21, 1800; d. Oct. 25, 1885.
- McCracken, Capt. William, b. 1753; d. Jan. 16, 1803. (A Revolutionary soldier.)
- McDannell, Daniel, b. in Ireland, Nov. 11, 1722; d. March 27, 1789.
- McDannell, Jane, wife of Daniel, b. in Ireland, Jan. 1, 1726; d. June 28, 1795.
- McDannell, Mrs. Elizabeth, b. Oct. 18, 1790; d. May 25, 1866.
- McDannell, Margaret, b. March 6, 1797; d. May 8, 1809.
- McDannell, Daniel, b. July 18, 1751; d. June 28, 1811.
- McDannell, Daniel, son of Daniel, b. March 23, 1792; d. November 13, 1825.
- McDannell, Jane, b. 1765; d. Feb. 18, 1842.
- McDannell, John, b. 1729; d. Jan. 1, 1800.
- McDowell, Margaret, b. Dec. 30, 1792; d. June 9, 1851.
- McDowell, Elizabeth, b. Nov. 16, 1797; d. June 8, 1851.
- McDowell, Mary, b. 1768; d. Dec. 24, 1834.
- McDowell, Samuel, b. 1764; d. April 24, 1830.
- McDowell, Mary, b. Sept. 18, 1794; d. April 28, 1863.
- McDowell, John, b. 1778; d. Jan. 9, 1829.
- McDowell, Margaret Laird, wife of John, b. Dec. 19, 1790; d. May 30, 1855.
- McFarlane, William, b. 1757; d. Jan. 29, 1802.
- McFarlane, Esther, b. 1769; d. Feb. 18, 1799.
- McFarlane, Eleanor, b. 1776; d. Oct. 19, 1814.
- McFarlane, Elizabeth, b. 1767; d. March 16, 1816.
- McFarlane, James, b. 1757; d. Dec. 16, 1807.
- McFarlane, Elizabeth, wife of James, b. 1764; d. March 26, 1814.
- McFarlane, Robert, b. Nov. 15, 1784; d. April 24, 1838.
- McFarlane, Lydia, wife of Clemens, b. Aug., 1799; d. March 20, 1846.
- McFarlane, William, b. 1744; d. April 3, 1811.
- McFarlane, Robert, b. Oct. 23, 1776; d. Sept. 14, 1847.
- McFarlane, Jane, wife of Robert, b. Nov. 21, 1799; d. Feb. 1, 1882.
- McFarlane, Jane, wife of Robert, b. 1787; d. March 11, 1833.
- McFarlane, Rosanna, b. 1734; d. Nov. 26, 1812.
- McFarlane, Patrick, b. 1727; d. March 16, 1792.
- McIlhenny, Margaret, wife of Robt., b. 1792; d. Apr. 22, 1835.
- McIntire, John, b. 1745; d. Aug. 16, 1830.
- McIntire, Margaret, wife of John; b. 1756; d. Sept. 17, 1830.
- McKeehan, Benjamin, b. Aug. 2, 1748; d. Oct. 23, 1814.
- McKeehan, Margaret, wife of Benj.; b. Feb. 22, 1758; d. Apr. 24, 1829.
- McKeehan, Samuel, b. 1786; d. Dec. 12, 1870.
- McKeehan, Deborah, wife of Sam'l.; b. 1789; d. Apr. 30, 1867.
- McKeehan, Robert, b. Oct. 13, 1784; d. Apr. 28, 1863.
- McKeehan, Mary Trego, wife of Robt.; b. Mar. 24, 1782; d. Feb. 28, 1854.
- McKibben, Joseph, b. 1794; d. Nov. 13, 1836.
- McKinstry, James, b. 1805; d. Jan. 30, 1846.

- McMonigal, William, b. 1766; d. July 14, 1813.
 McMonigal, Agnes, b. 1755; d. May 19, 1812.
 McWilliams, Robert, b. 1786; d. Mar. 10, 1813.
 Megaw, James, b. 1775; d. May 26, 1838.
 Megaw, Sarah, b. 1770; d. May 24, 1848.
 Mickey, Robert, b. Dec. 21, 1746; d. Dec. 3, 1827.
 Mickey, Ezemiah, b. 1753; d. Dec. 8, 1830.
 Mickey, James, b. 1795; d. 1835.
 Mickey, Lucetta, wife of James; b. 1802; d. 1862.
 Morrow, John S., b. July 26, 1788; d. Apr. 16, 1863.
 Moffitt, Robert, b. May 6, 1790; d. Sept. 14, 1856.
 Nicholson, Richard, b. 1713; d. Dec. 18, 1792.
 Nicholson, Mary, b. 1708; d. Jan. 5, 1793.
 Nickey, Jacob, b. Jan. 4, 1797; d. Jan. 1, 1880.
 Neal, James, sr.; d. Feb. 27, 1793.
 Neal, Sarah, wife of James; d. Sept. 13, 1814.
 Polluck, Mary, wife of Joseph; b. 1758; d. Aug., 1838.
 Pierce, Paul, b. 1716; d. June 7, 1794.
 Pierce, Joseph, b. 1758; d. Aug. 30, 1806.
 Pierce, Jane, wife of Joseph; b. Dec. 1768; d. Feb. 25, 1827.
 Patterson, Elizabeth, b. 1772; d. Mar. 8, 1798.
 Patterson, Andrew, b. 1730; d. Nov. 10, 1792.
 Patterson, Mary, wife of Andrew; b. 1734; d. Mar. 15, 1827.
 Patterson, Thomas, son of Andrew; b. 1773; d. Dec. 10, 1822.
 Patton, Elizabeth, b. Jan. 3, 1797; d. Feb. 4, 1870.
 Peebles, Capt. William, killed at the battle of Flat Bush, L. I., 1776.
 Peebles, Capt. Robert, b. 1776; d. Jan. 7, 1830.
 Phillips, Edward, b. 1796; d. Dec. 25, 1857.
 Phillips, Jane, wife of Edward; b. 1793; d. Dec. 22, 1870.
 Ralston, Mary, b. 1779; d. Feb. 13, 1852.
 Ralston, David, b. 1783; d. Mar. 8, 1849.
 Ralston, Lacy, wife of David; b. 1790; d. Jan. 28, 1863.
 Reed, James, b. 1789; d. May 12, 1842.
 Reed, Hugh, b. 1783; d. 1823.
 Richy, William, b. 1760; d. Feb. 3, 1830.
 Sharp, James, b. Jan. 27, 1774; d. Feb. 28, 1823.
 Sharp, John Wilson, b. July 20, 1807; d. Feb. 25, 1823.
 Sterrett, James, b. July, 1768; d. June 18, 1812.
 Sterrett, David, b. April, 1767; d. July 26, 1825.
 Starrett, David, b. 1746; d. Nov. 2, 1799.
 Starrett, Martha, wife of Robt., dau. of Thos. Woods; b. in Lancaster county, July 25, 1801; d. 1838.
 Stevenson, John, b. 1739; d. Aug. 19, 1777.
 Stevenson, Rachel, wife of John, dau. of Alex. Scroggs; b. 1756; d. Apr. 30, 1780.
 Stevenson, Jane, b. 1758; d. 1818.
 Stevenson, William, b. 1741; d. Dec. 1, 1817.
 Stevenson, Margaret, d. Apr. 1, 1821.
 Stevenson, John, b. 1780; d. Jan. 1, 1835.
 Stevenson, John, b. 1786; d. Feb. 14, 1835.
 Stevenson, Mary, b. 1783; d. Feb. 11, 1837.
 Stevenson, William, b. Sept. 22, 1792; d. Nov. 27, 1848.
 Smith, Hugh, b. 1750; d. Mar. 17, 1823.
 Smith, Elizabeth McCormick, wife of Hugh; b. 1764; d. May 22, 1822.
 Smith, Benjamin, b. 1747; d. Oct. 16, 1838.
 Thompson, Matthew, b. 1754; d. Oct. 19, 1823.
 Thompson, Joseph, b. 1786; d. Nov. 5, 1832.
 Trego, Rebecca, wife of Moses; b. 1762; d. Oct. 7, 1823.
 Wallace, John, b. 1744; d. Dec. 12, 1814.
 Wallace, Agnes, b. 1767; d. May 28, 1827.
 Wallace, Margaret, b. 1792; d. April 2, 1855.
 Wallace, John, b. 1798; d. 1876.
 Wallace, Mary, wife of John; b. 1801; d. 1887.
 Weakley, Sam'l., b. 1755; d. Feb. 10, 1859.
 Weakley, Hetty, b. 1755; d. Oct. 1, 1819.
 Weakley, John, b. 1778; d. Nov. 22, 1826.
 Weakley, Martha, b. 1778; d. Oct. 1, 1857.
 Wilson, Matthew, b. 1746; d. June 6, 1824.
 Wilson, Rev. Samuel, b. 1754; d. Mar. 4, 1790. [Pastor Big Spring Presbyterian Church.]
 Wilson, Jane, wife of Rev. Sam'l.; b. 1761; d. May 29, 1835.
 Wilson, John, son of Rev. Sam'l.; b. 1793; d. Jan. 30, 1809.
 Williamson, William, b. 1791; d. Apr. 24, 1837.
 Williamson, Tamar, wife of David, b. 1763; d. Mar. 23, 1813.
 Williams, Catharine, wife of George; b. Aug. 5, 1780; d. Mar. 5, 1862.

Williams, Rev. Joshua, D. D., b. 1767; d. Aug. 21, 1838. (Pastor Big Spring Presbyterian Church).
 Williams, Eleanor, wife of Rev. Joshua; b. 1780; d. Apr. 28, 1856.
 Williams, James C., son of Rev. Joshua; b. 1801; d. 1822.
 Whitley, Andrew, b. 1769; d. Dec. 7, 1848.

G. E. SWOPE.

Newville, Pa.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical, and Genealogical.

XXVII.

REED (N. & Q., 3d. Ser., Vol. ii, p. 323).
 Mr. John Reed mentioned had a third child named James. See Linn's Buffalo Valley, p. 25. J. V. C.
 Chicago, Ill.

[The children given are from the will of John Reed. He mentions only Elizabeth and William.]

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS.

Menallen Friends' Graveyard, in Butler Township, Adams County, Pa.

David McCreary, d. Mar. 25, 1828, in 69th year.

Alice McCreary, d. Feb. 6, 1855, aged 75 yrs., 11 mos., 21 ds.

Mary R. Fisher, d. Apr. 7, 1845.

John McCreary, d. Dec. 12, 1821, aged 32 yrs., 8 mos., 11 ds.

Samuel Mickle, d. Mar. 26, 1819, aged 63.

Eve Mickle, d. Feb. 11, 1814, aged 59.

Samuel Mickle, d. July 30, 1797, aged 9.

F. G., d. 1769.

Thomas Mickle, d. Apr. 4, 1826, aged 34.

M. H., d. July 31, 1833.

Samuel Harlan, d. Apr. 23, 1859, aged 81 yrs., 8 mos., 14 ds.

Sarah Harlan, b. Mar. 22, 1793; d. July 11, 1873.

Susan Hendricks.

Hannah Hendricks.

William Wright, d. 8 mo., 8, 1853, aged 71 yrs., 5 mos., 21 ds.

Rachel Wright, d. 4 mo., 19, 1826, aged 58 yrs., 1 mo., 11 ds.

Eve Wright, d. Oct. 27, 1842, aged 64.

Samuel Wright, d. 3 mo., 27, 1846, aged 78 yrs., 1 mo., 25 ds.

Levi Griest, d. July 15, 1864, aged 84.

Mary Griest, d. June 10, 1825.

Ann Griest, d. Feb. 28, 1811.

Elizabeth Wright, d. 9 mo., 8, 1839, aged 58 yrs., 5 mos., 2 ds.

Nathan Wright, d. 10 mo., 4, 1853, in 70th year.

Thomas Wright, d. June 18, 1845, aged 60 yrs., 10 mos., 12 ds.

Mary Wright Davis, b. 8 mo., 2, 1790; d. 10 mo., 1, 1844.

John Wright, d. 12 mo., 20, 1860, aged 76 yrs., 7 mos., 22 ds.

Alice Wright, d. 8 mo., 12, 1834, in 52d year.

Benjamin Harris, d. 1 mo., 11, 1881, aged 87 yrs., 4 mo., 3 ds.

Jane Harris, d. 7 mo., 20, 1890, aged 81 yrs., 4 mos., 24 ds.

Levi Hutton, d. 2 mo., 22, 1844, aged 86 yrs., 22 ds.

Martha Hutton, d. 4 mo., 3, 1827, in 60th year.

Mary Hewitt, d. 4 mo., 4, 1857, aged 74 yrs., 11 mos., 19 ds.

Sarah McCreary, d. 8 mo., 5, 1857, aged 75 yrs., 3 mos., 20 ds.

Thomas McCreary, d. 3 mo., 8, 1865, aged 83 yrs., 3 mos., 8 ds.

ALBERT C. MYERS.

Kennett Square.

SOME YODER FAMILY HISTORY.

The Yoder family of Pennsylvania is very large, and numerous offshoots are to be found in Central New York and throughout the West. The first of this name in our Provincial history was Jost Yoder, who located on the Manatawny creek, near where Pleasantville is now situated, in Oley township, Berks county. He was a famous hunter, and stories of his exploits are still extant in Oley Valley. There is some difficulty in fixing the arrival of Jost Yoder from Germany. In the manuscript history of Oley, by the late Dr. P. G. Bertolette, and now in the collections of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, there is given an interesting account of Jost Yoder. It is said that the winter of 1740 was unusually severe. Snow fell to the depth of four feet. The snow falling so heavily upon the small pines bent the branches together, which formed great caves, under which the deer and other wild animals found a shelter. The intrepid old hunter came to such a snow cave in which he found seven deer. There being but one entrance, he had no difficulty in capturing the entire herd. This game was a God-send, as he generously gave the deer to the starving Delaware Indians, whose settlement was situated nearby. It is this date given by Dr. Bertolette (1740), who was undoubtedly in error, which

causes us perplexity, as by a reference to Vol. xvii, second series, Pennsylvania Archives, the name does not occur so early on the rolls of emigrants. Christian Yoder, and sons Christian and Jacob arrived in 1742, and Jost Yoder in 1744. Others of the same name arrived later.

The Yoder family bore a conspicuous part in the Revolutionary war. John and George were officers in the First Battalion, Berks county militia, besides a number who served as privates. They have always been inveterate pioneers, as we almost invariably find them among the first settlers in the various localities in which they located. In this connection it is to the honor of the Yoder family that one of their number was the first white man to navigate the Mississippi river in a commercial sense. This was Captain Jacob Yoder. This intrepid pioneer was a grandson of Jost Yoder, and was born in Berks county. After serving several years in the Revolution he concluded to "go West." He settled in Spencer county, Kentucky, and became both wealthy and influential. The large iron tablet over his grave gives the story of his life as follows:

Jacob Yoder
was born in Reading,
Penna.,

Aug. 11, 1758,
and was a soldier in the Revolutionary
army
in 1777 and 1778.

He emigrated to the West in 1780 and
in May, 1782, from Fort Redstone
on the Monogahela River
in the

First flat boat
that ever descended the Mississippi.
He landed at New Orleans with a cargo of
produce.

He died Apr. 7, 1832, at his farm in
Spencer county, Ky., and lies here,
interred beneath this tablet.

The ancient burial place of the Yoders
is at Pleasantville—called by the Ger-
mans Yotterstetle, in Oley, Berks county.
It forms the extreme eastern end of the
Union cemetery. This was, doubtless
one of the very first burial places in Oley.
Many Pennsylvania German emigrants
are sleeping here. Among the Yoder in-
scriptions we note the following:

Hier Ruhet
Johannis Yoder,
Er wurde geboren 1718.
Verelichte sich mit
Cathrina Lyster 1747,
und zeugte 4 Sohne und 5 Tochter,
Starb den 7ten
April 1812 nach dem er

66 Jahr in der ebe
gelebt hatte
war alt worden
94 Jahr und 14 Tag.

The above inscription is to the effect
that John Yoder was born in 1718, mar-
ried Catharine Lyster in 1747, and begat
four sons and five daughters, and died
April 7th, 1812, after having lived in the
state of matrimony 66 years, aged 94
years and 14 days. Catharine, his wife,
lies by his side. Her inscription states
that she was born in 1730 and died in
1812, after having lived in matrimony
82 years, aged 82 years.

Daniel Yoder,
Died 1747,
aged 31 years.

Daniel Yoder,
Born 1748,
Died 1820.

Margaret,
wife of Daniel Yoder,
Born 1753, married
Daniel Yoder 1773.
Died 1833.

Daniel Yoder,
Born 1777,
Died 1826.

John Yoder,
Born 1770,
Died 1826.

All the inscriptions are German. Some
are so much eroded by the elements as to
make them undecipherable.

A. STAPLETON.

WEKQUITANK.

The Annals of a Moravian Indian Vil-
lage, 1760-1763.

Bishop J. C. F. Cammerhoff writing to
Count Zinzendorf in September of 1747,
relates certain transactions of members
of the Moravian congregation in Phila-
delphia and concludes: "The true cause
of all this trouble is, I think, the fear of
becoming too lowly in the eyes of the
world, speculation in lands, and a desire
to grow rich fast."

This speculative spirit lay dormant for
over two years, and then broke out again
with increased vigor. The Rev. Utley,
pastor of the congregation writes: "We
are grieved to observe how the desire for
taking up lands over the Blue Mountains
spreads among our people. Frederick
Hoeth, Jacob Weiss, Philip Serfas, Adam

Shuttehelm and David Sussholtz have already taken out warrants."

Frederick Hoeth, by trade a baker, with his wife Johanna and their children, immigrated from Zweibrücken, Germany, and came to Philadelphia in 1748. Early in 1750 he purchased of the proprietors two tracts of land in the present Monroe county; and on Wednesday, November 13, he set out with his family "to go beyond the Blue Mountains to his plantation." Of him more hereafter.

Jacob Weiss, barber and periwig maker, immigrated from Germany in 1740. He was the father of Jacob Weiss, founder of Weissport, Carbon county. On 8th of June, 1750, he took up a warrant for 100 acres of land adjoining the Hoeth tract. To this plantation he made two visits, but never resided there. He died in Philadelphia.

Philip Serfas, and Mary Catharine his wife, are enrolled among the members of the congregation in 1747. It is recorded that he assisted in building the first church in 1742. On 8th January, 1750, he took out a warrant for 100 acres of land, adjoining that of A. Shuttehelm; and in October of 1754, moved with his family thither. During the Indian maraud along the Blue Mountains, with his family, consisting of nine persons, he fled to Nazareth, on 11th December, 1755, and remained there until April following. He died on his farm in 1786. The widow of his son Joseph, who died a few years since, was the mother of twenty-seven children.

Adam Shuttehelm and Ann Margaret, his wife, are enrolled among the members of the congregation in 1747. In June of 1750 he, too, purchased 200 acres of land adjoining the tracts of David Sussholtz and Jacob Weiss. He never settled on his land. The name Shuttehelm was changed by his descendants to Helm. His son Peter, with Stephen Girard, volunteered to take charge of the Bush Hill Hospital during the yellow fever epidemic of 1793.

David Sussholtz and Mary Catharine, his wife, are enrolled among the members of the congregation in 1747. Before uniting with the Moravians he had been an elder in the Lutheran Church. In May of 1750 he took out a warrant for 100 acres adjoining Jacob Weiss's tract, and visited the site with the latter in July following.

Let us return to Frederick Hoeth and his land. During the year 1750, Hoeth purchased of the Proprietors two tracts of land—one for 995 acres, the other for

326.88 acres. These tracts lay on the flats, on what is now called Head's Creek (corrupted from Hoeth), in that long valley extending from Parryville, Carbon county, to Stroudsburg, Monroe county, and then losing itself in the Minisink flats—in the present Chestnut Hill and Polk townships, of the last-named county. Along the water courses, this valley was well timbered with hemlock, white pine, chestnut, maple, birch and white oak; the sloping ground was a brush prairie, which, when cleared, proved to be excellent farming land.

On Wednesday morning, November 13, 1750, Hoeth, with his wife, four daughters and one son, aged 12 years, with servants and laborers, left Philadelphia for his plantation via Bethlehem and Nazareth. Early in December they reached their new home, cleared a site and began the erection of their dwelling. Then followed the erection of barns and other out-houses, a grist and saw mill, and a blacksmith shop; and the cleared ground was prepared for the Spring planting. Philip Heilmann was engaged as miller, and George Casper Heiss as blacksmith. The latter built a cabin near by, where he lived with his wife and three children. The Hued family were neighbors, and John Adam Hued was employed by Christian Boemper.

On February 9, 1753, Hoeth's daughter Philippina was married to Christian, son of Abraham Boemper, silversmith, of New York. In order to give the young couple a "start in the world," Abraham Boemper purchased of his son's father-in-law his tract of 326.88 acres, and the year following added 200 acres from the same owner's land and 74 acres of Proprietary land—so that Christian Boemper's plantation consisted of a little over 600 acres. Young Boemper erected his house about a half mile distant from that of his father-in-law.

Braddock's defeat in July of 1755 was the prelude to the Indian marauds which followed in November and later, into the unprotected settlements along the Blue Mountains, from the Susquehanna to the Delaware. Where peaceful homes now rear their heads, then all was constant dread, strife and massacre. On the evening of November 24th, the inmates of the mission-house on the Mahoning were surprised, and but a few days subsequent the red fiends were before Hoeth's house, and while the family were seated around the evening meal, they shot and scalped Hoeth, his wife and one daughter, and took three captive. His son escaped.

Then the torch was applied, and all the improvements were destroyed. To the blacksmith, Heiss, who made a deposition before Justice Timothy Horsfield at Bethlehem, on December 18, we are indebted for particulars of this surprise. He deposes as follows:

"Between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening, being at supper in the house of Frederick Hoeth, about eight miles beyond the gap of the Blue Mountains, together with Hoeth, his wife, five children, and one Philip Heck, suddenly Heiss's wife being in a garden near the house cried out to her husband lamentably, 'Come and help me; the Indians are here; they will kill me and the children!' He immediately ran to his wife's assistance, whereupon three guns were discharged at him, and he found his house filled with Indians. Thence he went back to Hoeth's, whom he found lying dead at his back door, and then to the mill five rods distant, when three Indians fired at him. In the mill he found Philip Heimann, the miller, and a boy, a son of one Serfas, who were quite ignorant of what had happened, and acquainted them with the circumstances, bade them leave off grinding and fetch a gun and help him fight the Indians. Heiss then took a gun and went alone into the smithshop, from whence he saw an Indian kneeling down before a door charging his gun, who he shot dead on the spot. Heiss then took the Indian's gun and was discovered by two Indians standing in the door of his house, who both fired at him. He jumped back into the smithshop and fell over the anvil, and in the surprise letting fall the gun taken from the Indian, took up a hammer and went out of doors, but finding his mistake, ran into the shop again, and took his own gun and went to the mill to fetch a charge of powder (being all he had) and returned to the shop, intending to drive the Indians from his house, in order to get some powder and shot; and seeing an Indian in his door he fired at him, and having no more powder and lead and hearing his wife cry out very mournfully: 'Ahl my dear, farewell! I shall never see you more'—which cry so affected him, that leaving his gun in the shop, the second time, he was determined at all events to rescue her, and running to her, found two Indians dragging her along. When he took hold of her arm, one of the Indians letting go his hold, pointed his gun at him, and as he pushed it away, it was discharged. While wresting the gun out of the Indian's hand he fell backward and the Indian struck

at him with his hatchet. By rolling over several times, he got clear and fell into the mill-race and soon getting out, went into the smithshop, and took up his gun, though without any charge in it, and persisting in his intentions in fighting the Indians, clubbed his gun and ran after them with it to strike them; but missing his blow, they fired at him several times, though without effect. But at last perceiving that they would be too many for him, he went to the mill and took with him the mill boy and went through a swamp to the house of Serfas, where he found nine or ten men standing guard and persuaded them to go with him to fight the Indians, but to no purpose.

"Next morning at break of day Heiss with four others returned to Hoeth's, being two miles distant, where they found the dwelling house and saw and grist mill all burned down, the body of Hoeth almost consumed by the flames, and his wife lying in the mill race partly burned, one of his children about ten years of age lying dead and scalped, and his own children he thought were consumed in the flames, as he saw his own house set on fire first. The party then went to Christian Boemper's, about half a mile distant, and found the buildings consumed, the people being all fled. From thence they went to the house of Jacob Schiel, a carpenter, at a short distance, which was also burned, and found the body of an unknown man killed and scalped. They then proceeded in quest of Heiss' wife, and found one of her petticoats rent from top to bottom hanging on the grubbs, and afterwards a tub with some butter, some of the children's clothes and several other things supposed to have been dropped in running. Afterwards they found an Indian's pipe and pouch, a fox and a bear skin, which they gave to a man who had fled almost naked and had been all night in the woods."

John Michael Hued also made a deposition before Justice William Parsons at Easton, on December 12, from which we extract the following:

"Last Wednesday evening, about six o'clock, a party of about five Indians attacked the house of Frederick Hoeth, about twelve miles eastward from Gnadenhutten, on Poch Pochto Creek. The family being at supper, the Indians shot into the house and wounded a woman; at the next shot they killed Frederick Hoeth himself, and shot several times more, whereupon all ran out of the house who could. The Indians immediately set fire to the house, mill and stables. Hoeth's

wife ran into the bake house, which was also set on fire. The poor woman ran out through the flames, and being very much burned she ran into the water and there died. The Indians cut her belly open and used her otherwise inhumanly. They killed and scalped a daughter and he thinks that three other children, who were of another family, were burned. Three of Hoeth's daughters are missing, with another woman, who are supposed to be carried off. In the action one Indian was killed and another wounded."

Of Frederick Hoeth's daughter, Maria, aged 18, who was captured by the Indians, we know that she was taken to Tioga, where she was forced to marry her captor or else suffer death at the stake. With him she had one son, who on the 26th of May was baptized at Bethlehem, and named Frederick. He died June 7th following. After her Indian husband had deserted her, she removed to the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, with an old woman who had adopted her as her daughter, where she found an opportunity to escape with her son, came to Lancaster, and thence on to Bethlehem, after a captivity of five years. She died 13th April, 1772.

When he heard of the attack on his father-in-law's house, Christopher Boemper with his family fled to Bethlehem, which they reached in safety. A party of refugees sojourning there, set out for the mountains January 15th, 1756, to look after their farms and cattle; and Boemper with his servant, J. A. Hued, joined them. While under escort of a detachment from Capt. Trump's company of militia, and nearing Schupp's mill, they were attacked by Indians. Boemper was killed and Hued so severely wounded in the arm, that it was amputated a few days later by Dr. Otto, of Bethlehem.

Abraham Boemper was appointed administrator of the estates of his son, and Frederick Hoeth, and as such disposed of both to the Moravian Church in 1760, after the land had been inspected by Matthew Schropp and George Klein on behalf of the church.

On this new purchase of 1395 acres and 88 perches, the Mission Board in the spring, with twenty converts from Nain, near Bethlehem, under the charge of their missionaries, Joachim Senseman (1) and John Joseph Schebosch (2), commenced the Indian mission of Wekquítank, named after a species of willow which grew in the neighborhood. The village lay near the eastern end of the tract, about one-quarter mile north of the present State road, where the road to Effort

leaves it, and on the north side of the creek. The graveyard lay on the highest point of the flat, secure from the annual freshet, northwest of the village about one-eighth of a mile.

Notes.

(1.) Joachim Senseman from Hesse Cassel, came to Pennsylvania with the Moravian colony in June of 1742. From 1743 to 1755 he was employed as a missionary among the Indians. His wife lost her life in the surprise at Gnadenhuetten on the Mahoning, Nov. 24, 1755. He also served as a missionary in Jamaica, West Indies, where he died in 1772.

(2.) John Joseph Bull, called by the Indians Schebosch (running water), was of Quaker parentage. Shortly after uniting with the Moravians, he entered the Indian mission service; in 1746, married Christiana, a Mohegan convert, and together they labored in Pennsylvania and Ohio. The former died in 1787, and the latter in 1788.

JOHN W. JORDAN.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

XXVIII.



PERRY'S FLAG.

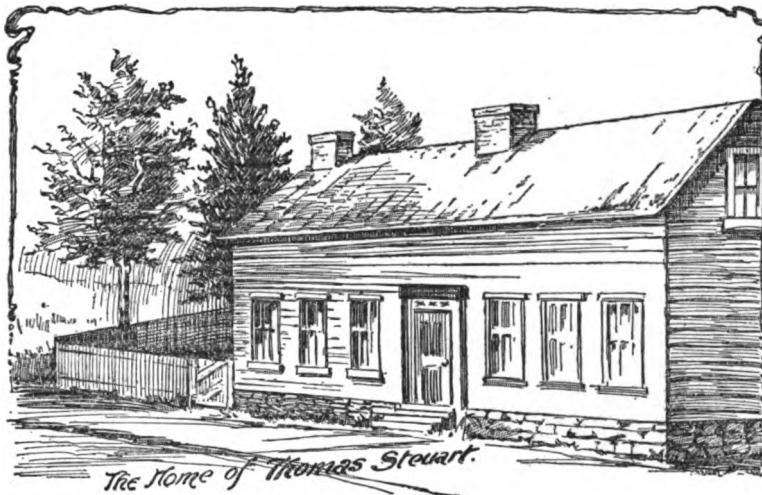
Made by Mrs. Margaret Forster Stewart,
A Native of Paxtang.

The battle of Lake Erie will always remain among the imperishable annals of naval warfare of the United States. Just at the beginning of the second war with England, the navy of the infant Republic was a comparatively small affair, and yet heroic, almost unparalleled, deeds were accomplished by it; and while victory and defeat alternated, the results were such as to place the American navy in a commanding position in the waters of the world. It was the turning point in bringing to the attention of the governments of Europe the importance of the

Intercourse, 1800, acts to give the relief desired, war was declared by the Congress of the United States against Great Britain on the 18th day of June, 1812.

The immediate cause of the declaration was the unfortunate rencontre between the United States frigate President and the British frigate Little Belt, off Cape Charles, in 1811, which greatly aggravated the unfriendly feeling already existing between the two nations.

The war, at first, disastrous on land to the forces of the United States proved successful on sea. Hull's surrender had exposed the whole country, north and west of the Ohio, to the inroads of the British troops and hostile savages. Detroit was in the hands of the enemy.



United States as a power to be consulted or feared in the arbitrament or settlement of all questions concerning the welfare of the inhabitants of the civilized nations of the earth.

After much friction between the British and the United States Governments, as to trade and the right of the former to search the ships of the latter on the ocean, the blockade of European ports declared by Great Britain and France in 1806, the orders in council of Great Britain in 1807, the stopping and search of the frigate Chesapeake by the British frigate Leopard in the same year, with other irritating causes, and the total failure of the Embargo, 1807, and Non-

Fort Dearborn (Chicago) had been abandoned the year before and its garrison massacred by the Indians.

The whole country was in a state of terror. It was at this juncture, in the month of March, 1813, that Oliver Hazard Perry, a young lieutenant in the Navy of the United States, arrived at Erie, Pennsylvania—the Presque Isle of the French—then a village of less than four hundred inhabitants. Under the direction of Noah Brown, a shipwright of New York, and Sailing Master Dobbins, of the navy, during the spring and summer of that year, Lieutenant Perry supervised the construction of a fleet, two brigs of equal size and armament, and

seven smaller vessels, with which it was intended to recover control of the Great Lakes above Niagara Falls.

It is of one of these brigs, the *Lawrence*, and its flag, this story has to tell. The *Lawrence* was so named by order of the Navy Department in memory of Captain James Lawrence, who had fallen mortally wounded on the deck of the frigate *Chesapeake*, in an engagement with the British ship *Shannon*, on the first day of June, 1813, and as he was being carried below uttered the memorable words, "Don't give up the ship!" Five days afterward he died on board the *Chesapeake*. His remains were carried to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and borne from

buoyed up by "camels" over two feet before it could pass the bar at Erie. Its mate, the *Niagara*, was gotten over in the same manner. The fleet completed, Perry, having been joined by Lieutenant Jesse Duncan Elliott, who commanded the *Niagara*, after watching the movements of the British fleet for more than a month at the western end of Lake Erie, on September 10, 1813, closed with the enemy. It was a lovely fall morning "among the islands off Malden," and the little fleet was watched perhaps by the Indians from their bark canoes or lurking in the forests, for the shores and islands of Lake Erie were then an almost unbroken wilderness. At half-past 9



Room in which the flag was made

the frigate with military honors and all due respect by the British. Soon after they were brought to Salem, Massachusetts, under a flag of truce, by a crew of masters of vessels, detailed by the Navy Department, who sailed for the purpose from that port. Finally they were conveyed to Trinity Churchyard, New York, where they have ever since reposed.

It is to be regretted that even at the Navy Department at Washington so little is known of the *Lawrence*, less really than of any other ship of the navy, and that no model of it exists. It is known, however, that it was a twenty-gun brig, was built hastily of green wood, and, although of light draft, had to be

o'clock the ship cleared for action, the men stripped and at quarters, Perry came upon the deck of the *Lawrence* with a flag, having inscribed thereon, in large letters, "Don't give up the ship," and, unfurling it, he said: "My brave lads, this flag contains the last words of Captain Lawrence. Shall I hoist it?" "Aye, aye, sir," was the prompt response. The flag was hoisted, and within half an hour at a blast of a bugle, sounded from the Detroit, the flag ship of the British fleet, the battle of Lake Erie began. During the action the *Lawrence* was disabled and Perry transferred his pennant to the *Niagara*. This had to be done in an open boat, and as it was shoving off from

the side of the brig, one of the Lawrence survivors, Hosea Sargeant, hauled down the "Don't give up the ship" flag, and tossed it to Perry. The Lawrence was boarded by the enemy, only to be recovered in a little while when the entire British fleet surrendered to Perry.

The ship, shattered and torn from shot and shell, and in a sinking condition, was with much difficulty carried into Erie harbor, and there, after its armament had been removed, it sank. It was raised just before the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, in 1876, taken to that city, and the most of it destroyed by fire caused by the accidental burning of the building in which it was being exhibited.

The flag, the emblem of Perry's victory, was made at Erie. It is about nine feet square, of close woven, coarse muslin or sheeting, in color dark blue, almost black, "now rather frequently patched." The letters are of white muslin, thirteen inches in length by nine inches wide. The dark blue of the material is now quite rusty, while the letters are yellowed with age. It is preserved in a case in the library of the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Maryland. It was made at the house of Thomas Steuart, then an officer of the Pennsylvania troops, by Margaret Forster Steuart, his wife, assisted by Dorcas Bell, wife of Captain William Bell, an officer of the Revolution, and her daughters, Jane, afterward married to Samuel Hays, and Elizabeth, afterward married to James Tewksbury, of the United States Navy, who was badly wounded in the Battle of Lake Erie; Elizabeth Rachel, who married James E. Herron, an artillery officer of the United States Army, and who was taken prisoner by the British; Mary Theodosia, afterward married to Colonel John Harris, United States Navy, and subsequently commandant of the Marine Corps, and Catharine Ann, afterward wife of Richard T. Timberlake, United States Navy, an officer of the fleet, daughters of Colonel Thomas Forster, a personal friend of Lieutenant Perry, who, on his return to Erie after the battle, went at once to the house of Colonel Forster, on French street, and was his guest during his stay in the village. In passing, the names of Hannah Wickersham and Margaret Wallace, also daughters of Colonel Forster, should be noted—the one subsequently married to General E. V. Sumner, of the United States Army, and the other to General George Wright, United States Army, who was lost with her husband in the wreck of the Brother Jonathan, off

Portland, Oregon, July 30th, 1865. Mrs. Sumner and Mrs. Wright were children at the time—the first old enough perhaps to assist in the making of the flag, the second a little tot, but with sufficient intelligence to know that some great event was about to transpire. From a letter from a granddaughter of Mrs. Steuart, it has been permitted to make the following extract: "Grandmother had a number of friends among the officers, and they asked her to make this flag for them. They came to her house, cut it out themselves, and she made it for them." She further states that the making of it was



Margaret Forster Steuart.

kept a secret until it was ready for use. Margaret Foster Steuart was of Colonial stock. She was the great granddaughter of Captain Moses Dickey, of the French and Indian War, of 1747-48, and daughter of John Forster, an officer in Provincial service during the later French and Indian war, as well as a soldier of the Revolution. She was born in historic Paxtang, about two miles north from the Capitol at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and was 33 years old when the flag was made at her house in the month of July, 1813, amid unwonted bustle of warlike preparations on land and lake. When with their skillful hands the ladies were preparing the flag, they knew not but that the next gale might

bring to their ears the roll of the British drum, the warwhoop of the Indian, or that the first bulletin would reveal to them the name of a dear one dead on the field of honor. They hardly needed a suggestion to inspire the making of the flag. They knew that husband, father and brother had already gone forth to battle, and soon that other loved ones would leave them for the defense of the flag. Soon, indeed, they did go, and bravely met the challenge of the British bugle. These ladies then, and for a long time afterward, had reason to dread the lists of killed and wounded, or hesitate to open a letter lest the name of some near relative should appear who had met the fate of the brave men who went to death on the decks of the Lawrence.

The above is a faithful reproduction of the house in which Thomas Stuart lived. It stood on Fourth street, near French, facing the lake, and was a double one-storied log and frame building. Of course it had all the meagre comforts of a frontier home, and was made a pleasant resort by Mrs. Stuart for the officers of the navy as well as those of the army. In her girlhood and young womanhood she had been accustomed to the elegancies and refinements of life. Lieutenant Perry was a frequent and welcome visitor at the Stuart home.

The room in which the flag was made is also presented above. It was cheerful, well lighted and well heated by wood in an old-fashioned fire-place. There were few adornments, for be it remembered in those days on the frontier settlements simplicity in furniture and furnishings was the rule, not the exception, and plain as the furniture was it was kept ready for removal to Waterford, sometimes on wagons, during the entire spring and summer of 1813, when an advance of the enemy was expected or the occupation of Erie dreaded, and that this did not happen, and the destruction of the building fleet accomplished, is now a matter of surprise to military men; and it is only the more to be admired that in such peril those ladies could find time and courage to make the flag, and most strikingly display the spirit which animated them.

The old house with its memories, associations, joys and sorrows, heart-aches and rejoicings, has disappeared in the march of time. The Lawrence has perished, lifted from the waters to be lost by fire; its patched and faded flag remains a memento to the American people of a great event in their history; the hands which fashioned it have long since crum-

bled into dust, and its story will have been told to little purpose if in the time to come the women of our land permit the memory of its makers to become thin air. If the telling of it gives heart to the ladies of the Society of the War of 1812, in the prosecution of their work, it is well, and the labor of its recital well repaid, and to them it is most respectfully dedicated.

ALFRED SANDERSON.

Harrisburg, Pa.

AN OLD PASSPORT.

[We are indebted to Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden for a copy of an original passport, issued by Justice Spycker, of Tulpehocken, Berks county, at the outset of the Revolution.]

Berks, as in Pennsylvania.

Whereas the bearers, Adam Anspach and Christian Fisher, well known to me, hath humbly requested of me, the Subscriber one of his Majesty's Justice of the Peace in & for the County of Berks aforesaid, to grant them a passport or certificate for their Safety & preservation in their travel to the Colony of Virginia towards South Branch & thereabouts to see their Friends & Relations. I do therefore hereby certify the same accordingly, as aforesaid and License the said Adam Anspach & Christian Fisher to travel & pass the Way from the Township of Tulpehocken & County of Berks aforesaid, to the said places as above mentioned, and do hereby desire all Person or Persons not to molest or trouble the said Adam Anspach & Christian Fisher in their Journey, but to permit them to pass & repass quietly, so that they behave themselves orderly in their travel.

Given under my Hand & Seal, at Tulpehocken, in the County of Berks aforesaid, the 12th Day of October, Anno Domini 1775.

PETER SPYCKER.

SIR WILLIAM HOWE'S REPORT

Of Minor Operations Near Philadelphia in December 1777.

[Captain William Sharp, Columbus Barracks, has kindly forwarded Notes and Queries the following extract from a Report of General Howe, of his operations in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, which he copied from the original in the British War Office in London.]

Philadelphia, 13th Dec., 1777.

Since my last, the enemy being joined by upwards of four thousand men with

cannon from the Northern army, assembled their whole force in a strong camp at White Marsh, covered in part by Sandy Run, fourteen miles distant from hence, with their right to Wissahickon creek.

Upon a presumption that a forward move might tempt the enemy, after receiving such Reinforcements, to give Battle for the recovery of this Place, the army marched on the night of the 4th instant, and on the next morning took post upon Chestnut Hill, where the enemy attacked with a loss of between 30 and 40 men killed and wounded & a Brigadier made prisoner.

The army marched at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 7th to take post on Edge Hill, one mile distant from the enemy's left. A corps of one thousand men composed of riflemen and other troops from the enemy's Northern army were found posted on this hill, with cannon. Lord Cornwallis immediately attacked and defeated this body with considerable loss of officers and men, their cannon narrowly escaping. The thickness of the wood concealing the Rebels from view occasioned a loss of one officer killed, three wounded and between twenty and thirty men killed and wounded from their first fire.

On the 11th at Daybreak Lord Cornwallis passed the Schuylkill with a strong corps and the wagons of the Army to collect Forage. The enemy having quitted their camp at White Marsh, his Lordship met the head of their army at a bridge they had thrown over the Schuylkill at Matson's Ford. Over this Bridge the enemy had passed eight hundred men, who were immediately dispersed by his Lordship's advanced troops, obliging part of them to recross it, which occasioned such an Alarm to their Army that they broke the Bridge, and his Lordship proceeded to forage without any interruption.

Return enclosed in this Despatch:

Return of the killed, wounded and missing in the different skirmishes from 4th to 8th December, 1777:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Lieutenants . . .	1	3	..
Sergeants	2	4	..
Rank and file..	16	53	33
Killed			19
Wounded			60
Missing			33
Total			112

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

XXIX.

The "Oley" Churches.

The Oley Lutheran and Reformed Churches are situated in the heart of the famous Oley Valley, near the eastern extremity of Berks county, Pa. The congregations are considerably over a hundred and fifty years old, and the burying ground is one of the oldest in the county. The original church, a log structure, stood on the present site of the Reformed Church, which is the third edifice.

Many emigrant ancestors of some of the leading citizens of the Commonwealth repose here. The old tombstone inscriptions are all German. Among the worthy ancestry whose dust repose here are the Griesemers, Fochts, Shalls, Spangs, Yagers (German for Hunter—ancestors of Col. Daniel Hunter of the Revolution). Near the Reformed Church are a number of very fine mural crypts with marble slabs, the inscriptions of which attract our attention because of the distinguished dead who repose there. The first is that of General Udree, who in his day was one of the leading men of Pennsylvania. He was the son of Henry Udree, who came to Philadelphia from Germany, Nov. 20, 1741. After the Revolution William became a noted iron-master. His furnace was situated four or five miles north of the churches, near the present town of Friedensburg. The Shalls and Schneiders were also associated with him. They all repose in close proximity to each other. The following is the inscription on the tablet of General Udree:

Zum Andenken

Von

General Daniel Udree.

Er wurde geboren in Philadelphia

Den 5ten August, 1751.

Er diente im Revolutions krieg als Captain, Späterhin als General.

In der Gesetzgebung, Pennsylvaniens,

Und in Congress, Immer

beschäftiget für das wohl seines

Vaterlands.

Er Starb den 15ten July, 1826.

Seines Alters 76 Jahr, 11 Monat, und 10 Tag.

Aus Kindlicher liebe setzten Ihm die Sein'gen Dieses Denkmal.

The purport of the inscription is that General Daniel Udree was born in Philadelphia, August 5, 1751, served in the Revolution War as Captain and later as General; served also in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and in Congress, and was always occupied in the welfare of his country. He died July 15th, 1828, aged 76 years, 11 months and 1 day. Out of filial affection this memorial was erected by his relatives.

Next to that of General Udree is the tablet of Jacob Schneider, b. 1729, d. 1835. Then comes Daniel Udree Schneider, and heir apparent of General Udree, as he was a grandson, if I mistake not. He was b. 1806 and d. 1825, and the fact is recited on the memorial that his early demise caused the deepest anguish to his grandparent. There are five tablets, side by side, devoted to the Yagers (Hunters), the oldest being that of Nicholas, b. 1757, d. 1828. He was a son of the emigrant, whose grave is lost, and presumably a brother to Col. Daniel Hunter, of the Revolution. His wife, who responds by his side, was Hannah, b. 1765, and d. 1823, a Van Reed. The Van Reeds (Von Reth) came to Pennsylvania in 1733, and were among the first settlers of Oley. Of the ancestor John Heinrich Von Reth, I know nothing further except that he was presumably the father of Jacob Von Rith whose indecipherable tombstone is near that of the above tablets, and by the side of his wife, Margaret, b. 1728, d. 1807. They were doubtless the parents of Mrs. Nicholas Hunter, as above, and of Elizabeth Knaus, b. 1762, d. 1800, wife of Henry Knaus, Esq.

The fine memorials of Tobias Shall and his wife, Elizabeth, are also close to the foregoing. He was b. 1771, and d. 1849. She was b. 1774, and d. 1854. They were, if I am correctly informed, the grandparents of General Schall, of Norristown.

A. STAPLETON.

Lewisburg, Pa.

THE DALE FAMILY.

Among the Early Settlers in Clearfield County—A Roadside Inn.

William Dale, born near London, came to this country in 1780 and first settled in what is now Loyalsock township, Lycoming county. At that time the territory belonged to Northumberland county and his place of settlement was embraced in Muncy township. Mr. Dale was a member of the Society of Friends

and frequently preached. He was attracted hither by settlers belonging to his denomination. In 1782 he married Ann Bailey, a native of Wales. Her family settled on Lycoming creek, near the site of the present city of Williamsport. William Dale died in 1802, leaving a widow and several children.

Five years after the death of her husband, or in 1807, Mrs. Dale and her children emigrated to Clearfield county and settled on the State road, in Pike township. There she built a stone house and opened a hotel. At that time it was regarded as the finest building in the county. It was located on Anderson Creek Hill, and there she kept a roadside inn for a quarter of a century. Her home became noted as a stopping place for travelers on the way to Venango, Franklin, and the western part of the State, on account of the good cheer which always awaited them. Soon after opening her hotel she married John Wrigley, an Englishman. He died a few years afterwards, when she married, thirdly, Thompson Huey. William Dale and Ann Bailey, his wife, had issue (surname Dale):

i. Mary, b. Nov. 30, 1784, in Northumberland county, near where Williamsport now stands. She m. Jackson Robinson, and they had a son named Tolbert. He m. Miss ——— Lobaugh and moved to Clarion county, where he died in 1866, leaving three sons and three daughters.

ii. Daniel, b. Nov. 19, 1787.

iii. Jesse, b. Feb. 27, 1791.

iv. Levi, b. Nov. 23, 1792.

v. George, b. May 5, 1795.

vi. William, b. July 18, 1797.

vii. John P., b. September 13, 1799; m., first, Margaret McClure, who d. young, leaving no children. He m., second, Margaret McCracken. She d. at the age of forty, leaving five children, viz: 1. William A. He m. Mary McBride and they had five children. He now resides in Curwensville and is 75 years old. 2. Mary. 3. Tolbert. 4. Angelina. She m. John Ammon, of Mercer county, and d. in 1850, leaving one daughter. 5. Margaret, m. Edward Brooks and d. in 1885, leaving three sons and three daughters.

John P. Dale m., thirdly, Mrs. Martha Bell, widow of William Bell, and they had two sons and two daughters. In 1840 Mr. Dale became a member of the M. E. church and was one of the founders of that church in his part of the country. He was during the balance of his life personally identified with church work and a leader at revival meetings.

He d. at his home in Pike township Oct. 4, 1883, at the ripe age of 84.

Mrs. Ann Bailey Dale, by her second marriage, with John Wrigley, had issue (surname Wrigley):

1. Cynthia; m. Nathan Cleaver and d. May 4, 1896, aged 83, leaving issue. 2. Lavinia; m. Samuel Derrick and had issue.

By her third marriage (with Huey) Mrs. Anna Bailey-Dale-Wrigley had no children. The date of the death of this remarkable woman has not been handed down to us, but it is probable that she passed away at the stone inn which she built and conducted for so many years.

JOHN OF LANCASTER.

CAPTAIN JOHN HAMBRIGHT.

A gentleman resident in Lancaster, Pa., has in his possession a steel sword with brass hilt, upon the blade of which is stamped "1755." On the guard of the hilt is inscribed "Capt. John Hambright, No. 26."

In a search of the records for any information in regard to John Hambright it is found that his name appears as an ensign in the list of officers of the two associate regiments of Chester county in 1747-8 (see Second Series Pennsylvania Archives, Vol. ii., page 434).

His name appears again as captain of the Third Battalion, known as the Augusta Regiment, under date of June 12, 1756 (see same volume, page 401).

His name again appears in the same volume, page 482, as captain of the troop of Light Horse, under date of May 2, 1758.

In "Col. Burd's Journal," same volume, page 641, under date of Fort Augusta, December 8, 1756, appears that Captain Hambright was at that time commandant and that he had received a furlough and went to Philadelphia on December 9, 1756. He returned on December 25, 1756, and in the meantime, the "Journal" states that his quarters had been fixed up, having been plastered, etc.

In the Colonial Records, Vol. viii., page 750, it is stated that "Conference held at Lancaster at John Hambright's on August 22d, 1762," and in the same volume, page 794, it is stated that the goods intended as presents to the Six Nations ordered to be taken to Lancaster to John Hambright's malt house, and Sunday morning, August 29th (1762), time set by the Governor to meet the Indians there."

In "The Conduct of the Paxton Men,"

impartially represented: with some Remarks on the Narrative, printed at Philadelphia in 1764, on page 18 appears the following:

"Captain John Hambright, a Gentleman of Reputation, and an eminent Brewer of the Borough of Lancaster, personally appeared before Robert Thompson, Esq., one of the Justices for the County of Lancaster, and made oath on the Holy Evangelists, that about August, in the year 1757, he, this deponent, being an officer in the pay and service of the Province of Pennsylvania, was sent with a party from Fort Augusta to Hunter's, for provisions for that garrison; that on his way down he halted, under cover of the Bank of the River Susquehanna, to rest and refresh his men, at McKee's old place, having a centry fixed on the bank, behind a tree, to prevent a surprise; that the centry, after some time, informed that there were Indians coming up the road; upon which this Deponent crawled up the bank, and discovered two Indians, one of which he knew to be Bill Soc (one of the Indians lately killed at Lancaster): That he suffered them to come pretty near, and then discovering himself, called to Bill Soc to come to him, imagining he was going, as usual, to Fort Augusta, where he had often seen him among the Indians: That the Indians then immediately halted, and after consulting about a minute, ran off with their greatest speed, which at that time surprised this Deponent, as the said Soc had always pretended friendship, and no violence or threats were then offered to them, and neither this Deponent or his party had any intention to injure them: That upon this Deponent proceeding down to Hunter's, he was informed that an old man had been killed in that neighborhood the day before, and as no other mischief was at that time done in those parts nor no account of any other Indian being seen or heard of, on that quarter, at that time, the said Soc and his companion, a strange Indian, were suspected and believed to be the perpetrators of that murder. That he, this Deponent, before the time, had frequently seen Bill Soc with his Brother and others of the Conestogoe Indians, at Fort Augusta, and often met them on the communication, carrying kegs of whiskey and other things, to trade with the other Indians there; but after this murder the said Bill Soc did not appear at the garrison for near four months, and then came there with a number of other Indians from up the River above the Fort; at which time he behaved in a different

manner than usual, not coming into the Fort, nor being so familiar as formerly. And further this Deponent saith not.

JOHN HAMBRIGHT.

Sworn and subscribed, the 28th of February, 1764, before me.

ROBERT THOMPSON."

Fiel Hambrecht and Hans Hambrecht (Hambricht) landed in Philadelphia and subscribed to the oath of allegiance on October 27, 1738, from the ship "Saint Andrew," John Stedman, master. Hans located in Lancaster.

Under date of July 25, 1781, John Hambricht wrote from Lancaster to President Reed, in reference to the barracks at Lancaster and the removing from there of such of the "Convention Troops" as were able to be moved. The letter is a lengthy one and is found on pages 508-9 of Volume III, Second Series Pennsylvania Archives.

John Hambricht in 1777, was one of the Councillors of Northumberland county. (See same volume, page 768.)

On June 2, 1778, John Hambricht was appointed an ensign of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, his former position having been that of Sergeant Major. (See Volume x, Second Series Pennsylvania Archives, page 705.)

Among his children were John Hambricht, jr., who was born May 10, 1749, married to Susanna Goosh, on April 4, 1777, at Lancaster, and died July 31, 1806. John Hambricht, the elder, and John, the son, are both interred in the old chapel graveyard of Trinity Lutheran church, Lancaster, Pa.

S. M. SENER.

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS.

Menaghan Presbyterian Graveyard at Dillsburg, York County.

William Kerr, d. Nov. 20, 1842; aged 84.
Catharine Kerr, wf. of William, d. Nov. 25, 1842; aged 85 yrs., 6 mos.

Margaret Jones, wf. of Joshua, d. April 22, 1827; aged 82 yrs., 6 mos., 7 ds.

Joshua Jones, b. March 9, 1740; d. Jan. 3, 1831.

Andrew Williams, d. Nov. 25, 1855; aged 77 yrs., 2 mo., 2 ds.

John Bailey, d. Jan. 9, 1832; aged 62 yrs., 11 mos., 16 ds.

Mary Bailey, wf. of John, d. April 22, 1812; aged 34 yrs., 1 mo., 5 ds.

Mary Evans, d. July 20, 1820; aged 35.

Martha McMullin, d. May 22, 1826; aged 44 yrs., 11 mos., 10 ds.

William McMullin, Esq., d. May 8, 1827; aged 45 yrs., 8 mos., 8 ds.

Martha McMullin, d. Sept. 11, 1826; aged 27 yrs., 10 mos., 3 ds.

James McMullin, d. May 11, 1824; aged 31 yrs., 4 mos., 3 ds.

Jane McMullin, d. Dec. 17, 1819; aged 24 yrs., 2 mos., 2 ds.

Elizabeth McMullin, d. Aug. 20, 1818; aged 30 yrs., 6 mos., 24 ds.

Jane McMullin, wf. of Samuel, d. Feb. 24, 1824; aged 66 yrs., 8 mos.

Samuel McMullin, d. Oct. 6, 1805, aged 56 yrs., 29 ds.

Rachel Bailey, wf. of David Ayers, d. Nov. 6, 1857; in 82d year.

David Ayres, d. March 5, 1830; aged 61 yrs., 5 mos., 10 ds.

Ann Ayres, d. Oct. 27, 1804; aged 33.

Peggy Ayres, d. Aug. 20, 1800; aged 6.

Samuel Nelson, d. Dec. 29, 1853; aged 72 yrs., 11 mos., 3 ds.

Robert Nelson, d. Feb. 12, 1854; aged 65 yrs., 11 mos., 12 ds.

Frances Nelson, wf. of William, d. April 7, 1832; aged 42 yrs., 7 mos., 17 ds.

William Nelson, d. May 15, 1845; aged 69 yrs., 11 mos., 15 ds.

Richard Elcock, d. Jan. 29, 1844; aged 73.

Mary Elcock, d. Feb. 28, 1847; aged 75 yrs., 5 ds.

Martha Bracken McMullin, d. April 17, 1829; aged 15 yrs., 5 mos., 28 ds.

James Ross McMullin, Sr., d. Sept. 21, 1830; aged 24 yrs., 1 mo., 13 ds.

John Porter, d. Feb. 25, 1820; in 78th year.

Mary Porter, wf. of John, d. Sept. 18, 1804; in 46th year.

Martha Porter, d. April 4, 1790; in 40th year.

William Porter, d. Feb. 7, 1824; in 85th year.

Jane Porter, wf. of William, d. March 7, 1833; in 79th year.

Peter Reed, d. June 16, 1860; aged 91 yrs., 2 mos., 13 ds.

John Williams, d. April 24, 1802; aged 64.

Mary Williams, wf. of John, d. Jan. 23, 1815, aged 71.

Thomas Black, d. Sept. 9, 1820; aged 69.

Martha A. Black, wf. of Thomas, d. July 4, 1833; aged 71 years.

Jane Black, dau. of Thomas and Martha, d. Aug. 24, 1819; aged 22.

Joseph Bradley, d. Oct. 13, 1797; aged 41.

Mary Thompson, d. May 5, 1799; aged 68 yrs., 6 ds.

John Daugherty, d. Oct. 6, 1827; aged 55 yrs., 6 mos., 9 ds.

Sarah Daugherty, wf of John, d. Nov. 19, 1824; aged 56 yrs., 1 mo., 2 ds.
 Mary Cook, wf. of Robert, d. May 20, 1822; aged 33 yrs., 25 ds.
 Robert Cook, b. Dec. 13, 1777; d. May 30, 1836.
 Hannah Ross, d. Aug. 19, 1796; aged 17.
 Mary Nesbit, d. May 9, 1854; aged 77 yrs., 5 mos., 13 ds.
 James Cook, son of Robert and Margaret, d. May 30, 1848; aged 18 yrs., 6 mo., 17 ds.
 Margaret Cook, b. July 1797; d. June 1856.
 Mary Blair, wf. of Brice, d. June 26, 1845; aged about 70.
 Brice Blair, d. July 27, 1836; aged 77 yrs., 9 mos., 22 ds.
 Rev. Daniel Jones, d. April 8, 1813; aged 69 yrs., 2 mos., 2 ds.
 Margaret H. Jones, wf. of Rev. Daniel, d. July 9, 1830, in 82d year.
 Lindley Rutter, son of Rev. Anderson B. and C. Quay, d. June 3, 1834, in 4th year. [A brother of Senator Quay.]
 John McClellan, b. July 14, 1760; d. Dec. 30, 1843; aged 83.
 Eliza McClellan, d. Feb. 13, 1853; aged 49.
 Jane McClellan, d. Jan 17, 1890; aged 78 yrs., 2 mos., 29 ds.
 Jennet McClellan, b. Nov. 26, 1767; d. May 21, 1857.
 ALBERT COOK MYERS.
 Kennett Square, Pa.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

XXX.

HOFFMEISTER—WEITZEL.

Gottlieb Hoffmeister, b. in Germany, d. in Tennessee; m. June 12, 1781, in Greenbrier Co., Virginia, Sarah Lauderback, b. in Virginia, d. in Tennessee. Their eldest child, Joseph Huffmaster, b. April 4, 1782, in Shenandoah county, Virginia; d. April 3, 1874, in Rogersville, Tennessee. He m., Dec. 8, 1808, Elizabeth Weitzel, b. Aug. 27, 1787, in Rockingham county, Virginia, d. Feb. 16, 1872, in Tennessee. Their son, James Weitzel Huffmaster, b. April 16, 1811, in Tennessee; d. Oct. 8, 1850, in Indiana. He m. April 7, 1833, in Cincinnati, Ohio, Sarah Canfield Herrington; b. March 22, 1812, in Wheeling, Va.; d. Aug. 21, 1892, in Galveston, Texas. She was a daugh-

ter of Daniel Herrington, b. June 4, 1756, in York county, Pa.; d. Aug. 13, 1836, in Danville, Indiana. Was a soldier in the Revolution from York county, Penna.

Daniel Herrington m., June 2, 1793, Mary McCrea, b. Feb. 16, 1776, in Ireland, and d. July 3, 1850, in Newport-Kentucky. She was the daughter of Thomas McCrea, b. in Ireland, and d. 1813, in Crawford county, Penna. He was the son of John McCrea, of Londonderry, Ireland, and his wife, Hannah Hicks. Her mother was Elizabeth Mills, daughter of John Mills, b. in Ireland and d. in Crawford County, Penna.

The foregoing were the ancestors of James T. Huffmaster, b. July 30, 1832, in Newport, Kentucky, and now resides in Galveston, Texas. Information is requested regarding the families of Weitzel and Lauderbach.

IN THE REVOLUTION.

Letter From Colonel Burd to Judge Yeates.

[The following letter contains some facts in relation to the early history of the Revolutionary War, which are of importance, showing how earnest the inhabitants of this section were in favor of independence.]

Tinian, 12th December, 1774.

Dear Mr. Yeates:

I have this moment received your favor of the 10th curr't. I have prevailed upon the township of Paxtang, and I am apt to think, upon the neighboring townships, to join with the general committee of the county in any measure they shall think proper to propose to enforce the resolves of that most respectable body, the Congress. I have received your list of the county committee and dare say it will meet with general approbation. We have appointed inspectors, Cornelius Cox, Joseph Sherer, and William McClure to attend as inspectors; one or other has promised upon their honor to attend. They will deliver to you our joint intentions to support the general cause at the risque of everything.

We are rejoiced to observe that our very dear children are in a fair way of doing well. We are all well here. The bearer is in a great hurry, so must excuse incorrections and believe us all to be with our love to all the family.

Dear son,

Your most affectionate father,

JAMES BURD.

As to Widow Boyd's estate, your brother, E. B., is to be here before our February court. He is concerned in the af-

fair. I will show him your titles, &c., and you and he can consult and determine the mode of sale and inform me thereof. Ut supra, J. B.
Jasper Yeates, Esq.

JUDGE WILLIAM HEPBURN.

The Part He Took in Founding Lycoming County and Williamsport.

William Hepburn, born in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1753, came to this country in 1773 with his brother, James, and settled in the West ranch Valley of the Susquehanna. Their father, Samuel Hepburn, soon after followed them, and died at the home of James in Northumberland town, January 11, 1795, aged 97 years, and is there buried. His wife and daughter were lost by ship-wreck on the Jersey Coast.

William Hepburn at once became identified with the patriots in the struggle for independence and for some time commanded a company of militia at Fort Muncy. He purchased a fine tract of land in what is now the western part of the city of Williamsport. Being active in business, sagacious and far-seeing, he soon took a leading part in the affairs of the settlement, and in 1789-91 he served as a Commissioner for Northumberland county.

When the movement to divide the county was commenced for the purpose of forming Lycoming he favored the movement strongly. He was then a Justice of the Peace and a man of some prominence. As the friends of division had been balked in all their efforts to secure a new county, a vacancy in the Senatorial representation of Northumberland county occurred and Hepburn was chosen to fill it. This gave him the opportunity to wield an influence which soon became irresistible and he succeeded in having the bill passed forming Lycoming county, April 13, 1795. Governor Mifflin appointed him one of the four associate judges and they organized by electing him president, and he held the position for ten years, serving in criminal and orphans' court cases.

When the struggle for selecting a site for the public buildings commenced, he was mainly instrumental in inducing Michael Ross to lay out a new town, which was named Williamsport. He did this for the purpose of enhancing the value of his land, which laid near the boundary of the new town.

Judge Hepburn was married twice and was the father of nineteen children. His first wife was Crecy sister of the celebrated scout and soldier, Robert Coven-

hoven (now corrupted into Crownover), whom he married in 1777. She was born in New Jersey in 1759 and was six years his junior. They had issue:

i. Janet, b. August 22, 1778; she m. Mathew Wilson, and d. July 6, 1811, leaving issue. Descendants now live in Buffalo.

ii. Mary, b. 1780; m. Robert McOlure, member of the bar and State Senator; he d. December 17, 1839. Descendants live in Williamsport.

iii. Elizabeth, b. 1782; m. Alexander Stewart, and d. March 29, 1817, leaving two sons. Descendants live in Williamsport.

iv. Matilda, b. October 3, 1784; m. Alexander Stewart, widowed husband of her sister Elizabeth, and d. October 30, 1866, without issue.

v. Lucy, b. 1786; d. Jan., 1864, unm.

vi. Sarah, b. 1788; m. Col. Alexander Cummings, of the U. S. A. Time of death unknown.

vii. Mercy, b. 1790; m. Dr. William Power. Both d. in Philadelphia; date unknown; no issue.

viii. William, b. 1792; d. before 1831, unm.

ix. Samuel, b. 1795; m. Sarah Cowden; d. Aug. 22, 1824; his widow subsequently m. James Merrill, of New Berlin, a prominent member of the bar.

x. James, b. April 14, 1799; m. first, Rebecca Cowden; second, Julia Baldwin, of Elmira. Studied medicine; was a pioneer iron manufacturer in Williamsport; then a California "40er;" d. in Williamsport in 1875; left issue.

Mrs. Crecy Covenhoven Hepburn died April 8, 1800, in the 42d year of her age. In less than a year Judge Hepburn married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Jane Walker Huston, of Williamsport. She was a sister of Charles Huston, the eminent lawyer, and afterwards Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court. Her sister, Martha, afterwards married Andrew D. Hepburn, a nephew of Judge William Hepburn. The uncle and nephew became brothers-in-law by marriage. By his second marriage Judge Hepburn had:

xi. Crecy, b. October 1, 1801; m. Thomas P. Simmons; d. Aug. 8, 1884, in Williamsport, leaving issue.

xii. Charles, b. 1802; m. Margaret McMeen, and d. at Grand Rapids, Michigan, a few years ago.

xiii. Harriet, b. Nov. 23, 1804; m. Dr. E. L. Hart, of Elmira; d. Aug. 6, 1892; and one son, Charles Langdon Hart.

xiv. John, b. Nov. 16, 1806; m. Caro-

Rae Wheeler, of Elmira, in 1831; d. in Williamsport, Nov. 24, 1878, leaving issue. The wife of Auditor General Mylin, and the wife of Ed A. Tinker, of Harrisburg, are daughters.

xv. Cowden, b. September 27, 1808; m. Susan Tuttle; d. March 26, 1877; had three sons and four daughters.

xvi. Charlotte, b. 1810; m. David Jack, of Centre county; d. in 1855, leaving issue.

xvii. Martha, b. 1812; d. 1817.

xviii. Susan, b. 1814; m. Rev. G. L. Brown; d. May 5, 1841, leaving an infant daughter.

xix. Huston, b. August 17, 1817; m. first, Susan McMicken; second, Anna Simmons; d. April 4, 1819, leaving two daughters by the first marriage. At the time of his death Mr. Hepburn had been a member of the bar for fifty years. And it may be mentioned as a singular fact that his father, Judge William Hepburn, was the first of the four associate judges appointed by Governor Mifflin in 1795, and his son, Huston, was the last to sit upon the bench in that capacity, retiring in 1876.

Judge William Hepburn died at his home, in Williamsport, June 25, 1821, in the 69th year of his age. His second wife, born in 1779, died Nov. 21, 1827, in her 48th year, having survived her husband a little over six years.

JOHN OF LANCASTER.

TOMBSTONE RECORDS.

Lutheran and Reformed Graveyard,
Elizabethville, Pa.

Amelia, daughter of Rev. Samuel and Elizabeth Enterline, b. Feb. 11, 1835; d. Aug. 10, 1838.

Delila, daughter of Rev. Samuel and Elizabeth Enterline, b. Nov. 9, 1836; d. Sept. 21, 1837.

John Theodore Webner; geb. in Deutschland, Nov. 19, 1781; Starb, Feb. 9, 1854.

Christina, wife of John Theodore Webner, b. July 25, 1788; d. June 28, 1871.

William Webner, b. 1820; d. 1894.

Rachel, wife of William Webner, b. July 9, 1824, d. Feb. 18, 1865.

Infant daughter of William Webner, d. Aug. 13, 1844.

Theodore, son, b. Jan. 19, 1859, d. Nov. 21, 1872.

Infant son, d. Feb. 27, 1865.

John B. Bechtel, b. March 14, 1792; d. May 24, 1853.

Catharine, wife of John B. Bechtel, daughter of Henry Allbright, b. May 16, 1798; d. March 14, 1855.

George Bechtel, b. March 26, 1819; d. April 11, 1861.

Simon Bechtel, b. Feb. 19, 1825; d. Nov. 4, 1884.

Susannah, wife of Simon Bechtel, b. Sept. 13, 1828; d. March 30, 1883.

Isaac, son, b. Jan. 2, 1846; d. Sept. 17, 1860.

Daniel, son, b. March 31, 1850; d. March 27, 1864.

Sarah, daughter, b. Aug. 25, 1852; d. Feb. 4, 1865.

Mary, daughter, b. May 26, 1856; d. Nov. 13, 1865.

Sarah Frances Smith, b. Sept. 28, 1847; d. Jan. 8, 1862.

In memory of 3 children, 1 son and 2 daughters of John J. and Margaret Bowman, Sept. 24, 1844; d. same day.

Simon Salada, b. March 7, 1785; d. Nov. 8, 1854.

Jane, wife of Simon Salada, b. Oct. 24, 1790; d. Sept. 3, 1854.

Joseph Salada, d. 1842.

Thomas Woodside, b. Dec. 23, 1787; d. Jan. 8, 1872. He was a veteran of the war of 1812.

Ludwig Messner, b. Oct. 18, 1797; d. May 31, 1866.

Catharine, wife of Ludwig Messner, b. Jan. 4, 1812; d. May 28, 1892.

William Messner, b. Nov. 26, 1830; d. Sept. 12, 1852.

Aaron Messner, b. Oct. 27, 1848; d. April 23, 1860.

Philip Messner, b. Feb. 19, 1781; d. Sept. 15, 1855.

Magdalena Messner, b. Dec. 4, 1789; d. March 4, 1870.

Mary Messner, b. April 30, 1826; d. Aug. 24, 1846.

Catharine Messner, b. March 2, 1815; d. Sept. 22, 1855.

Johann Jacob Schott, geb. Dec. 26, 1779; starb March 9, 1840.

Catharine Snoke, b. July 7, 1828; d. Aug. 1, 1866. One son, Andrew M., d. 5 hrs. and 3 minutes after her.

Henry John, b. Aug. 14, 1823; d. Feb. 14, 1859.

Peter Jranethouser, geb. March 5, 1773; starb April 11, 1856.

Jennie Kitzmiller, b. Jan. 31, 1848; d. Aug. 6, 1887.

Anna Barbara Messner, geb. May 10, 1775; starb April 22, 1857.

Michael Miller, b. Dec. 20, 1810; d. Sept. 18, 1846.

Magdalena Dietrich, geb. Jan. 22, 1774; starb March 29, 1851.

- John Jacob Paul, b. March 6, 1791; d. May 24, 1850.
 Catharine Paul, b. Oct. 19, 1789; d. April 24, 1857.
 Catharine Bechtel, b. July 17, 1787; d. Aug. 6, 1869.
 Catharine Shoor, b. Oct. 4, 1820; d. July 16, 1891.
 Ludwig Lenker, b. May 30, 1798; d. March 27, 1869.
 Amelia Lenker, b. Feb. 14, 1799; d. Feb. 6, 1885.
 Mary J. Schreffler, b. Sept. 17, 1845; d. Nov. 7, 1877.
 John Klinger, b. March 22, 1811; d. Dec. 16, 1872.
 Benjamin Buffington, b. Oct. 26, 1801; d. Aug. 8, 1869.
 Catharine Buffington, b. Nov. 5, 1803; d. Jan. 12, 1877.
 Mary A. Kitzmiller, b. March 8, 1822; d. Jan. 15, 1882.
 Julia Ann Ferree, b. March 8, 1819; d. Oct. 26, 1887.
 Elizabeth Dietrich, b. Feb. 27, 1795; d. Dec. 18, 1876.
 Michael Runk, b. Jan. 20, 1799; d. April 5, 1860.
 Elizabeth Runk, b. Nov. 23, 1802; d. Nov. 6, 1878.
 John Keiper, b. July 14, 1810; d. Aug. 16, 1854.
 Catharine Keiper, b. Jan. 20, 1832; d. March 24, 1845.
 John Keiper, Jr., b. Feb. 17, 1842; d. July 4, 1887.
 Rebecca Wilson, b. May 3, 1810; d. May 3, 1855.
 Peter Eby, b. April 9, 1784; d. Jan. 30, 1850.
 Barbara Eby, b. Aug. 19, 1789; d. Sept. 4, 1852.
 John Wingart, b. 1800; d. Dec. 30, 1856.
 Mary Barbara Henninger, b. April 30, 1787; d. Feb. 6, 1858.
 William Messersmith, b. July 26, 1816; d. Aug. 26, 1861.
 Catharine Messersmith, b. March 25, 1821; d. July 26, 1861.
 Catharine Messersmith, b. 1850; d. Sept. 5, 1854.
 Henry W. Messersmith, b. Sept. 12, 1857; d. Aug. 14, 1882.
 Luciana Messersmith, b. July 30, 1859; d. June 26, 1860.
 Willis Messersmith, d. Aug. 17, 1861.
 Elmira Hoffman, geb. Dec. 11, 1831; starb Nov. 27, 1886.
 Lisette Hoffman, geb. Dec. 28, 1837; starb Nov. 23, 1841.
 Valentine Hoke, d. Dec. 9, 1837.
 Jacob Daugherty, b. Aug. 4, 1796; d. Aug. 28, 1848.
 Mary M. Daugherty, b. March 14, 1811; d. Sept. 4, 1881.
 Philip Hawman, d. April 11, 1848, aged 62 years.
 Stephanus Lenker, er war geboren in Chester county, Penna., Dec. 26, 1763; starb March 12, 1830.
 Susanna Lenker, geboren Sept. 10, 1765, in Bercks county, Heidelberg T.; starb Feb. 18, 1844.
 Christian Lenker, b. June 22, 1801; d. Nov. 10, 1846.
 John Paul, Jr., geb. Oct. 3, 1789; starb Sept. 17, 1868.
 Hanna Paul, geb. July 12, 1804; starb Oct. 29, 1866.
 Edward Bickel, b. March 16, 1809; d. July 28, 1864.
 Christiana Bechtel, b. Sept. 13, 1823; d. Oct. 29, 1874.
 Elias Bechtel, b. July 12, 1874; d. Sept. 14, 1872.
 John Bottiger, b. March 15, 1816; d. Nov. 15, 1872.
 Daniel Bottiger, b. July 2, 1813; d. Nov. 8, 1889.
 John Snyder, b. Aug. 10, 1798; d. Dec. 8, 1873.
 Sarah Snyder, b. July 4, 1805; d. May 10, 1871.
 Nicholas Snyder, b. Nov. 28, 1824; d. May 15, 1891.
 Sarah Snyder, b. Aug. 22, 1840; d. March 20, 1881.
 Alexander Shuman, b. Sept. 9, 1818; d. Jan. 21, 1879.
 Elizabeth Lobo, b. Dec. 20, 1822; d. June 7, 1878.
 John Bechtel, b. May 30, 1816; d. Nov. 11, 1873.
 Elizabeth Bechtel, b. Dec. 25, 1810, d. Sept. 3, 1889.
 Hannah Bechtel, b. Nov. 1, 1843; d. Nov. 28, 1879.
 Adam Q. Bender, b. Sept. 1, 1808; d. Jan. 13, 1884.
 Susanna Bender, b. Jan. 23, 1828; d. Oct. 21, 1891.
 Leonard O. Bender, b. Aug. 10, 1856; d. Sept. 4, 1873.
 Ambrose F. Bender, b. Nov. 2, 1857; d. Dec. 6, 1882.
 Elizabeth Stine, b. Jan. 24, 1830; d. May 15, 1892.
 Christian Kemmerer, b. Aug. 2, 1808; d. Jan. 19, 1882.
 Christianna Kemmerer, b. July 3, 1817; d. Jan. 20, 1877.
 Christian Schott, b. Nov. 11, 1813; d. Nov. 22, 1872.
 Sarah Shott, b. Aug. 20, 1853; d. Dec. 18, 1879.

Margaret Anna Cobel, b. Oct. 20, 1846; d. April 12, 1872.
 Samuel P. Martin, b. July 17, 1809; d. June 29, 1886.
 Catharine Smith, b. Nov. 17, 1813; d. April 4, 1869.
 Philip Lebo, b. Sept. 6, 1815; d. April 30, 1896.
 Barbara Lebo, b. Sept. 3, 1822; d. Aug. 24, 1875.
 William Lebo, b. Oct. 25, 1855; d. Jan. 13, 1890. W. E. I.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

XXXI.

THE MOTTER FAMILY.

In Dr. Eggle's History of Lebanon County, page 42, appears notice of Jacob Motter, born in 1722, died in 1790, and on page 227 stated that he is interred in Hill church yard. His children were:

- i. John.
- ii. Jacob.
- iii. George.
- iv. Catharine; married Henry Ryne-gal.
- v. Anna.
- vi. Margaret.
- vii. Mary.

On page 342 is also mentioned John Motter, died in May, 1802, leaving issue:

- i. John.
- ii. Michael.
- iii. Jacob.
- iv. George.
- v. Adam.
- vi. Anna Maria.
- vii. Christian.

Michael Gottschall, son of Peter, who laid out Petersburg, Lancaster county (see Everts and Evans "History of Lancaster County, page 874), who was born in Hempfield township, married a Catharine Motter, whose father's name was George, of Lancaster county. Can any reader of Notes and Queries inform us whose son George Motter was? Both John and Jacob mentioned above had sons by the name of George.

Michael Gottschall, with his family, moved to Obillisqueague, Northumberland county, after the Revolutionary War and died in 1817, aged 85 years.

The connecting links in this family chain are as follows:

1. Anna Slifer Walls.
2. Catharine Motter Frick, b. June 9, 1816.

3. Elizabeth Gottschall Frick, b. May 23, 1795.
 4. Catharine Motter.
 5. George Motter.
 6. John or Jacob (?).
- The above information is desired by Anna Slifer Walls, Lewisburgh, Pa.

David Davis "Shopkeeper at the Big Spring."

About a mile and a half west of the Blue Ball on the Harrisburg turnpike (the old Paxtang road), on the north side, stands a stone building still in excellent condition. This was the store stand of David Davis, called "Shopkeeper." South of this, about a quarter of a mile, and away from traveled roads, is the Big Spring and the building of the plantation once belonging to David Davis at the Big Spring. To the west of the buildings, about one hundred yards distant, is an old graveyard, still used by the owner of the plantation. In the centre of this are two tombs. The one reads: "In memory of David Davis, who departed this life Dec. 13, 1773, aged 91 years." The other: "In memory of Hannah Davis, who departed this life Aug. 23, 1779, aged 77 years," and these lines:

"My glass is run, my work is done,
 And I lie under ground
 Surrounded in clay until the day
 I hear the trumpet sound."

This stone is in exact compliance with the directions in her will recorded in Lancaster. Hannah Davis was the daughter of Richard Miles, of Radnor, who died in 1713. She was a Baptist and left something to support the ministers of the London Tract congregation.

The present owner of the plantation is Isaac Martin, who has in his possession all the deeds down to the present day, including the original patent to David Davis, Feb. 13, 1744, and draft made that time. By will this plantation was give unto his son, John Davis, who sold to Christian Summers, of Caernarvon, May 11, 1785. The house built by David Davis still stands, but enlarged by an addition made by Christian Summers more than 100 years ago. The spring is still noted for its size and runs a mill less than half a mile away.

The children of David and Hannah Davis were Thomas, Deborah (married to John Whinton) and John, who was given the plantation.

David Davis, at the "Big Spring," and David Davis, "Shopkeeper," are the same person.

Rees Davis married Catharine Davis (a daughter of Jenkin Davis). He located in the southeastern part of Earl township, Lancaster county, Pa. (now in East Earl), about a mile south of the Blue Ball. His brother, Evan Davis, located north of him. His property included the Blue Ball and was divided almost equally by the run.

The children of Rees and Catharine Davis were: Gabriel (who married Jane Douglass), Zaccheus, Sarah (married Meredith Dartington), and David Davis went to Virginia.

Turn now to page 52, Vol. 3, third series, Notes and Queries, and read: David Davis (son of Rees) contracted to pay John Davis, yeoman at the Big Spring, (son of David, "Shopkeeper"), £50 March 28, 1760. The witnesses were David Davis, Sr., and Thomas Davis—the father and brother of John Davis. O.

CAPTAIN JOHN ARNDT.

An Interesting Autobiography of a Revolutionary Patriot.

[To Ethan Allen Weaver, Esq., Secretary of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, are the readers of Notes and Queries indebted for the following bit of Revolutionary autobiography. It was copied from the Arndt Family Bible, by Susan Arndt Fried, a lineal descendant of Jacob Arndt.]

I, John Arndt, at present residing in the Borough of Easton, in the County of Northampton, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who was one of the subscribers to this American Edition of the Holy Bible, do hereby declare my wish and solemn desire, that this valuable book, consisting of Two Volumes, shall after my decease, go to, and be considered as the property of the eldest male branch of my Posterity with a most solemn request, that the same shall forever, as long as it will last go to, and be considered as the property of my eldest male descendants or on failure of such, to the eldest male descendant of any of my daughters. Hoping that my posterity will pay so much respect to my memory, and wishes, that they will not by sale, barter, or neglect, ever part with the book and thereby violate my most sincere expectations. For the verification of this intention I have hereunto put my signature which is well known to my present existing acquaintances this fourth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven.

JOHN ARNDT.

And as the above is my intention, it occurs to me that it will be very natural for at least some of my family or posterity to express a wish to know something of mine and their ancestors. To comply with such a desire, should it ever exist in any one, I will endeavor to inform them from the traditions I recollect, and some written documents I now have by me, where my ancestors emigrated from. Most of them were poor, humble mechanics, consequently lived in obscurity unnoticed by the bulk of mankind, and if every one who is the temporary owner of this book will be at the trouble to make additions hereto our posterity may be furnished with some sketch of their genealogical information.

The first ancestor I could hear from was Hannas Arndt, a respectable farmer in the village of Warpen in the Bailiwick Amt of Coswig in the Principality of Anhalt Zerbst in Germany. He was the father of Martin Arndt who intermarried with Maria, a daughter of Hannas Sager, a respectable citizen of Zerbst. They had an only son named Martin Conrad Arndt, who in early life expressed an inclination to travel, for which leave was obtained from his parents, and before he departed from home a writing on parchment was given to him dated at Zerbst, the 13th of March, 1678, which, among other things, certifies that he was born of good German blood and not of the Wendischen. What this distinction means I never was informed of. This Martin Conrad, it seems, eventually settled himself in the then Dukedom of Zweibruchen, and in lawful wedlock begot two children, one a son named Bernhard, and a daughter, who was married to a Mr. Conrad, the grandfather of Frederick Conrad, one of our late representatives in Congress.

Bernhard Arndt became married to Anna Maria, a daughter of Andreas Decker, residing in Corburn in said Dukedom, and settled himself in the borough of Baumholder, in the Bailiwick (Amt) of Lichtenberg. In this marriage and settlement there is a circumstance that may appear very singular to a free born American citizen, and under a belief that a short detail thereof may stimulate posterity ever to give a rational support to legal liberty without traveling into the wide field of speculative and licentious proceedings which by the demagogues of the day is construed to be the rights of man.

The village, it seems, where this Andreas Decker resided, was subject to a kind of villanage or vassalage, something similar to the fate of a Virginia slave or negro who is transferred with the soil

which his master owns when he chooses to sell the same. Therefore before my grandfather, the said Bernhard Arndt, could remove his wife from Corburn to Baumholder he was under the necessity of purchasing her manumission for a sum not known to me. The instrument of her manumission bears date at Zweybrücken, the 12th day of February in the year of our Lord 1717. At Baumholder Bernhard followed the occupation of a shoemaker and as his earnings furnished but a scanty supply for the support of his family, he frequently expressed a wish or inclination to emigrate to America, but his wife constantly refused and put a negative on his proposition, until to us, a trifling circumstance occurred — which was this. My grandmother, who was so averse to give her consent to go to America, had put a pig into her stable to raise and fatten for the express purpose to regale herself and children with a bountiful repast of meat diet, but before this took place, one of the Princesses of their Duke got married, in consequence of which an extraordinary tax was prescribed to be levied on his subjects for the purpose of furnishing off the Princess. As this was an extraordinary request or requisition no provision had been made for the payment thereof and no other means was at hand to discharge the tax but the sale of the pig fattening in the stable. After this occurrence no further objections were made to the proposed emigration to a land of liberty in America.

Then preparations were made for the removal, and at the end of April or beginning of May in the year 1731, the family of my grandfather departed from their native country, consisting then besides the parents of two sons and one daughter; the eldest son's name was Abraham, the second (my father) Jacob, and Catharine. They came down the River Rhein and embarked at Rotterdam for America. On the voyage another son was born whom they named Henry. They landed in Philadelphia, paid their passage, and for some time settled in Germantown, and from thence removed into (as I believe) the poorest soil in the upper part of the then county of Philadelphia, where my grandfather continued the occupation of a shoemaker and taught all his sons the same trade.

And now as the children of my grandfather branched out into four different families, I will confine myself to that of my father, only mentioning that Abraham married the amiable daughter of Philip Reed and by her had issue, sons and

daughters—Henry became married to a woman whose maiden name was Bender and the daughter Catharine was married, to George Leidig, which in the event proved rather unhappy. Leidig is dead and she is a pauper on the township, at the same time having a daughter married to one Kolb, who is able, but not willing to support her.

My father, Jacob, one of the sons of said Bernhard, as I mentioned before, was born at Baumholder, on the 24th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1725, and here he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Jacob Geiger, who had emigrated from Germany. She was born at Ittlingen, in the Bailiwick of Bretton, in the Upper Palatine, on the 20th day of September, in the year 1728. After marriage he purchased a farm in Rockhill township, in the county of Bucks. Whilst he resided there the French War, in the year 1755, broke out, when he quit the occupation of a shoemaker and accepted of a Captain's commission in the Provincial service and with his company was stationed at what was then called the frontiers of the settlement, to check the incursions of the savage Indians in the stockaded forts then called Norris and Allen. In the end he was promoted to the rank and command of Major and stationed at Fort Augusta (near the present Sunbury) and at the conclusion of that war, when the Pennsylvania troops were disbanded, he, of course, was discharged from that military service.

He then sold his farm in Bucks county and made a purchase of John Jones of a mill and farm on Bushkill Creek, near Easton, to and on which he in the year 1760 removed his family, consisting of five children besides the parents. I, as the eldest, was one. His daughter Elizabeth, born the 29th September, 1750, who was married to Jacob Shoemaker and departed this life on the fourth day of July, in the year 1797, leaving issue sons and daughters. Margaret born the 29th day of July, 1752, who departed this life in an unmarried state on the 11th day of — in the year 1768. Jacob, his second son, the 14th day of May, 1756, who became intermarried with Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Zacharias Nyce, in the county of Montgomery. And Abraham, the youngest son, was born the 31st day of January, 1759, and was married to Ann, one of the daughters of William Henn, of Morris county, in the State of New Jersey.

After my father became settled on his new purchase he used much industry and

economy in improving the same as to buildings, etc., and kept a strict family discipline (in my opinion rather too severe and had all his children instructed in the German Reformed Protestant Christian religion. God seems to have blessed his endeavors, so that eventually he could help his children to begin a living in the world. When the dispute between Great Britain and their then Colonies, and now United States of America, commenced, he took an early and active part on the side of the Americans at the expense of a great part of his property, occasioned by the depreciation of the then emissions of paper bills of credit. Having thus established himself to be, what in those days was called a good Whig, he was elected by his fellow citizens of the county to represent them, first in the convention that framed the late Constitution of Pennsylvania, and afterward as a member of the House of Representatives and also of the Executive Council, as by the public record will appear. Thus he continued to serve his country and its cause until age and change of opinion in politics with the people made it desirable for him to retire from public to private life and enjoy the residue of his days as comfortable as could be expected. Thus he continued to reside at his mill, when after all his children had removed from him and kept their own families. My mother departed this life on the 17th day of March, in the year 1797, aged 70 years, 5 months and 27 days. He shortly after came to reside with his daughter and her husband, Jacob Shoemaker, and remained with them until some time after the death of his daughter, when he removed to my family, in Easton, where he resided until his death, which took place the 3d day of August, 1805, aged 80 years, 4 months and 10 days.

As to myself, I was born on my father's farm in Rockhill township, in the county of Bucks, on the 5th day of June, in the year 1748, and was from thence with the family removed to my father's new purchase, near Easton. There I was kept to a hard and laborious life. In the year 1774 I paid my addresses to the amiable Miss Elizabeth Felt, one of the daughters of John Felt, of Greenwich township, in the county of Sussex, in Ntw Jersey, and became married to her on the 13th day of December in the same year. With her I lived as happy as could be expected to fall to the lot of man, but, alas, this felicity was but of a short duration. On the 15th day of January, 1778, she was delivered of a female child, which died the

third day after its birth, and this was the first corpse that was interred in the family burying ground near the mills, and then my good and much beloved wife soon after also departed this life on the 31st day of the same month, aged 17 years, 8 months and 27 days, and was buried by the side of our child.

Being thus left without a family of my own I continued the occupation of a miller in my father's mill until the month of June 1778, when the affairs between this country and Great Britain began to come to a serious crisis. I then, at the request of the committee of this county, consented to take command of a company of riflemen as their captain, in what was then called the Flying Camp. This acceptance of such a hazardous undertaking was owing to several inducements. Patriotism was the leading one, the next that I would serve a grateful country; in the last I was eventually convinced of my error, for experience has taught me that there is no notion of such a thing as gratitude with the citizens of, or in a Republican Government.

I marched that company, according to orders, to different places, and among others to Long Island, where on the 27th day of August we partook in the disgrace of defeat by the superior forces and discipline of the British forces. There by a shot of a small cannon ball I got wounded in the left arm, which ever after deprived me of the use of the elbow joint. In the beginning of the year 1777, when the new Government of Pennsylvania became organized, I was by the Legislature thereof appointed Register for the Probate of Wills and Recorder of Deeds. This appointment I accepted and was thereafter too delicate to solicit the pension I was entitled to on account of my being crippled.

Thus I held offices together with that of a justice of the peace, the emoluments thereof at that time, and during the war, did not much more than compensate for the stationaries that were wanted for the use thereof.

On the 12th day of August, 1777, I became married a second time to Miss Elizabeth Ihrie, one of the daughters of Conrad Ihrie. She was born in Forks township the 6th day of April, 1756. This for a second marriage proved as happy as could be expected. In this state we had the following named children born:

i. Marie, born the 6th day of March, 1779.

ii. Susanna, born the 2d day of February, 1781; m. — Miles.

iii. Elizabeth, born the 14th day of February, 1783; m. William Innes.

iv. Jacob, born the 27th day of April, 1785; died Aug. 6, 1806.

v. Sarah, born the 27th day of February, 1787; m. John Sletor.

vi. John, born the 21st day of May, 1789; died Oct. 29, 1806.

vii. George Washington, born 25th day of June, 1791; m. Henrietta Bylesby.

viii. Ann, born the 15th day of March, 1794; m. Charles Lombaert.

ix. Benjamin Franklin, born the 23d day of June, 1796; m. Sarah Rader.

x. Samuel, born the 17th day of August, 1798.

I continued to reside at the mill until the 4th day of March, 1796, on which day I removed my family to Easton, into a house I had purchased previously of my father-in-law, Conrad Ihrie, in which I continue to reside now.

Here I continued to administer the offices of Register for the Probate of Wills and Recorder of Deeds, and Clerk of the Orphans' Court. In the discharge of these offices I have the consolation to declare that my official conduct was approved by the generality of the citizens, the widows and orphans, and particularly my own conscience. In the general election of the year 1799, when the governmental term of the late worthy Thomas Mifflin constitutionally expired, there were two candidates put in nomination by the citizens of Pennsylvania for that high and important office of Governor of the State. The one was James Ross, of Pittsburgh. The other Thomas McKean, of Philadelphia. Having a personal acquaintance with both the gentlemen in nomination, my opinion was that James Ross was of the two the best person, and if elected would be Governor of all the citizens of the State. The other would be that of a giddy-headed party only. Under the circumstances I was led to a belief that as a citizen of a free Republic, I was undoubtedly entitled to the freedom of choice. I did so, and voted for James Ross. By doing so the event proved that I was in the minority and had thereby, in the opinion of the successful candidate, committed an unpardonable crime, which all past services in toil, danger and wounds for the establishment of our independence and the blessings of a Republican Government, and also an upright discharge of official duties could not wipe out. This supposed Republican Governor McKean would sooner pardon a man guilty of murder or treason than him who did not vote for him. I consequently was

marked out as one of his first victims of democratic phrenzy and mad zeal for the giddy party he had espoused, and my dismissal from all public employments as soon as he was settled in the chair of government, convinced me that all my revolutionary and other services were rendered to an unjust and ungrateful country. I can in truth inform the reader of this, that I have derived as much consolation as I had chagrin and disgrace for my adherence in all changes of public opinion, to the good old Washingtonian creed, to which I mean to adhere to during life.

JOHN ARNDT.

It now becomes my (George W. Arndt) duty, in compliance with my father's request (after having concluded his life), to continue the present history, confining myself mostly to such events immediately interesting myself. My father adhered to his political principles, unchangeable during life, agreeable to his declared determination. After having been dismissed from office by Thomas McKean, the Governor, he devoted himself to shop-keeping for a support, a business, in my opinion, ranking no higher than the meanest profession, but which he pursued until the spring of 1813. He had long labored under bodily as well as mental afflictions, a depression of spirits or hypochondria, all gradually working on his frame, at length terminated his existence on the 6th day of May, 1814, having attained the respectable age of 65 years, 11 months and one day.

GEORGE W. ARNDT.

George W. Arndt, the writer of the foregoing paragraph, early in the year 1813, proceeded to settle on the estate lately occupied by his father, and which afterward became the joint patrimony of himself and brother Benjamin, and there in conjunction with his brother-in-law, Charles Lombaert, undertook the manufacturing of woollen cloth in connection with farming and milling. On the 27th of May in the same year he became married to Henrietta Bylesby, by whom he had the following children:

i. Wellington, b. Feb. 28, 1814.

ii. Jackson, b. Feb. 12, 1815.

iii-iv. Susan and Eveline, twins, b. Oct. 16, 1816; Eveline d. Feb. 1, 1818, aged one year, 3 months and 17 days.

After an ill-regulated pursuit of business for four years he was compelled to abandon it, and in April of the year 1817 he removed his family to Easton, where he continued without any definite employment until the middle of July in the following year. He then determined on emigrating to one of the Western States

in the hope of there retrieving his fortunes, his patrimony having become wholly dissipated or involved, and accordingly set out on a tour with the intention of selecting a spot for the purpose. Having passed through the countries bordering on the Ohio and Mississippi, he finally arrived in the city of New Orleans, when in a few days he was attacked by the unhealthiness of the climate, and after lingering nearly six months, died there on the 29th of June, 1819, aged 28 years and 4 days, thus terminating an unimportant life marked with much indiscretion and misfortune.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

XXXII.

O'HAIL FAMILY.

Hugh O'Hail, with his wife, Mary, came from Ireland about 1750, and settled near Dillsburg, York county, Pa. His warrant for 213 acres of land is dated April 4, 1754. His wife died between 1779 and 1787. His will (not recorded) is dated Dec. 24, 1787. The children were as follows:

- i. Edward, b. 1747; m. Jane Richey, daughter of Adam and Agnes Richey.
- ii. Mary, b. 1750; m. Joseph Reed.
- iii. John, b. 1753; unm.; went to North Carolina in 1784 or 85, and is supposed to have been killed by Indians.
- iv. Margaret, b. April 16, 1755; m. John Devlin.
- v. Catharine, b. 1758; m. William Richey.
- vi. Daniel, b. 1761; d. June 1, 1783, and is buried in the old graveyard west of Dillsburg and grave marked by a red sandstone.

Hugh O'Hail's estate was settled by an old agreement, dated Feb. 8th, 1779, and signed by Hugh O'Hail, Edward O'Hail, Margaret Devlin, Catharine O'Hail and Daniel O'Hail, and recorded in Recorder's book Z, page 512, at York, May 9, 1815. J. O'H.

Dillsburg, Pa.

GLOVER, WILLIAM.

My ancestor William Glover, came to this country from England sometime between 1765-1775. The following is what I have found of public record regarding him, namely:

(1.) Pennsylvania Archives, xiii, p. 312, William Glover, private, Capt. William Bull's Company, 4th Battalion, Lancaster County Militia, Jas. Burd, Colonel, in 1776.

(2.) P. 490, William Glover, gun lost, valued at £3, while in the Flying Camp, at the taking of Ft. Washington, Nov. 16, 1776.

(3.) P. 396, Name, William Glover, occurs in the list of those who took the oath of allegiance between January 28 and March 26, 1778, in Paxtang township, Lancaster county, before Joshua Elder, J. P.

(4.) From the War Department—"William Glover, Private, Capt. Samuel Smith's (known also as Capt. Thos. Oburch's) Co., 5th Pa. Foot, Col. Francis Johnston, enlisted March 8—name appears on rolls of company from roll dated from May 1, 1777, to that for April, 1778, inclusive. No further record. Our family tradition is that he served as a tailor for the soldiers at Carlisle Barracks during the Revolutionary War and our records show him to have been in Fishing Creek Valley, Rye township Perry county, Pa., from about the time he left the army until his death, in 1830, at the age of 86 years. He married Elizabeth Brown, of Coxes-town, a few miles from Harrisburg; date unknown, but probably not before the war.

My theory is that William Glover went out in Capt. Bell's company, which seems to have been merged into Capt. James Murray's, at Ft. Washington, and remained with Murray through the campaign in New Jersey that winter, and in the spring (March 8, '77,) enlisted in Capt. Samuel Smith's company, and after April, 1778, was detailed, or transferred, to Carlisle Barracks for special duty. Are there any facts that militate against this theory? Do you know where I can find the Revolutionary records of Carlisle Barracks if they are in existence? They were not in the War Department here I am told. Has the State any other record of the military service of the above-mentioned William Glover than that cited above from the Pennsylvania Archives?

My ancestors on my mother's side, the Clendenins, Eckels and Hustons, of Cumberland county, Pa., came to this country prior to 1750. Is there any record of the arrival between 1720 and 1750 of immigrants from England, Ireland and Scotland, and if so, how can I get access to it? By which gateway, the Delaware, or the Chesapeake Bay, did the Scotch-Irish generally enter Pennsylvania at this period?

GEO. N. GLOVER.
Washington, D. C.

THE KRAPE FAMILY.

John Henry Krape arrived at Philadelphia, Pa., from the fatherland on the ship *St. Michael*, Sept. 8th, 1753. He proceeded immediately to the present limits of Dauphin county, and settled in the vicinity of Round Top. He had an only son named William, who was about seven years of age when they arrived in this country. It does not reflect any great credit on the character of the emigrant that he bound out his only son to servitude for a barrel of rum. The son, nevertheless, grew up to be an honest and industrious citizen, and his descendants have been noted for their thrift and sobriety. In 1804, William Krape, son of the emigrant, removed to Penn's Valley, in Centre county, where he died in 1826, aged over eighty years. His remains rest in the Heckman cemetery, near Millheim. His family consisted of the following:

i. Jacob, had sons John, Jacob, Michael, Henry and Jonas.

ii. William, jr., m. Susan Gramley. He died in 1861, aged 78 years. His children were George, m. Anna Best; David, m. Ellis Ziegler; Maria, m. John Royer; Rebecca, m. John Gearrick; Elisabeth, m. Wm. Ziegler; Christina, m. Peter Gearrick, and Susan, m. Aaron Weaver.

iii. Adam, whose wife was a Fisher. They had Samuel, m. ———, Ulrick; William, m. Rebecca Dinges; Adam, jr., m. ——— Dinges; Samuel, m. ——— Ulrick.

iv. Abraham, m. Polly Nehs. They had William and Daniel, and perhaps others.

A. STAPLETON.

A BLOOD-THIRTY TONY.

The first court of common pleas was held in Northumberland county, on the Fourth Tuesday of May, 1772, at Fort Augusta, before Justices William Plunkett, Samuel Hunter, Caleb Grayson, Thomas Lemmon and Robert Moodie, and among the members of the bar admitted on that occasion was one Christian Hucks, who hailed from Philadelphia. Nothing further is known of his early history.

On the breaking out of the Revolution he cast his lot with the tories (Sabine's *Loyalists*, Vol. i, p. 552), and went with in the British lines at New York. In the course of the war he joined Tarleton at the South and became captain of dragoons. He was killed in an affray with a party he was sent to disperse in 1780. At the very moment of the attack in which he was slain, several women were on their knees, imploring him to spare

their families and property. During his command he had greatly distressed the people by every kind of insult and injury. He was so profane, says Sabine, as to declare that "God Almighty was turned rebel; but if there were twenty Gods on their side they should all be conquered." He was the most infamous of men, and was shot down in the midst of his wickedness and perished like a dog. He was attainted of treason and his property confiscated—"a miscreant," to quote from the records, "who excited universal abhorrence for he cruelty and profanity." He was known in the British army as the "swearing captain." It is regretted that the records of the Sunbury court were disgraced by having the name of such a miscreant spread upon them in the very beginning of its history. But the name has long since been blotted out.

THE CALLAHAN'S.

A Revolutionary Hero and a Centenarian.

Daniel Callahan, born in Ireland, came to America, as near as can be ascertained, about 1750. Soon after his arrival he drifted towards the frontier, and as the Indians were troublesome he joined an expedition against them and saw some service. He took part in the French and Indian War, was present at the defeat of Braddock, and was with Colonel Bouquet at the battle of Bushy Run.

On the return of the troops he made his way up the Susquehanna and spent some time at Fort Augusta. He belonged to that class of adventurers who took pleasure in the excitement of those stormy times and was happiest when facing the greatest dangers. In one of the expeditions up the West Branch in pursuit of Indians he was shot in the knee by an arrow, which caused a severe wound. The celebrated Dr. Plunkett, at Fort Augusta, took charge of him and soon effected a permanent cure.

When the Revolutionary War commenced Daniel Callahan was among the first to take part with the colonists. He saw much hard service and participated in a number of battles and skirmishes. When peace was restored he made his way up Pine Creek (now Lycoming county) and located near the First Fork. This was about 1788. He then married and settled a short distance above where the present village of Waterville was afterwards built. At that time the country was exceedingly wild and uninviting, except to those who loved solitude. Game

was abundant and hunting and fishing were the principal avocations of the hardy pioneers. Daniel Callahan died in 1826, and his name will be found recorded among the Revolutionary soldiers on page 31, volume xiii, Second Series Pennsylvania Archives.

He left descendants. John, probably his eldest son, was born January 17, 1791. He grew to manhood amid the wilds of Pine Creek and lived there for one hundred years. Like his father, he became a great fisherman and hunter. He married and raised a family of seven sons and six daughters, all of whom were living a few years ago but six. On the 17th of January, 1891, the anniversary of his one hundredth year was celebrated at the residence of his daughter, Margaret, wife of Henry Gamble, also residing on Pine Creek. All of his six surviving children, except one daughter, living in Minnesota, were present at the anniversary. The occasion was a notable, as well as a happy one, and was greatly enjoyed by the venerable patriarch and his descendants. At that time he had thirty-four grand and twenty-three great-grandchildren, nearly all of whom were present.

Mr. Callahan did not live long after the celebration of this joyful event. He died suddenly, January 28, 1891, eleven days after he had completed his one hundredth year, and was buried among his kindred on Pine Creek.

JOHN OF LANCASTER
Williamsport, 1897.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

XXXIII.

A QUEER EPITAPH.

A few weeks ago, being in Elizabethtown, Lancaster county, I visited the graveyard in connection with St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, the building erected in 1799. In it are very many old tomb-stones of the early Irish settlers in the Conewago hills and valleys. The following occurred to me as most peculiar:



I H S

Here lieth the remains of
Hugh Frell,

A native of Ireland County
Donegall and Parish of
Clandowedday, who departed
this life November the 14th,
1818, aged 21 years, 2 months
and 6 days.

The Lord have mercy on his Soul.

The above mentioned is my name.
The Irish is my nation.
Susquehanna was my dwelling place
And Christ is my salvation.

E. W. S. P.

THE HERRON FAMILY.

The Herron family came to America in 1734 and settled at Pequea, Lancaster county, where they lived 10 years. In 1745 they moved to Cumberland county and settled on a stream near Shippensburg, now called Herron's Branch. Whether the parents of the family came to this country we do not know. The brothers and sisters were:

- i. Francis, m. Mary McNutt.
- ii. William, d. unm.
2. iii. David, m. Miss Reddig.
- iv. James, d. unm.

v. Mary, m. Allen Killough.
vi. Elizabeth, m. John Young.
I. Francis Herron, m. Mary McNutt.
He died on his farm on Herron's Branch July, 1755, from imprudent bathing in that stream after reaping all day. His widow married Henry Mahon. He had issue:

3. i. John, m., Mar. 16, 1778, Mary Jack.
4. ii. James, m. Margaret Davidson.
5. iii. William, m. Miss Reynolds.
- iv. Mary, m. Charles Gilchrist.
- v. Sarah, m. Abel Mahon.

II. David Herron was a very upright and trustworthy man. He was collector of provincial tax from 1740 to 1746. He was on the Conedoguinet creek, on land byterian Church during the pastorate of the Rev. John Blair. His last residence was on the Conedoguinet creek, on land now owned by the Smiths. He married a Miss Reddig and had issue:

- i. Sarah, m. Andrew Montgomery.
- ii. Elizabeth, m. John Woods.
- iii. Jennie, m. Jacob Porter.
- iv. Hannah, m. Hugh Cochran.
- v. Rebecca, m. Robert Knox.
- vi. Margaret, m. John Thompson.
- vii. Mary, m. James Pollock.

III. John Herron (Francis) was a man of strict integrity and great influence for good in the church and State; an elder in the Middle Spring church during the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Cooper

and a justice of the peace in Franklin county from 1786 to the close of his life. He died Oct. 2, 1816, at the homestead inherited from his father, a fine stone house yet standing. He married, Mar. 16, 1773, Mary Jack, of Big Spring, Cumberland county. They had issue:

i. Rev. Francis, D. D., b. June 28, 1774; d. Dec. 6, 1860. He was for forty years the beloved pastor of the Presbyterian church of Pittsburg. He married Hannah Blaine, of Carlisle, Pa., a daughter of Alexander, and niece of Col. Ephraim Blaine. They had issue: Ellen Jane, Mary, John, Rebecca and Isabel.

ii. James, m. Betsy Brackenridge.
iii. Jane, m., Feb. 17, 1801, Rev. Robert Kennedy, a Presbyterian clergyman. She died May 31, 1808, leaving two sons, one of whom was the Rev. John H. Kennedy, professor in Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., where he died Dec. 15, 1840.

iv. Sarah, m. James Briff.
v. Mary, d. young.
vi. Eleanor, b. June 1, 1784; d. Feb. 23, 1825; m., Oct. 2, 1806, David Macay, of Lurgan township, Franklin county, b. Nov. 30, 1763; d. Feb. 9, 1839. They had issue: John H., David, Jane E., Dr. Charles L., Francis H., James H., and Mary E.

vii. Keziah, m. Robert Peebles. Their descendants live in the vicinity of Youngstown, O.

viii. Margaret, m. William Oubertson.
ix. John, m. Betsy Leeper.
x. Elizabeth, m. Isaac Peebles.
xi. David, d. unm.

IV. Maj. James Herron (Francis), b. 1754. He was a man of open physique and, like his brothers, active in good works. He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Oriswell, in Shippensburg, Apr. 24, 1829, and rests in the old family burying ground at Middle Spring church. He married Margaret, daughter of John and Nancy (Starrett) Davidson, of West-penneshoro township, Cumberland county. They had issue:

i. John, m. Otara Anderson.
ii. William, b. Oct. 12, 1794; d. May 15, 1870; m., Nov. 23, 1830, Margaret Wilson, of Rocky Spring, by Rev. John McKnight. She was born June 12, 1815; d. Apr. 10, 1891. They had eight children.

iii. Davidson, m. Elizabeth Wilson.
iv. Sarah, m. William McIntire.
v. Nancy, m. Joseph Oriswell, of Shippensburg, and had seven children.

vi. James, m. Isabella Johnson and had six children, one of whom was Margaret, who m. J. D. Eckles and became the

mother of Hon. James H. Eckles, Comptroller of the Currency.

V. William Herron (Francis), married a Miss Reynolds. He settled on a farm two miles from Shippensburg, on the road leading to Strasburg, where he died Nov. 21, 1828. He is buried at the Middle Spring church. They had issue:

i. Sarah, m. David Shields.
ii. Margaret, m. George Clark.
iii. Francis, m. Alexander Wilson.
iv. Jane, m. Dr. Mossman.
v. Martha, m. Rev. Cunningham.
vi. Nancy, d. unm.
vii. Betsy, was thrown from her horse on her way to church and killed.

G. E. SWOPE.

Newville, Pa.

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS.

Huntington Friends Meeting House, Adams County.

James Wierman, b. Aug. 22, 1791; d. July 31, 1832.

Caleb Beala.

Jacob Beala, Sr.

Mary Griest, d. 1797.

David Griest, b. 7 mo. 31st, 1797; d. 9 mo. 10, 1821.

Sarah W. Cox, d. Nov. 4, 1822; in 37th year.

Aaron Cox, b. Sept. 15, 1798; d. April 7, 1862.

Alexander Hykes, d. Dec. 18, 1821.

H. W., Jr., [Henry Wierman] d. 1802.

H. W., Sr., [Henry Wierman] d. 2 mo. 28, 1862.

P. W. [Priscilla Wierman.]

William Squibb, d. 1790.

Martha Garretson, b. 1784; d. 1820.

Amos Griest, b. June 19, 1786; d. 11 mo. 30, 1865.

Margaret Griest, wf. of Amos, b. Nov. 11, 1810; d. 8 mo. 1, 1879.

Isaac Everitt, d. 8 mo. 1801; aged 64.

Martha Everitt, d. 8 mo. 1831; aged 92.

Phebe Pearson, b. July 3, 1799; d. 7 mo. 23, 1860.

Thomas Pearson, b. Jan. 2, 1761; d. 3 mo. 31, 1814.

Martha Pearson, wf. of Thomas, b. Aug. 26, 1773; d. 10 mo. 11, 1848.

Joanna Squibb, wf. of Robert, d. July 18, 1828; aged about 72.

Robert Squibb, d. May 12, 1823; aged about 73.

Robert Squibb, son of Robert and Joanna, d. Jan. 29, 1838; aged 69 yrs., 10 mos., 12 ds.

I. T. Garretson, d. 1846.

William Wierman, d. 4 mo. 6, 1824; aged 77.

uncertain of
q. v. m. l. v.

Alexander Wierman, d. Jan. 14, 1824; aged about 24 years.

E. W., d. 1820.

R. W., d. 1821.

Mary Ann Walker, d. 1823.

Eleanor Welch, d. June 21, 1856, in 90th year.

Vincent Pilkington, son of Richard and Sarah, b. March 3, 1790; d. Dec. 14, 1819.

Sarah Pilkington, wf. of Richard, b. March 17, 1771; d. Aug. 4, 1852.

Richard Pilkington, b. Oct. 31, 1767; d. Nov. 15, 1819.

Mary Metcalf, wf. of John P., b. Oct. 12, 1788; d. Nov. 28, 1840.

Elizabeth Howel, b. Aug. 18, 1790; d. Aug. 24, 1879.

Jose Howell, b. Nov. 17, 1783; d. Feb. 14, 1872.

Ruth Wierman, wf. of John, b. Jan. 29, 1756; d. June 19, 1827.

John Wierman, Esq., b. Aug. 9, 1759; d. Feb. 25, 1851.

Nicholas Wierman, d. 10 mo. 12, 1839, in 84th year.

Thomas Wierman, b. Jan. 5, 1781; d. 9 mo. 20, 1852.

Lydia Wierman, wf. of Nicholas, d. 6 mo. 7, 1850, in 92nd year.

Phebe Tudor, d. 11 mo. 4, 1859, in 78th year.

John Tudor, d. 1 mo. 21, 1857, in 73rd year.

Charles Kettlewell, d. 5 mo. 27, 1851, in 71st year.

David Beale, b. Feb. 8, 1796; d. Aug. 19, 1880.

Mary Ocker, wf. of Benjamin, b. May 27, 1780; d. May 5, 1846.

Benjamin Ocker, b. April 4, 1780; d. May 15, 1844.

Joseph Wierman, b. Jan. 11, 1795; d. Dec. 11, 1877.

Susan Wierman, d. 5 mo. 7, 1848, in 43rd year.

Caleb Beales, b. Aug. 8, 1794; d. Aug. 31, 1850.

Jacob Griest, b. Sept. 8, 1798; d. 6 mo. 28, 1857.

Isaac Tudor, d. 1 mo. 30, 1853, aged 64.

Jemima E. Rush, b. in Delaware, 1805; d. July 9, 1890.

Rebecca Cook, wf. of Jesse, d. 10 mo. 3, 1857; in about 66th year.

Jesse Cook, d. 2 mo. 10, 1880; in 84th year.

Gen. William Wierman Wright, b. 7 mo. 27, 1824; d. 3 mo. 9, 1882.

Phebe Wright, b. 2 mo. 8, 1790; d. 1 mo. 30, 1873.

William Wright [the noted abolitionist], b. Jan. 20, 1788; d. 10 mo. 25, 1865.

ALBERT COOK MYERS.
Kennett Square, Pa.

EDWARD MARSHALL.

Descendants of the Great Walker Living in Lycoming County.

One of the three men employed by John Penn in the great "Walking Purchase" of 1737, in Bucks county, was Edward Marshall. From Buck's history of the "Walk" some interesting facts are gleaned respecting his life and family. Edward Marshall is supposed to have been of English-Quaker origin, and was born in Bucks county in 1710, and died at Tinticum, November 7, 1789, aged 74. He had two brothers, William and Moses. Some time in 1735 Edward married Elizabeth Oberfeldt—anglicized Overfelt or Overfield. She was of German origin, and came from New Jersey. During an Indian raid in May, 1757, she was captured and afterwards cruelly murdered and scalped by her captors, because she was unable to keep up with them in their flight. She had issue:

- i. Peter, b. —; killed by the Indians in a second raid in August, 1758.
- ii. William, b. 1738; served in the Revolution; d. unmarried in 1823.
- iii. Moses, b. 1741; served in the Revolution; d. June 22, 1828; m. Agnes Kulp.
- iv. Martin, b. —; d. 1821. Left four daughters, Sarah, Ann, Eliza and Rebecca.

v. Catharine, b. 1743. At the time of the capture of her mother she was shot through the body while escaping, but concealing herself in a stream of water staunched the flow of blood and recovered. The wound occasioned the loss of her breast. She m. William Ridge, bore twelve children, of whom eleven lived. They were named:

1. Elizabeth.
2. Thomas.
3. William.
4. Mary.
5. Grace.
6. Edward.
7. Joseph.
8. Catharine.
9. Henry.
10. Moses.
11. Rebecca.

Her husband, William Ridge, d. about 1821, aged 88 years. The death of his wife has not been preserved.

vi. Elizabeth, b. about 1745; m. Emanuel Pidock (anglicized Pidcoe) and they emigrated to Lycoming county before the close of the last century, where they lived and died. Among their children was Benjamin, b. in Bucks county, May 12, 1774. He m. July 4, 1799, Anna Heylman, and took up a large tract of land in what is now Hepburn township, Lycoming county. He built a cabin in the wilderness and cleared a farm, where he d. December 1, 1861. His wife d. May 2, 1862, aged 82 years. They had issue:

1. Mahaleth; m. Napoleon Welper.
2. Emanuel.
3. Sarah; m. William Rothmel.
4. Elizabeth; m. Peter Wheeland.
5. Barbara M.; m. Samuel Wheeland.
6. Charlotte; m. first, James Hilands; secondly, George Staddon.
7. Martin.
8. William.
9. Julia Ann; m. Robert Wilson.
10. Mary Jane; m. Joseph Tallman.

vii. Jemima, b. about 1747; m. Nathan Allen; d. before her father in 1789, leaving descendants.

viii. Naomi, b. about 1749; m. William McCalla and emigrated to Lycoming county. His name appears in the list of taxables for Loyalsock township in 1796, and is entered: "William Mecolley, farmer."

ix. Amy, b. about 1751; m. Thomas Tillyer, and left descendants.

Some time in 1758 Edward Marshall married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Weiser, then in her thirtieth year. Her father lived north of the Wind Gap and was killed by the Indians in one of their murderous raids some time before. They had issue.

x. Peter, b. 1759; called for his elder half-brother, who was killed by the Indians in 1757. Who he m. is not stated. In 1788 he left Tinicum and settled in the wilderness a few miles north of where Williamsport now stands. His name appears in the list of taxables for Loyalsock township made in 1796. Peter Marshall d. July 25, 1801, in his 48th year. He left:

1. John, b. about 1779; had six children; descendants still live in Lycoming county.
2. James, b. Jan. 19, 1781; d. Sept. 14, 1858; left descendants.
3. Sarah-Weisel.
4. Rebecca-Paulhamus.
5. Amy-Niece.
6. Elizabeth-Wilson.

xi. Thomas, b. Jan. 19, 1761; was one of the executors of his fathers estate; d. in 1831.

xii. Edward, b. 1763; d. Feb. 4, 1802.

xiii. Mary, b. about 1765; m. John Long; d. in Philadelphia, Aug. 26, 1829.

xiv. Anne, b. about 1767; m. Joseph Hinkle and d. March 26, 1837.

xv. Sarah, b. about 1769; d. March 3, 1793.

xvi. Rebecca, b. about 1772; m. Niel Kean, and d. at an advanced age near Frenchtown, New Jersey.

John Marshall, son of Peter, remained on the homestead farm, Lycoming county, when his father died. His brother, James, settled on another farm half a mile away. James Marshall, son of James, was living a few years ago.

The section of country in which these descendants of Peter Marshall live, is known as Blooming Grove, in Hepburn township, Lycoming county, a few miles north of Williamsport. It is now thickly settled and highly cultivated.

When Edward Marshall, the great walker, died in 1789, fourteen of his sixteen children were living. And whilst his numerous descendants are widely scattered from Tinicum to the South and West, it will be noticed that there are also a goodly number in Lycoming county, whither their ancestors drifted from Bucks more than one hundred years ago.

JOHN OF LANCASTER.

Williamsport, Pa.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

XXXIV.

THE GERMAN EXODUS

To England in 1709 was one of the remarkable papers read before the Pennsylvania-German Society at the annual meeting in 1896. It has just appeared not only in the collections of that society, but owing to its great and unmistakable value, a small edition has been printed as a separate publication. The author, Frank Ried Diffenderfer, of Lancaster, comes from pure Pennsylvania-German stock, and with industry and literary ability, combined with enthusiasm for his subject, has given to readers of American history more information than they ever dreamed of. The story of the Exodus is of exceeding interest. The Author begins with the causes which led to the great Palatine immigration into England during the reign of good Queen Anne, of blessed memory, the difficulties encountered in Holland, as well as in

London. In the latter city many of these persecuted people were maintained by government and by private subscription. Of the dispersion of these Palatines to Ireland, where they introduced and established the linen trade, and to America, especially to Pennsylvania, the author dwells at length. The valuable appendices, comprising official documents not heretofore printed are no less entertaining. Mr. Diffenderfer is to be congratulated upon giving us this unique history of the ancestors of many in our State. His work in this direction is a monument to his literary skill and historical research. A hundred years after this thousands will bless his memory for what his hand found to do and he accomplished it. The printers and engravers arts have given this admirable monograph a brilliant setting.

TOMBSTONE DESCRIPTIONS

In Hanna's Graveyard, Cumberland County, Pa.

- Beatty, Elizabeth, b. 1777; d. Oct. 19, 1815.
 Dehl, Esther, b. May 1788; d. June 5, 1866.
 Elliott, John, b. Dec. 29, 1797; d. Feb. 15, 1871.
 Holmes, Susan, b. Dec. 17, 1779; d. Feb. 14, 1850.
 Kerr, Paul, b. 1767; d. Nov. 28, 1846.
 Laughlin, John, b. Nov. 13, 1772; d. June 7, 1859.
 Laughlin, Mary, wife of John, b. June 2, 1782; d. July 7, 1832.
 Maxwell, Margaret, b. 1798; d. Jan. 1, 1830.
 Martin, Ann, b. April 1, 1782; d. March 2, 1863.
 Mitchell, William, b. 1776; d. Sept. 29, 1854.
 Montgomery, Ellen, b. June 11, 1789; d. Dec. 15, 1864.
 McElhenny, James, b. Aug. 16, 1791; d. Feb. 15, 1870.
 McKinney, David, b. 1745; d. March 19, 1819.
 McKinney, Janet Smith, wife of David, b. Oct. 10, 1767; d. April 11, 1848.
 McElwain, William B., b. July 7, 1794; d. Aug. 8, 1874.
 McElwain, Susanna, wife of William B., b. Feb. 2, 1792; d. May 2, 1839.
 Peebles, William, b. Oct. 2, 1791; d. Oct. 22, 1830.
 Peebles, Eleanor, wife of William, b. Nov. 4, 1788; d. Sept. 14, 1873.
 Smith, Jacob, b. 1762; d. May 26, 1825.
 Smith, Eleanor, b. 1781; d. July 7, 1833.

Wagoner, William, b. March 3, 1792; d. May 16, 1853.

Wherry, John, b. 1776; d. April 14, 1828.
 Wherry, Margaret, wife of John, b. 1774; d. June 26, 1837.

Wherry, Samuel, b. 1746; d. Jan. 21, 1826.

G. E. SWOPE.

Newville.

THE BASHORE FAMILY, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

According to the eminent historian, I. D. Rupp, who was a descendant of the Bashores, they were Huguenot refugees and the name was originally Le Baiseur, but was corrupted by intermingling with the Germans.

An examination into the character of the family during the reformation period indicates that some of them became Protestants, and were made to suffer for their religious convictions. Among the eminent Huguenot refugees in England we find Jaque Le Baiseur and family, who were members of the French Protestant church at Norwich, in 1614. Evidently one branch fled to the Palatinate, or some other Protestant part of Germany, from whence several of the name came to Pennsylvania, and altho' written Baechor in all the early records, they nevertheless, as we have seen, asserted their French origin and name.

The emigrants of this name were "Brethren" or Dunkards, a faith to which hundreds of their descendants cling to the present day.

As to the emigrants, the first who appears on the early records is Jacob Bashore, who arrived in 1735, and settled in Lancaster county. The name of Baltzer Boeszhaar (Stoever's Records) appears as living in Earltown, Lancaster county, 1739. Matthias Boeszhaar appears in Swatara Valley prior to 1748. George Bashair was granted a warrant for 150 acres of land in Bethel township, now Berks county, in 1738. He was the ancestor of the Bashores of the Swatara region and Berks county.

Of the family of George Bashore, the emigrant, we cannot speak with certainty, except that he had a son John Michael, and the presumption is that Jacob and Matthias, whose names appear in this vicinity prior to 1756, were also his sons. Among the children of John Michael, son of the emigrant, George Bashore, were the following:

- i. John, b. 1750.
- ii. Daniel, b. Sept. 16, 1752; died 1822.
- iii. John-Michael, Sen.
- iv. John-Jacob.

It will be noticed that there were three "Johns" in the same family. Two of the same name were not unusual in old German families. Of the foregoing sons, John the elder laid aside his non-combatant scruples at the outbreak of the Revolution, and was elected in 1775 a delegate to the Revolutionary convention at Lancaster. His father-in-law, Peter Swartz, Sen., removed to the West Branch Valley, and by marrying as his second wife, Magdalena, the widow of Michael Weyland, in December, 1772, through her acquired 800 acres, including the site of the old Indian Chief Shikellmy's headquarters, situated half a mile below Milton, on the Union county side of the Susquehanna. In 1774, John Bashore followed his father-in-law to the Valley, and purchased a tract some distance above him. Owing to the dangers of frontier life, because of the savages, he removed his family down to his father-in-law in 1777. In the summer of 1778 the Indians made an attack on the settlement. The people all escaped in boats with the exception of Bashore, who attempted to get one of the horses, and ride down the river bank. Owing to this delay he was shot and killed by the Indians, who also burned the house of Mr. Swartz. John Bashore, besides his wife, Elizabeth, left a daughter, Catharine, June 12, 1772, this daughter of John Bashore married Jacob Wolf, son of George Wendell Wolf, of Buffalo Valley, but late of Tuspehocken, Berks county. In 1814 Wolf died, leaving children: Catharine, Elisabeth, Jacob, John, Jonathan and Samuel, of whom Samuel was the father of the late Hon. Charles S. Wolf.

Daniel Bashore, the second son of the emigrant, was married in 1772 to Anna Maria Wolf, born March 6, 1749, in Amsterdam, Holland, from whence her father, Michael, came to Pennsylvania in 1754, and settled in Bethel township. 1755. Daniel and Anna Maria Wolf Bashore had children as follows:

- i. Michael.
- ii. John.
- iii. Christina.
- iv. Elisabeth.

Michael Bashore, b. Oct. 20, 1774, was married a third time and had a very large family of children. He died in Juniata county in 1862.

John Bashore married a Miss Bricker. His descendants reside in Cumberland county.

Christina Bashore married George Rupp. They were the parents of the noted historian, I. D. Rupp.

Elisabeth Bashore married John Kauffman. The descendants of the Rups

and Kauffmans reside in Cumberland county.

A. STAPLETON.

Lewisburg, Pa.

THE KEELY FAMILY.

I.

Valtin Kuhle, Jonas Kohleer and Michael Kohler were among the "Foreigners imported in the ship Mortonhouse, John Coultas, master, from Deal. Qualified, August 24, 1728." In what is called the original list of names are Valtin Kenler, Jonas Keeler and Michael Keiler. Nothing further is known of Jonas, but the suggestion may be offered that his name was Johannes, a favorite name in the Keely family. The Keely name showed many variations before it reached its present form, notably may be mentioned Kuhle, Kuhly, Keele, Keeley and Keely. The correct German spelling seems to be Kiele. A tradition handed down by our branch of the family and that of Valentine is that the Kiele family lived in the Palatinate and that a certain queen of England conceived the plan of importing some of the more phlegmatic young Germans into Ireland for the purpose of rearing children which would be more tractable than those descending from unions in which both contracting parties were Irish; and that in furtherance of her plans one or more of our Kiele family were persuaded to go to Ireland, and that three of the others, whether the apparently natural antipathy of the Germans and the Irish drove them to it or not is not recorded, fled to America, seemingly preferring the society of the new world. That harm did not befall the adventurous young man who invaded Erin's isle is plainly demonstrated by the large and rapidly increasing number of the Kielys and Keeleys of Irish origin. The favorite style of spelling in this branch is Keeley. I have in my possession a letter written nearly half a century ago in which one of the ancestors of the family called on a Dr. Keeley, of New York City, who told him that he was born in Ireland and knew nothing of his ancestry beyond the fact that his father was a Keeley born in the Irish town of Palatine. However this may be, Valentine Keeler was naturalized in the Supreme Court at Philadelphia in September, 1740, and this man is supposed to be identical with the Valtin of 1728 and with the following named:

- I. Valentine Keele, of Bicker's town-

ship, yeoman, whose will is on file in Philadelphia dated October 5, 1754, and proved June 3, 1771, beginning "Being at this present time of good, sound and disposing mind and memory, Blessed be God, Dolhas Day."

This will gives to the youngest and unmarried son, Henry Keele, "the plantation whereon I live; to wife Susanna one-third of the personal estate according to law; residue to be divided between my four children, Vallentine Keele, Mathias Keele, Bastian Keele and my daughter Mary Keele. Sons Vallentine and Mathias to be executors." Witnesses, Peter Pensback, Nicholas Bunn. We have no further knowledge of his wife than that afforded by the will, but it would appear that she and the two elder children, Vallentine and Mathias, were born in Germany and came with Valentine and his two brothers, Jonas and Michael, in 1728. The children as follows:

2. i. Valentine; m. Elizabeth ———.
3. ii. Mathias, b. Sept. 15, 1722; m. Eva

4. iii. Sebastian, b. 1729; m. Elizabeth Christman.

iv. Mary, m. first George Christman, secondly George Romech.

5. v. Henry, b. 173—.

II. Valentine Keeley (Valentine) resided in Douglass township, Berks county. His will (Book B, p. 122) is dated August 7, 1784. It gives to wife Elizabeth all personal property; son Jacob to cut and haul her wood; to son John Keely a plantation; to son Jacob Keely a plantation; to son Henry Keely a plantation situate in "Roxbury" township, Philadelphia county, whereon he now lives. Daughter Mary, wife of Samuel Kerling; daughter Elizabeth, wife of John Albrect; sons John and Jacob Keely, executors.

6. i. John.
- ii. Jacob; m. ——— Sassaman.
7. iii. Henry.
- iv. Mary; m. Samuel Kerling.
- v. Elizabeth; m. John Albrect.

III. Mathias Keeley (Valentine) was born Sept. 15, 1722, as appears from his Bible now in my possession. He married Eva ———, who was born July 6, 1726. They settled in Chester county, Pa., where she died January 29, 1799. He died January 28, 1808.

i. Elizabeth, b. April 12, 1748; m. ——— Bucher.

ii. Susannah, b. Feb. 14, 1750; m. Henry Christman.

8. iii. John, b. April 4, 1752; m. ——— Reed.

iv. Anna Maria, b. Feb. 21, 1755.

9. v. Conrad, b. Feb. 26, 1758; m. ——— Laubaugh.

vi. Anna Magdalena, b. Feb. 1, 1763.

vii. Maria Barbara, b. Dec. 31, 1765; m. Jonathan Phipps. They had nine children, among whom was daughter Mary, who m. ——— Butler, and was mother of Hon. William Butler, judge U. S. District Court, Philadelphia, and of Samuel Butler, deceased, some time state treasurer of Pennsylvania.

viii. Mathias, b. June 15, 1769.

IV. Sebastian Keeley (Valentine) b. 1729, settled in Vincent township, Chester county. He kept tavern from 1767 to his death in 1777, after which his widow continued the business until about 1799. Sebastian had repaired the buildings, added a fulking mill, a gun factory and a large stone house. He built a bridge across French creek at his own expense. He died Nov. 8, 1777, and was buried at Brownback's church, in East Coventry township. His will names his wife, Elizabeth. She is supposed to have been a daughter of Daniel Christman, whose son Henry m. Susannah Keeley (Mathias, Valentine). She was styled "spinster," June 21, 1760. She was probably the second wife of Sebastian, as his sons John and Mathias were presumably of age in 1779. Joseph and Elizabeth Keeley are spoken of as her children, but it is not known which wives were the mothers of the children. Nothing more is known by me concerning his descendants than is shown by the following list:

- i. John.
- ii. Mathias, m. Elizabeth ———.
- iii. Jacob, m. Mary ———.
- iv. Andrew.
- v. Sebastian.

vi. George (of New Hanover).

vii. Joseph.

viii. Elizabeth, m. Abraham Bateman.

V. Henry Keeley (Valentine) resided in Skippack and Perkiomen townships, Montgomery county, Penn. His will, proved Moh. 22, 1793, mentions his eleven children, but not his wife's name. John Hoover, deceased, was a son-in-law, as also Henry Harley. Children:

10. i. Valentine, m. Mary ———.
11. ii. Henry, m. Hannah ———.
12. iii. Conrad, m. Catherine ———.
- iv. John.
- v. Jacob.
- vi. Daniel.
- vii. William.
- viii. Mary.
- ix. Elizabeth.
- x. Catherine.
- xi. Magdalene.

VI. John Keeley (Valentine, Valentine) resided in Douglass township, Berks county. His will (Book D., p. 321) was proved Feby. 25, 1822. Name of wife unknown. His children were:

13. i. Henry, b. April 20, 1773; m. Catherine Boyer.

ii. Elizabeth, m. Henry Baker and had one child, John Keely Baker.

14. iii. Jacob.

VII. Henry Keely (Valentine, Valentine), resided in 1784 on his farm in Roxbury (Roxborough) township, Philadelphia county, as shown by his father's will. He left a number of descendants, among whom were Robert, who died in Philadelphia within a year last past, and Uriah, who is said to be living in Philadelphia.

VIII. John Keeley (Mathias, Valentine), b. Oct. 4, 1752, in Chester county. He m. ——— Reed. It has been impossible to obtain a complete list of his children, or even of the descendants of the three known:

i. Jacob.

15. ii. Conrad, m. ——— Esick.

iii. Henry.

IX. Conrad Keely (Mathias, Valentine) b. Feb. 25, 1768; m. ——— Laubaugh (or Lawbaugh). He died in his 90th year. Their children were:

i. Rebecca, b. April 10, 1783; m. Roland Davis.

ii. Mathias, b. March 14, 1785; m., first, ——— King; second, ——— Evans.

18. iii. John, b. April 18, 1787; m. Rebecca Christman.

iv. Jacob, b. May 19, 1789; d. unmarried.

v. Madalina, b. May 11, 1791; m. James Everhart.

vi. Henry, b. June 6, 1793; m. Elizabeth Mosteller.

vii. Hannah, b. Aug. 29, 1796; m. John Brownback.

viii. Leah, b. Dec. 12, 1801; m. Conrad Acker.

X. Valentine Keely (Henry, Valentine), of Perkiomen and Skippack, yeoman, and Mary, his wife, made deed May 24, 1803, to his brother, William Keely, of same place, "Taylor." Nothing further known.

XI. Henry Keely (Henry, Valentine), resided in Skippack and Perkiomen; in his will, proved Aug. 29, 1826, mentions wife, Hannah; some children not named. Partial list of children:

i. Hannah, m. Frederick Waggoner.

ii. ———, m. ——— Abraham.

iii. John.

XII. Conrad Keely (Henry, Valentine), resided in Lower Salford township, Mont-

gomery county, Pa. Was a weaver. Will proved Oct. 18, 1836. Mentions wife, Catherine; youngest daughter, Margaret, and Nancy:

i. Nancy, m. Abraham Alderfer.

ii. Margaret.

XIII. Henry Keeley (John, Valentine, Valentine), b. April 20, 1773, in Berks county, Pa.; m. Aug. 31, 1797, to Catherine Boyer. They resided in Berks county. His will was proved May 28, 1842. Of his children two now (1896) survive, William in Reading and Henry B. on the old homestead. Children:

i. Elizabeth, b. Oct. 1, 1798; m. John Stauffer.

ii. Mary, b. Dec. 12, 1799; m. Henry Stauffer.

iii. John, b. Feb. 4, 1802; m. Lydia Huff.

iv. Sarah, b. Oct. 3, 1803; m. Charles Hagy.

v. Esther, b. Nov. 26, 1805; m. Samuel B. Boyer.

vi. Dr. Charles, b. April 7, 1807; m. Mary Ann Bucher.

vii. Frederick, b. April 25, 1809; m. Rebecca Jones.

viii. Harriet, b. Feb. 13, 1811; m. Charles Hagy.

ix. Isaac, b. Oct. 16, 1812; m. Emeline Mull.

x. Mary-Ann, b. Feb. 14, 1815; m. Daniel Boyer.

xi. Henry-B., b. Sept. 24, 1816; m. Edith Ludwig.

xii. William, b. June 25, 1819; m. Sarah Hutchinson.

xiii. Catherine, b. July 20, 1821; m. Jacob S. Fry.

XIV. Jacob Keeley (John, Valentine, Valentine) resided in Berks county, Pa. He was twice married; his second wife being Elizabeth Leopold, dau. of Charles Leopold, of Chester county. Name of first wife not furnished. His estate was probated in 1824, Frederick Manger, administrator. The children by first wife:

i. Joshua, b. Feb. 14, 1804; resided in Reading.

The children by second wife were:

ii. Amelia; m. Andrew Spotts; one child, daughter, named ———, and resided in Pottstown.

iii. Mary; m. Frederick Manger; had one child, daughter. They reside near Pottstown.

iv. Elizabeth; m. Joseph Hutchinson; had two children, daughters. Joseph Hutchinson was brother to Sarah Hutchinson, wife of William Keeley.

v. Susannah.

XV. Conrad Keeley (John, Mathias,

Valentine), resided in Chester county and m. ——— Esick and removed to Somerset county, Pa. They had children:

- i. Mary.
- ii. Jacob.
- iii. Hannah.
- iv. Rudolph.

16. v. Jesse, b. May 20, 1808. Was thrice married; m. secondly Cecelia Curry; m. thirdly Mrs. Goodrich.

17. vi. Mathias.
- vii. David.
- viii. Eliza (twin).
- ix. John (twin).

XVI. Jesse Keeley (Conrad, John Mathias, Valentine), b. May 20, 1808, in Chester county, Pa.; m., first, Mary Caroline Whitaker, in 1832; second, Cecelia Curry; third, Mrs. ——— Goodrich. He resided in Greenfield, Ills. His letters written in 1878 and 1879 have proved of great value in compiling the records. Children by first wife:

- i. Daniel Shuck.
- ii. Cyrus Harrison.
- iii. Charles Wesley; resides Spankey, Ills.

Children by second wife:

- iv. Jesse.
- v. Jacob.
- vi. John Anderson.
- vii. Nancy Ellen.

XVII. Mathias Keeley (Conrad, John, Mathias, Valentine), b. in Chester county, Pa. Had children:

- i. James; m. first, Hannah Overaker; second, Mary ———; had two daughters by first wife. Ida May, m. Kent W. Black and resides in Chicago, and Laura Etta m. Orrison L. Woughter and resides in Independence, Kan.

- ii. Thomas; m. Emma Rhodes.
- iii. Ann; d. unm.

XVIII. John Keeley (Conrad, Mathias, Valentine), b. April 18, 1787, in Chester county; m. Rebecca Christman. They had issue:

- i. Emmetine; m. Francis Van Amberg.
19. ii. Daniel, b. Sept. 8, 1824; m. Catherine Benner Hartman.
- iii. Jerome; m. first, Catherine Davis; secondly, ———; reside in Lancaster.
- iv. Jane Amanda; m. Lewis Phillips.
- v. La Vallette Magdalen; m. Mingle Shaner Christman.
- vi. Christman; d. in infancy.
- vii. Lavine Dolby; m. Isaac D. Phillips.

XIX. Daniel Keeley (John, Conrad, Mathias, Valentine), b. Sept. 8, 1824; m. Catherine Benner Hartman and resides at Uwchland, Pa. They had issue:

- i. Mary Rebecca; m. Owen M. Phillips.
- ii. Clara Virginia; m. A. Morris Stiller.

- iii. John Benner; m. Emma Richardson.
- iv. Esther M.; m. Winfield Scott Todd.
- v. Francis Marion; m. Tilly B. Carter.
- vi. Margaret May; m. Charles R. Knight.

UNIDENTIFIED.

Henry Keely died intestate and letters granted to Catherine Keely, June 3, 1785.

Maria Keely died intestate and letters granted to Jacob Boyer in 1818.

George Keely resided in Manayunk, Pa.; m. and had children:

- i. Valentine, b. before 1800.
- ii. George.
- iii. Jacob.
- iv. William.
- v. Charles.

JOHN S. GOODWIN.

Chicago, Ill.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical, and Genealogical.

XXXV.

ERRATA (N. & Q., xxxiii). "Tombstone Inscriptions"—H. W. Sr. (Henry Wierman) d. 2 mo., 28, 1802, not 1862. Omitted—Hannah Wierman, d. 8 mo. 15, 1863, aged 88 years.

NOTES ON THE SPYKER FAMILY.

One of the earliest and most prominent families in the Tulpehocken region of Berks county, were the Spykers. From the fact that they lived among and intermarried with the families that came to Tulpehocken, overland from Schoharie, New York, in 1723, and 1727, it was erroneously supposed that the Spykers had also been members of the New York colony, and is so given in several histories. An examination of the list of Germans on Livingston Manor, N. Y., and other places, in 1710-12, however, fails to disclose the Spyker family among them.

By a reference to vol. xvii, Pennsylvania Archives, it will be seen that John, sr., John jr., and Peter Spyker, arrived in the ship St. Andrew, and were qualified September 14, 1737. John, Peter and Benjamin (who, being under 16 years, were not named) being sons. The Spykers settled upon their arrival in Tulpehocken, then Philadelphia, but afterwards Berks county.

The Spykers were a very intelligent and progressive people, and we find them occupying responsible positions soon after

their arrival. Both Benjamin and Peter were justices of the peace for many years, the former as early as 1752. They were both equally good in writing and speaking the English as well as the German language.

Peter rose to great distinction, and was president of the courts of Berks county in 1780, and took a very prominent part in the colonial affairs. He was born October 27, 1711, and was married to Maria Margaretha Seidel, of Tulpehocken (b. March 21, 1721), on December 2, 1742.

Peter and Maria Margaretha Spyker had children as follows:

- i. Philip Baltzer, b. Oct. 17, 1743; d. July 25, 1748.
- ii. John Peter, b. Oct. 24, 1745; d. May 30, 1747.
- iii. Benjamin, b. March 16, 1747; baptized April 26, by Rev. Henry Muehlenberg, founder of the Lutheran Church in America.
- iv. Catharine, b. Dec. 20, 1750; d. March 20, 1758.
- v. Maria Barbel, b. Dec. 29, 1752.
- vi. John Henry, b. Aug. 29, 1753.
- vii. George Peter, b. Nov. 26, 1756.
- viii. Still born son, Dec. 30, 1758.
- ix. John, b. Jan. 8, 1761.

Judge Peter Spyker died in 1789. His will is very lengthy and elaborate. In it he mentions his sons, Benjamin, Henry, Peter and John, and son-in-law, Phil Gardner. Benjamin resided in Lebanon in 1790.

Perhaps the best known of any member of the Spyker family was Colonel Henry Spyker, of the Revolution. He was (as above) the sixth child of Judge Peter. At the early age of 23 years he was in 1776 Adjutant of Col. Patton's regiment of Pennsylvania militia, and was on duty in New Jersey, when he heard, as he records in his journal, thunder of battle. He was afterwards colonel of the Sixth battalion.

On August 26, 1777, he was commissioned paymaster of the Berks county militia, a position which he occupied until July 27, 1785. During this time his services to the State were simply invaluable. Amid the clamoring of the poorly paid troops he was compelled to exhaust every means of procuring the necessary funds, sometimes supplying the money from his own individual resources. His receipt-book covering this long period, is a model of neatness and correctness. He expended £122,847, 7s. 6d. (over \$614,235) and accounted accurately for every penny. At the close of the Revolution he engaged in the mercantile business in his native place.

besides taking a deep interest in public affairs.

In 1784 Mr. Spyker was elected to the State Legislature, a position which he filled for three successive terms. In 1795 he erected the first brick house in the newly laid out town of Lewisburg.

In 1797 he closed out his interests in Berks county, and removed to Lewisburg, then in Northumberland, now in Union county, and the county seat, ten miles above Sunbury on the Susquehanna River. At Lewisburg he again engaged in the mercantile business. Soon after his removal to this place he was commissioned a justice of the peace in which capacity he did a vast amount of business until the period of his death, which occurred on July 1, 1817. His wife, Maria Weiser Spyker, born 1754, died October 11, 1829. Both are buried at Lewisburg, where their graves may be seen in the cemetery. They left a number of children.

A. STAPLETON.

Lewisburg, Pa.

POPE FAMILY OF ADAMS COUNTY

John Pope, of Lancaster county, by a warrant, dated Oct. 6, 1743, was granted 100 acres of land "situate in Manchester township, near William Wierman's land." At Warrington monthly meeting of Friends, now York county, Pa., 1 mo. 19, 1747-48, he was received into membership. John Pope, of York county, was appointed "one of the justices of the peace and of the county Court of Common Pleas" by John Penn, Lieutenant Governor of the Province, July 23, 1768 (Col. Rec. Vol. ix, p. 543). He was re-appointed Apr. 9, 1774 (Pa. Arch. Vol. ix, p. 782). He was a member of the "Provincial Assembly, 1772-1773 (Pa. Arch. Vol. ix, p. 784). At Warrington, Mo. Mtg., 8 mo. 8, 1778, complaint was made that John Pope, of Menallen meeting, "hath taken the test proposed by those in power." At a meeting, 9 mo., 12, 1778, he did not deny "but said he was easy under it." He was disowned as a member 3 mo., 13, 1779. It is probable that he never married. In his will, made Sept. 25, 1782, and probated Aug. 25, 1784 (A. p. 281), he leaves his plantation in Tyrone township, where he now lives, under certain conditions, to his brother Samuel. He mentions William Pope, "Cousin John Pope," Mary Davey (wife of Samuel), Ann Swisher (wife of Anthony), Elizabeth Bently (wife of Bernard), Nathaniel Pope ("my brother Samuel Pope's son"), his sister, Sarah "McCelrevey" (wife of Hugh, who is in

the war); her children (John, Richard, Mary, Hugh and William McCasrey") and "James Hammond, son of Daniel Hammond, who is married to my sister, Elizabeth." He appoints Archibald McGrew and William Delap, executors.

Samuel Pope, brother of John, was received a member of the Warrington Mo. Mtg., 3 mo., 18, 1751, and on 7 mo., 4, of the same year, Samuel Pope, of Tyrone township, York county (now Adams), and Elizabeth Stephenson, of Menallen township, same county, were married at Menallen Friends' meeting house (Warrington Mo. Mtg., Records). At Warrington Mo. Mtg., 10 mo., 8, 1763, a certificate of removal was signed for Samuel Pope, wife Elizabeth, and child to New Garden Mo. Mtg., Guilford county, North Carolina. I think they returned to Pennsylvania some years later. What were the names of the parents of John, Samuel, Sarah, and Elizabeth Pope?

Richard Pope was one of a list of persons, from Chester county, who were to have had surveyed to them in 1736, land on the west side of Susquehanna, by leave of the Maryland authorities (Col. Rec., Vol. iv, p. 101-2). Letters of administration on estate of Richard Pope, deceased, Huntington toynship, Lancaster (now Adams) county, were granted to John Pope in 1748. From records of an Orphans' Court of York county, July 26, 1762, it appears that Richard Pope left a widow, Mary (since married to William Young) and three children, for whom Archibald McGrew and John Willson were appointed guardians. The children were:

i. William, b. Sept. 15, 1743; apprenticed Sept. 2, 1762, to Henry Wierman, tanner and carrier, of Huntington, until he came of age.

ii. John, b. Oct. 13, 1744.

iii. Sarah, b. June 1, 1746; apprenticed Sept. 1, 1762, to Robert Scott, yeoman, of Strabane township, until she is 18 years of age.

There is reason to believe that Priscilla Pope, wife of Henry Wierman, was closely related to these Popes. It is possible, although I have no proof of it, that Richard and Priscilla Pope were brother and sister to John, Samuel, Sarah, and Elizabeth Pope. Can any one throw any light on this? Were there any other Popes in early Lancaster and York counties? Does any one have any data on the immigration of any Pope family to Pennsylvania?

ALBERT COOK MYERS.
Swarthmore College, Pa.

EARLY HANOVER.

[The following notes on the early history of the Presbyterian Church of Hanover, are taken from the minutes of Donagel Presbytery.]

In the year 1735 the Presbytery of Donagel was in session at Nottingham, in Chester county, in the month of September. On the third day of that month a supplication was presented from a people on the borders of Suitara congregation desiring the countenance of the Presbytery in building a new meeting house in order to have supplies, which being read, Rev. Mr. Bertram, the pastor of the Suitara congregation, reported that his people desired him to signify to the Presbytery that they desired them to defer granting said supplication until they be heard. The matter was deferred to the next meeting of Presbytery.

At a session of Presbytery, Oct. 7, 1735, the affair of the people of Manada Creek was again deferred, and on Oct. 16, Mr. Sankay, a theological student from Ireland, having produced his certificate last meeting before the members of the Presbytery and been taken under its care, the Presbytery ordered that he endeavor to acquaint himself with the brethren before our next, and also endeavor to prepare for some preliminary, extemporary trials against the next meeting.

On November 20, 1735, at a session of the Presbytery at Middle Octorara, Lancaster county, Lazarus Stewart appeared to prosecute a supplication for a new erection of Manada Creek. Mr. Creaghead and Mr. Anderson, two ministers of the Presbytery made a report to Presbytery concerning Rev. Mr. Bertram's congregation that the people of Derry desired to be organized into a separate congregation and to have their bounds defined. The Presbytery considered it not convenient to come to a determination on these matters until better informed about the distances and situation of the people, and therefore appointed Rev. Mr. Anderson and any other brother whom the standing committee may appoint to serve with him, to perambulate the bounds and borders of the congregation of Derry and the people of Manada, some time next spring, said brethren to take particular notice of the meeting house of Manada, its distance from the meeting house of Derry. They are also empowered to fix the bounds of said people and to determine concerning the meeting house of Manada. Partang, Derry and Manada were at this time under the care of Rev. Mr. Bertram.

The meeting houses were at Paxtang and Derry.

On the 20th of Nov., 1735, Mr. Sankey was questioned by the Presbytery on Divinity and Philosophy, and having satisfied the body with his answers they directed him to write a sermon on Prov. iii, 6. "In all thy ways acknowledge Him and He shall direct thy paths," to be delivered before the Standing Committee, at their first meeting, who, if they see cause shall appoint him another subject to prepare a discourse upon to be delivered before Presbytery at their next meeting, and to be received as a piece of trial. On the 10th of December Mr. Sankey delivered the discourse from Proverbs iii, 6, as a specimen to further trial. It was approved and he was appointed to prepare a discourse on Psalm xliii, 3. "O Lord send forth thy light and thy truth," to be delivered at the next meeting of Presbytery.

On May 25, 1736, at a meeting of the Presbytery in Nottingham, Rev. Mr. Anderson, Mr. Andrew Galbraith and one of the elders from Paxtang, William Maxwell by name, are ordered to meet on the Tuesday before the next meeting of Presbytery, at Derry, on the first Monday of September, in order to perambulate the bounds between the people of Derry and Manada.

On the following day Mr. Sankey delivered a lecture on the xliii Psalm, which was approved, and he was ordered to prepare an exegesis on "Au Christus qui sit orderanda" against next meeting and a Presbyterial exercise on Rom. ii, 13. "For not the hearers of the law are justified," etc.

On Sept. 1, 1736, at the meeting of the Presbytery in Derry, Mr. Anderson reported that the perambulation between Derry and Manada had been fulfilled and gave in the statement of the committee in writing. Debates and pleadings between the parties interested then followed.

Lazarus Stewart engaged to the Presbytery that all persons who belong or shall join themselves to the new erection and who are in arrears to Rev. Mr. Bertram shall pay up.

Upon the next day the Presbytery inquired into the affair of the release of Mr. Bertram from a part of his charge. The people of Paxtang were asked what they could afford yearly for the support of their minister. They replied that they were willing to engage for sixty pounds, one-half in money and one-half in hay, flax, linen yarn or linen cloth, at market prices.

The people of Derry in like manner promised fifty-five pounds to be paid in

like manner, both declaring, however, that they would allow their minister the benefit of overplus subscriptions. Yet they will expect a congregational discharge yearly on the payment of said expected quota. Both parties engaged to choose collectors for their respective quotas. It is further agreed by the people of Manada and Derry, and ordered by the Presbytery that the people upon the borders of these two congregations, that is, between the meeting houses and beyond the creek of Suitara, shall on or before the first of November next, declare in an orderly way, i. e., before some elder or principal male of the congregation, which they make choice of, whether they will join in the congregation of Derry or Manada, and after said first day of November, none who dwell in bounds shall be at liberty to alter their choice but by the concurrence of both of the congregations or order of the Presbytery.

The two congregations of Derry and Paxtang both desired to obtain Rev. Mr. Bertram as their pastor. He was not ready to decide to which he would go.

SAMUEL SIMMONS AND FAMILY.

I. Samuel Simmons was born in Ireland in 1765, came to this country when quite young and made his way to Buffalo Valley in what is now Union county. It is probable that he had relatives, but no account of them is known to the writer. While living in Buffalo Valley he married Margaret, daughter of Robert Plunkett, brother of the celebrated Dr. William Plunkett, who died at Sunbury about 1790. Robert and family came from Ireland some time during the Revolutionary war, and made their way to Sunbury. Soon afterwards he selected a tract of 300 acres of land lying on Pine creek, a short distance above its mouth, and made an improvement. At that time the land belonged to the Indians, but there were many Scotch-Irish settlers there. It was near this tract where the memorable meeting of settlers was held July 4, 1776, when they passed resolutions favoring a Declaration of Independence.

It appears from the old records that Robert Plunkett died intestate some time in 1779, for on the 1st of November, of that year, letters of administration were taken out by his brother, Dr. William Plunkett, of Sunbury, and when the land was purchased by the Commonwealth, in 1784, he obtained a warrant

for the same and a patent was finally granted. This land Dr. Plunkett held in trust for the widow and children of his brother Robert.

Samuel Simmons and his wife, Margaret, being heirs of the estate, finally purchased the farm in 1801 for £430 5s, and paid the other heirs their share. This was the beginning of the magnificent improvement on Pine creek, known to this day as the "Simmons Farm," and which is still owned by a descendant. In the deed of purchase one acre was reserved for the Pine Creek Presbyterian church, which had been founded a short time before by Rev. Isaac Grier, the distinguished missionary to the West Branch. As his salary was small, he opened a classical school and conducted it until 1806, when he removed to Northumberland. He was succeeded by Rev. John H. Grier, another distinguished member of the family of theologians, who served as pastor until 1851. He then retired and died at Jersey Shore, February 3, 1880, lacking but four days of being 92 years old. All trace of the primitive log church and school have long since disappeared, as the place of worship was afterwards moved to Jersey Shore.

Samuel Simmons having purchased the farm, he at once occupied it, and lived there until his death, September 3, 1818. His widow, Margaret Plunket, survived until March 10, 1835, dying in her 75th year. She devised the farm, under certain conditions, to her sons, Samuel and Thomas P., and made provision for her other children. The issue was:

2. i. Samuel, b. Jan. 23, 1797; d. Sept. 4, 1856.
3. ii. Thomas P., b. —; d. Nov. 9, 1871.
- iii. Anna, b. —; d. —; m. Samuel Torbert.
- iv. Robert P., b. —; d. —.
- v. Susan, b. —; d. —; m. Isaac Torbert.
- vi. Elizabeth, b. —; d. —; m. William St. Clair.

II. Samuel Simmons, eldest son of Samuel the first (b. 1797; d. 1856), remained on the farm, having purchased the half interest devised to his brother. He married, first, Ann, daughter of Isaac and Sarah Smith. She died August 8, 1843, in her 48th year, when he married, secondly, her sister, Mary Smith. The death of the latter is not at hand. Mr. Simmons died at his farm December 4th, 1854. In his will, dated January 13, 1854, and filed September 19, 1856, he provides for his wife, Mary, and then mentions the

following children, some of whom were probably by the first marriage:

- i. Isaac Smith.
- ii. Samuel.
- iii. Robert Plunket.
- iv. Alexander Brown.
- v. Margaret Plunket.
- vi. Sarah Ellen.
- vii. Thomas Plunket.
- viii. Ann.
- ix. Emma.
- x. Maclay.
- xi. Joseph Stevens.

III. Thomas P. Simmons, second son of Samuel the first, after disposing of his interest in the Pine Creek farm to his brother, engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed for many years, and during the Civil War he was a revenue assessor under the collector for the Williamsport district. He married Crecy, daughter of Judge William Hepburn, by his second marriage. Mr. Simmons died November 9, 1871, and his wife followed him August 8, 1884. Both are buried at Williamsport. They had issue:

- i. Elizabeth H., b. January 18, 1827; m. M. J. Wilson; d. Nov. 17, 1851, leaving one son, Thomas Plunket Simmons Wilson.
- ii. Margaret Plunket; d. in infancy.
- iii. Charlotte Hepburn, b. June 9, 1836; m. George Slate, and is now a widow; lives in Williamsport. She has one son and a daughter; the daughter, Crecy (born February 22, 1862,) married H. L. Simmons (no relation), a prominent worker in the Y. M. O. A. They reside in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Charlotte Slate, nee Simmons, possesses a valued relic of her grandfather, Judge William Hepburn, in the form of his ancient eight-day clock, which is highly prized on account of its antiquity and associations.

OBITUARY.

James Brisbin Boyd.

On Friday morning, Nov. 5th, 1897, James Brisbin Boyd, a former president of Common Council, and one of Harrisburg's oldest and best-known citizens, answered death's summons at his home, No. 111 South Front street, where he had resided for many years. Although in ill health for some time he had been able to be about until lately. His surviving daughters, Mrs. M. L. Harrington and Mrs. William Henderson, were at his bedside when the end came.

James Brisbin Boyd was a native of this city and was born about 74 years ago. For nearly forty years he was a partner of P. K. Boyd, his cousin in the undertaking and furniture business. He retired from cares of business several years ago. Mr. Boyd was one of the oldest Masons in the city, being a member of Perseverance lodge and Harrisburg Consistory. When Lee threatened to shell Harrisburg during the war he enrolled himself as a member of Capt. Byers' company of ten-day emergency men, being elected a lieutenant. He was also a member of the Odd Fellows.

Mr. Boyd served in Common Council from 1868 to 1871 and from 1874 to 1877. He was president of that body from 1870 to 1871.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

XXXVI.

PHIPPS.

Can you give me any information about the ancestry of Samuel and Mary ——— Phipps, who resided in Ligonier Valley, Westmoreland county, in and for some years after 1788? and where the family or families came from before settling there? One of his sons, John Phipps, married Catherine Haney, of Catherine Haney; another, Robert Phipps, married Margaret Halferty, daughter of Colonel Edward and Margaret ——— Halferty, and another, Nathan Phipps married Edith Updegraff, daughter of John and ——— Updegraff, and one daughter, Sarah Phipps, married William Wise, and another daughter married John Duncan.

SAMUEL PHIPPS BRIGHAM.

New York City.

WHAT THEY SAY OF N. & Q.

The Williamsport "Gazette and Bulletin" has the following in a recent issue:

The department of Notes and Queries, as conducted in the Harrisburg Telegraph every Saturday afternoon under the direction of Dr. W. H. Egle, State Librarian, has come to be recognized as exceedingly valuable. It is largely devoted to State history and family genealogy, and the avidity with which it is sought after by readers not only at home but in other States, attests the value of the contributions. The matter after appearing in the Telegraph is put in book form and

one large volume published annually. Eight of these volumes have now been issued, and in the way of reference in tracing family history they are of inestimable value.

The Wolf Family, of Bethel Township, Berks County.

Michael Wolf, the emigrant, came to Pennsylvania in 1754. On the same vessel were others of the same name, probably relatives. Although Michael Wolf was a German, he nevertheless was a resident of Amsterdam, Holland, for some years prior to his emigration to Pennsylvania. Upon his arrival in America he proceeded to Bethel township, Berks county, where he became a land holder in 1755. His family consisted of the following children, the first three named being born in Holland:

i. Anna Maria Wolf, m. Daniel Basehore, of Bethel Tp. They had Michael, John, Christina and Elizabeth, all of whom had families.

ii. George Wolf, when a lad was killed by the Indians during the French and Indian War.

iii. Catharine Wolf, m. to ———? Waggoner; descendants reside in Lebanon county.

iv. Sebastian Wolf, m. ———?

v. Paul Wolf, m. ———? At an early day moved to York county, where a great number of descendants reside.

vi. Michael Wolf, m. a Miss Little and removed to Brush Valley, Centre county. Had sons Michael and Adam.

vii. Elizabeth Wolf, m. Henry Neiss. They removed to Mahanoy Valley.

viii. Sarah Wolf, m. ——— Roerich and removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, early in the century. They have numerous descendants.

A. STAPLETON.

Lewisburg, Pa.

BURIALS

At Warrington Friends Meeting House.

The following extracts are from the Diary of Benjamin Walker, who had charge of the grave digging at Warrington graveyard in Warrington township, York county:

10 mo. 18, 1780, 4th day—Digging a grave for child of Daniel Glass.

4mo. 24, 1781, 3d day—Digging a grave for his brother, Abel Walker's child, and at the burial.

5 mo. 18, 1781, 6th day—Henry Laughman died at Christopher Newcomers.

- 5 mo. 22, 1781, 3d day—Digging a grave for Elizabeth Elliot, formerly Atherton.
- 5 mo. 27, 1781, 1st day—"Thomas Jones, one of ye artificers at Carlisle, buried his child."
- 5 mo. 30, 1781, 4th day—Digging a grave for wife of Thomas Jones, "the above named."
- 6 mo. 2, 1781, 7th day—Digging a grave for Asabel, son of Benjamin Underwood.
- 6 mo. 4, 1781, 2d day—Digging a grave for a child of Thomas Jones.
- 9 mo. 9, 1781, 1st day—His brother, Asabel Walker's daughter, Rebecca, died at one o'clock, and was buried at Warrington Friends' graveyard the next day at half-past four.
- 9 mo. 11, 1781, 3d day—Digging a grave for William Vale's child.
- 9 mo. 16, 1781, 1st day—His brother, Asabel Walker's child, buried about three o'clock.
- 1 mo. 31, 1782, 4th day—Benjamin's daughter, Phebe Walker, died at half-past eight in the evening.
- 4 mo. 10, 1782, 4th day—Digging a grave for wife of James Davis.
- 4 mo. 18, 1782, 5th day—Digging a grave for William Garretson's wife.
- 5 mo. 14, 1782, 3d day—Digging a grave for John McWilliam's wife [Jane].
- 7 mo. 27, 1782, 7th day—Digging a grave for child of Joseph Davis.
- 8 mo. 31, 1782, 7th day—Benjamin's son, Jarman Walker, died at one in the morning.
- 9 mo. 30, 1782, 2d day—John Stanton and wife buried in one grave.
- 10 mo. 17, 1782, 5th day—Digging a grave for Thomas Leech's child and for John Stuard.
- 10 mo. 18, 1782, 6th day—Digging a grave for Ebenezer Horwman's child.
- 10 mo. 28, 1782, 2d day—Digging a grave for Joseph Strech's son.
- 10 mo. 30, 1782, 4th day—Digging a grave for Hannah Cadwalader, widow.
- 11 mo. 29, 1782, 6th day—Peter Lowden buried.
- 11 mo. 30, 1782, 7th day—George McWilliams' child [Jeane] buried.
- 12 mo. 10, 1782, 3d day—Digging a grave for William McMillan's daughter, Deborah.
- 2 mo. 5, 1783, 4th day—Digging a grave for John Edmondson, who was buried this day.
- 5 mo. 22, 1783, 5th day—Digging a grave for Joshua Vale's child.
- 6 mo. 8, 1783, 1st day—Digging a grave for Sarah Cook [widow of Peter Cook].
- 6 mo. 31 (?) 1783, 2d day—Hannah Kirk buried.
- 12 mo. 10, 1783, 4th day—Digging a grave for Charles McVane.
- 2 mo. 5, 1784, 5th day—Digging a grave for Record Hussey.
- 3 mo. 12, 1784, 6th day—Digging a grave for Ann Cook.
- 5 mo. 17, 1784, 2d day—Digging a grave for Martin Clandy's wife, Margaret.
- 9 mo. 8, 1784, 4th day—Digging a grave for Amos Garretson's child.
- 9 mo. 29, 1784, 4th day—Digging a grave for Jacob Underwood.
- 9 mo. 30, 1784, 5th day—Digging a grave for Amos Jones' daughter.
- 10 mo. 8, 1784, 6th day—Digging a grave for Samuel McMullen's child. Detrick Upach's mother-in-law was buried.
- 10 mo. 9, 1784, 7th day—Benjamin Walker's mother-in-law, Ann Morris, died this day, aged 66. She was buried in Friends' graveyard at Newtown, on the 10th.
- 10 mo. 19, 1784, 3d day—Digging a grave for Elizabeth Loge.
- 11 mo. 20, 1784, 7th day—Digging a grave for Lydia Holland.
- 12 mo. 21, 1784, 3d day—Digging a grave for Jacob Griffith.
- 3 mo. 1, 1785, 3d day—Digging a grave for John Blare's child.
- 4 mo. 11, 1785, 2d day—Digging a grave for Martin Clandy's child.
- 4 mo. 14, 1785, 5th day—Benjamin Williams was buried.
- 5 mo. 8, 1785, 1st day—Digging a grave for Sarah Kifet (?) "poor of the township."
- 5 mo. 19, 1785, 5th day—Digging a grave for William Underwood, an elder.
- 5 mo. 21, 1785, 7th day—Digging a grave for William Prowel's child.
- 5 mo. 31, 1785, 3d day—Digging a grave for Thomas How's child.
- 8 mo. 19, 1785, 6th day—William Penrose buried.
- 11 mo. 1, 1785, 3d day—Digging a grave for William Worthland's wife, Ruth.

ALBERT COOK MYERS.
Kennett Square, Pa.

THE MASSER FAMILY.

I. Henry Masser was born in Oley township, Berks county, Pa., February 11, 1775. His parents, Matthias and Barbara Berger Masser, were natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, and Switzerland, respectively. The date of their arrival in this country is not known, but it was several years before the Revolution. Henry learned the trade of a tinsmith and followed it for a short time at Gettysburg and Harrisburg. These places not giving much promise of improvement at that

early date, he concluded to settle in Sunbury. Accordingly, in 1801, he established himself there in business. He prospered from the start, and in 1809 his trade had expanded into a general merchandising business. From that date he was continuously engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1852, and throughout this long period of forty-three years occupied but one location. Mr. Masser was a man of prominence in his day. He served as county commissioner from 1808 to 1811 as auditor, 1813-14 and 1820-22, and was also justice of the peace for many years. In 1802, soon after settling in Sunbury, he married Mary Barbara, daughter of Paul Baldy, also an early settler in the place. She was born July 11, 1785, and died June 24th, 1828. He survived his wife nearly twenty-five years, dying July 12, 1853, in his 79th year. They were the parents of twelve children, ten of whom reached maturity, viz:

i. Elizabeth, b. —; m. Rev. Jeremiah Shindel, of Allentown, and survived him.

ii. William, b. —; settled near Three Rivers, Michigan, and followed farming.

2. iii. Henry Berger, b. Aug. 17, 1800; d. Feby. 8, 1897.

iv. John, b. 1811; deceased.

v. Mary Ann, b. 1813; m. Francis Bucher, and survived him.

vi. Peter B., b. 1815; deceased.

vii. Charles, b. 1817; deceased.

viii. George W., b. 1819; deceased.

ix. Jacob, b. 1820; d. Sept. 10, 1876; studied medicine and graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1841, and successfully practiced his profession in Sunbury until his death. Served as register and recorder 1858-61; was a surgeon in the Rebellion for about one year. Left descendants. One son, Franklin B. Masser, studied medicine and became a practitioner.

x. Edward B., b. 1823; deceased.

II. Henry Berger Masser, son of Henry and Mary Baldy Masser, was born in Sunbury, August 17, 1809, and died there February 8, 1897, at the ripe age of 88 years, 5 months and 11 days. All his life was spent in his native town. His early advantages were small, but through energy and industry he succeeded in educating himself. At the age of fourteen he took charge of his father's store, but pursued the study of the classics under the direction of Hon. Charles G. Donnel, president judge of the courts, and Rev. William R. Smith, as private tutor, and thus acquired an academic education. Having an inclination for the law he read

for the prescribed period under the direction of Alexander Jordan, and was admitted at Sunbury, November 5th, 1833, at the same time with James Pollock, Charles W. Hegins, and Samuel P. Johnson. The three last mentioned all became president judges—Pollock in Northumberland county, Hegins in Schuylkill, and Johnston in Warren. His tutor, Hon. Alexander Jordan, also became in later years judge of the Northumberland district, whilst Pollock became Governor of the State. In 1839 Mr. Masser was appointed Deputy Attorney General for Northumberland county, and in his service of six years he never had an indictment quashed.

Although his success at the bar was all he could desire, he began to develop a taste for writing for the press, and in 1840 he founded the Sunbury American and for twenty-nine years he was its responsible editor. Under his management the paper came to be recognized as one of the ablest in the upper Susquehanna Valley. Politically it was Democratic, but it supported Pollock for Congress on the tariff issue. During Buchanan's administration it became identified with the free soil movement, and its support was finally transferred to President Lincoln soon after his election in 1860, and from that time on it was a staunch Republican paper. Mr. Masser retired from the active editorship in 1869. For a number of years he was an invalid and seldom appeared on the streets. His death was due to the feebleness of his advanced years. In 1842, when thirty-three years of age, he married Diana M. Engle, of Sunbury, who died May 7, 1862. They had issue:

i. Henry, b. February 1, 1843; d. Sept. 17, 1843.

ii. Mary, b. about 1845; unm.

JOHN OF LANCASTER.

THE KENLEY FAMILY.

II.

We now turn to another branch of this family.

Michael Kiele, came from Wurttemberg to Philadelphia, on the Chesterfield, arriving on the 14th day of September, 1749.

i. Sebastian Kiele, wife and two children, John, b. Oct. 1, 1742, and Maria (d. unm.) landed in Philadelphia when John was about six years old. Sebastian and his wife both died of ship's fever within ten days after landing, and the

children were taken care of by relatives and "bound out." These statements were made in 1878 by William G. Keely, b. 1788, a son of John, and were supplemented by statements of two of William's sons in 1894, they then being over 80 years of age. The family Bible of John Keely, now in my possession, has an entry made by Rev. John Wesley Keely, his grandson and my grandfather, as follows: "John Keely took part in the battle of the Brandywine." This memorandum, it seems to me, furnishes a complete clue to the identity of this branch, for no record of the early life of John Keely has been preserved and we are compelled to proceed circumstantially. Dates are plentiful but names of places are wanting. My theory in brief is this: Valentine, Johannes and Michael Kiele were brothers and came to America in 1728. Valentine brought his family with him, remained here and was naturalized in 1740 in Philadelphia. Two of his sons, Mathias and Sebastian, settled in Chester county, on or near the Brandywine, and were living there in 1748 and afterwards until death. Of Johannes, or Jonas, nothing is known. Perhaps he returned to Germany. Michael, I assume, did not remain at that time, but returned to Germany and in 1749 came again with his son, Sebastian, his son's wife and their two children. The list of emigrants of the Chesterfield show only Michael's name, as he would be deemed the head of the family, and only such names were recorded. John's son stated that John was about six years old when he reached America. The Chesterfield arrived September 14, 1749. John was not seven until Oct. 1, 1749. His parents dying immediately, he was left to the care of his grandfather, Michael, and Michael's brother, Valentine, then living in Philadelphia. He was probably sent to Chester county to the family of his father's cousin, Mathias, who was then married and had one child, Elizabeth, born 1748. Here he grew up, married and resided, and took part in the battle of the Brandywine, which was fought in the immediate vicinity. A comparison of the names of the children of Mathias with those of John's also tends greatly to strengthen this theory, and it may be noted that John had a son named Michael, so named probably in honor of the grandfather of John, his own father having died when John was of such tender age. I therefore assume that John, the son of Sebastian Kiele, was the grandson of Michael, brother of Valentine Kiele, of the county of Philadelphia. As

stated, John's sister, Maria, died unmarried.

11. John Kiele (Sebastian, Michael) b. Oct. 1, 1742, in Wurtemberg, Germany, came to America with his grandfather, Michael, his father, Sebastian, his mother, and sister Maria. He spent the early part of his life in Chester county, where he married, April 22, 1768, Anna Maria Barbara Smellen (sic.). This record of marriage was entered by John in his family Bible. His first wife died between 1774 and 1776, and he married second, about 1777, Susan Smellen, sister to his first wife. Susan hesitated very seriously before consenting to become the successor to her sister, but one warm summer day, worn out caring for the two youngest children of her sister who were in the cradle by her side, she dropped asleep and her sister appeared to her in a vision urging her to marry John and assuring her that the act met with her fullest approval and coincided with her wishes for her children's happiness. This dream made a profound impression on Susan's mind and shortly thereafter the marriage occurred. She is said to have been a very superior woman and lived to an advanced age, dying in 1832, at the residence of her son Samuel, near Shelbyville, Indiana, aged about 90. John removed from Chester county to Dauphin county before 1790, and afterwards to Westmoreland county. He was a miller, but eventually moved to Cincinnati and then to Oxford, Ohio, where he died on Indian Creek, April 22, 1818. One of his wives is said to have been "The Widow McCleary." If this is correct it was probably Susan, as the record of the first marriage is silent on this point, while no Bible entry was made of the second marriage. The children by first wife were:

4. i. John Jacob, b. Feb. 1, 1767, m.
- ii. Susannah, b. Sept. 8, 1769, untraced.
- iii. Anna Maria Barbara, b. Feb. 9, 1771, untraced.
- iv. Anna Margaretta, b. Dec. 18, 1773, untraced.

The children by second wife were:

5. v. Michael, b. Dec. 13, 1777; m. Jane Vooris.
6. vi. John, b. Jan. 16, 1779; m. Ann Iddings.
- vii. Catharine, m. first, John Wray; secondly, Wm. Wardwell.
- viii. Hannah, d. unm.
7. ix. Daniel, m. Mary Iddings.
8. x. William G. b. Nov. 5, 1788; m. Elizabeth Snyder.
9. xi. Samuel, b. May 1, 1791; m. Catherine McGee.

IV. John Jacob Keely (John, Sebastian, Michael), b. Feb. 1, 1767; resided in Pennsylvania. Nothing has been learned of his family except that he had a son John and other children.

i. John; removed to Cincinnati about 1812, where his grandfather, John, and his uncle, John, were then living, and to distinguish him from these he was given the sobriquet of "Red House John Keely" from the color of his house. His children were:

1. James, b. 1808; m. Mary Howard. He was known as "Big Jim" to distinguish him from Samuel's son James two years younger. He died in Clay county, Illinois, and left children: William, Margaret, John, Elizabeth, Josiah-Chambers, Mary, Samuel and Sarah.

2. Watson, b. 1810; d. unm.

3. Daughter, b. 1812; d. unm.

V. Michael Keely (John, Sebastian, Michael), b. Dec. 13, 1777; m. Jane Vooris. Their children were:

i. Eliza; m. John Voris; left a son, Capt. W. G. Voris, who d. in 1847, and a dau. Jane; d. s. p.

ii. Susan; m. Philander Keeler.

iii. Mary Ann; d. young.

iv. John W.; d. unm.

v. Washington; m. Mary Bogle.

vi. Julia; resides in Cincinnati; unm.

VI. John Keely (John, Sebastian, Michael), b. Jan. 16, 1779, in Dauphin county, Pa.; m. Feb. 5, 1805, by John Shields, J. P., in New Alexandria, Pa., Ann Iddings, b. Aug. 7, 1787, in Northumberland county, Pa., a dau. of William and Ann (Myers) Iddings. (Information is desired of the family of Ann Myers.) William Iddings was a son of Henry and Mary (Wynne) Iddings, grandson of William and Mary Iddings and great-grandson of Richard and Sarah Iddings, of Chester county, Pa. Mary Wynne was a dau. of Jonathan and Anne (Warner) Wynne; granddaughter of Jonathan and Sara (Greave) Wynne and great-granddaughter of Dr. Thomas and Sarah Wynne, who came in the ship Welcome with William Penn. John Keely removed to Cincinnati and later to Oxford, Ohio, where he died May 7, 1847. Ann (Iddings) Keely died at Oxford, April 6, 1861. Their children were:

i. Hannah, b. Dec. 2, 1805; m. Thomas H. Dolahan.

ii. William, b. June 14, 1807; d. May 2, 1818.

iii. Isaac Iddings, b. Aug. 24, 1809; d. Aug. 13, 1857; m. Susan Isabella Hart; and their children were:

1. George Iddings, b. April 24, 1854; d. Sept. 23, 1855.

2. Isaac Iddings, b. Sept. 18, 1856.

iv. Mary Jane, b. Aug. 29, 1811; m. Lyman G. Lathrop.

v. Ann Elizabeth, b. March 8, 1814; m. Ira Bigelow.

10. vi. John Wesley, b. May 1, 1816; m. first, Elizabeth Fisher; secondly, Mrs. Catherine (Adair) Wells.

vii. William Henry, b. May 14, 1818; d. Feb. 10, 1849, unm.

viii. Merriken Bond, b. Sept. 29, 1820; m. Eliza J. Wilson.

ix. George Washington, b. Oct. 27, 1822; m. first, Susanna Wells; secondly, Cornelia Cone.

x. Martha Jennet, b. Jan. 1, 1825; m. Rev. Joseph Tolman Lewis.

xi. Frances Emaline, b. May 4, 1828; d. Aug. 7, 1832.

xii. Harriet Eliza, b. Jan. 27, 1831; d. July 25, 1832.

VII. Daniel Keely (John, Sebastian, Michael); m. Mary (Polly) Iddings, sister to Ann Iddings, wife of Daniel's brother John. Daniel lived and died in Pennsylvania, near Saltsburg. They had issue:

i. Hannah; m. Joseph Anderson.

ii. Samuel; m. Jane Barker; and had Daniel, Sarah, John, William and Samuel.

iii. John; m. Nancy Watson; and had Watson, Sarah, Mary, Flora and Alice.

iv. Anna Maria; m. David Kennedy.

v. Eliza; m. first, John Kipp; secondly, Charles Bawn.

vi. Mary, b. Dec. 10, 1817; m. Henry Kipp McKallip; and had eleven children.

vii. Jane; m. Samuel Culp.

viii. Susanna; m. Thomas Beeson.

ix. Alice; m. John Iman.

x. Amanda; m. James Wyatt.

VIII. William G. Keely (John, Sebastian, Michael), b. Nov. 5, 1788, on Fishing Creek, near the Susquehanna river, in Pennsylvania. He m., Nov. 5, 1809, in Westmoreland county, Elizabeth Maria Snider, b. July 4, 1788, a daughter of John Snider, of Red Oak, Penn. She died at Indianapolis Aug. 20, 1864, William G. (the initial not representing any name) died Feb. 24, 1883, at Indianapolis in his 95th year, leaving one hundred and forty descendants. Only a short time before his death he made a detailed statement of his ancestry and of the early family history to Rev. John Wesley Keely and Samuel Walker Lewis, which has been embodied in this article and has been of invaluable assistance. His descendants reside principally in Indianapolis. They had issue:

i. John Snyder, b. Sept. 10, 1810; m. Eliza Cleaver.

ii. Daniel, b. Feby. 20, 1812; m. Elizabeth Talkington.

iii. Joseph J., b. Dec. 6, 1815; m. Jane Cleaver.

iv. Mary (twin), res. near Indianapolis; unm.

v. Eliza, b. Feby. 15, 1817; res. near Indianapolis. unm.

vi. Susanna, b. Feby. 11, 1819; res. near Indianapolis. unm.

vii. William, b. Apl. 2, 1821; m., first, Sarah Elmina Reynolds; m., second, Sarah Ann Talkington; m., third, Margery Talkington.

viii. Margaret, b. Feby. 22, 1823; res. near Indianapolis. unm.

ix. Samuel, b. Apl. 28, 1825.

x. Harriet, b. Oct. 26, 1827; m. ——— Bailey.

xi. Isaac, b. Mch. 15, 1831; m. Frances Fields.

IX. Samuel Keely (John, Sebastian, Michael), b. May 1, 1791, near Harrisburg, Pa.; m., in 1809 in Westmoreland county to Catherine McGee, b. May 1, 1791, at Gettysburg, a dau. of Barney and Catherine (Jordan) McGee. They resided in Shelby county, Ind., and Indianapolis, where Samuel died in 1849. His descendants reside principally in Indianapolis. Their children were:

i. Sarah Ann, b. Sept. 11, 1811.

ii. James, b. Aug. 12, 1814.

iii. Matilda, b. July 14, 1816; m. James Applegate.

iv. Oliver Spencer, b. Jany. 15, 1818; m. Catherine McKinley.

v. Alfred, b. Mch. 13, 1820; d.

vi. Samuel, b. Sept. 11, 1822; d.

vii. William.

viii. Samuel, b. Mch. 25, 1827.

ix. Eliza Jane, b. Dec. 11, 1828; m. John McFall.

x. Alfred, b. Oct. 14, 1829.

xi. Daniel, b. Dec. 27, 1831.

vii. Caroline, b. Dec. 20, 1838; m. Thadens Varney.

X. Rev. John Wesley Keely (John, John, Sebastian, Michael) b. May 1, 1818, in Cincinnati, Ohio, m. first, June 27, 1837, near Mt. Carmel, Ill., by Rev. Aaron Wood, to Elizabeth Fisher, b. February 20, 1811, at Chillicothe, Ohio, a daughter of Frederick and Susanna (Miller) Fisher. Frederick Fisher was born December 22, 1778, in East Berlin, Pa. His father was Peter Fisher, supposed to have been born in Germantown, Pa. His mother, name unknown, m. second, Rev. Philip (?) Young, a Lutheran minister, and removed from York county, Pa., to Martinsburg, (W.) Va., taking Frederick, who was the seventh son, with her. His elder brothers, Jacob, William, Peter, John, Adam and

another remained in York county. Frederick m. April, 1801, at Martinsburg, Susanna Miller, b. Feb. 19, 1778, perhaps in York county, daughter of Jacob and ——— (——) Miller. Jacob Miller was a shoemaker and resided near East Berlin, removing to Martinsburg. He had five children. John (married and had Michael and Joseph); Jacob, Jr., m. Mary May DeFord and d. a. p.; Benjamin (married and had Harvey, Henry and a dau.) Susanna m. Frederick Fisher and Anna m. Michael Beyerly. (Additional information concerning the Fisher and Miller families is desired). Elizabeth (Fisher) Keely died Aug. 17, 1847, at Wilmington, O. Rev. John Wesley Keely m. second, May 1, 1848, by Rev. William Terrell, at Brookville, Ind., to Mrs. Catherine (Adair) Wells, b. 1823, dau. of John and Sarah (Trussler) Adair and widow of B. G. Wells, who survives him and resides in New York city. Dr. Keely resided in Brookville and Indianapolis, Ind., removing to Oxford, Ohio, where he died Dec. 21, 1891. The children by first wife were:

i. Susan Ann, b. April 4, 1838; d. Sept. 29, 1868; m. Rev. William Rees Goodwin, D. D.

ii. Sarah Frances Hind, b. Dec. 9, 1840; res. Indianapolis, Ind.

iii. Martha, b. Jany. 10, 1843; m. Thomas Shepperd; res. Indianapolis.

iv. Mary Eliza, b. Nov. 29, 1844; m. Oscar A. Beeks; res. Oxford, O.

The children by second wife were:

v. Elizabeth, b. Apl. 23, 1854; m. Benjamin H. Enos; res. N. Y. City.

vi. Harriet Luella, b. Oct. 7, 1855; d. Jany. 6, 1864.

JOHN S. GOODWIN.

Chicago, Ill.

EGLE'S ADDRESS.

He Tells of Masonry in Central Pennsylvania.

Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, was Constituted Near the Site of Paxtang Long Ago—An Interesting Historical Paper.

On the occasion of the one hundred and eighteenth anniversary of Perseverance Lodge of Masons, Wednesday evening, Dr. William H. Egle, the State Librarian, delivered the historical address. It contains so much of interest to the Masons

as well as for those who are not connected with the fraternity that the "Telegraph" publishes it herewith in full:

It was "Wednesday, the 10th day of November, 1779, at 12 o'clock noon," that the Lodge No. 21, at Paxtang, "was duly constituted, and the remaining officers installed." The charter members of the lodge were Col. Matthew Smith, Capt. William Boyd, and Lieut. William McCoullough as Master Wardens, all good men and true, and who had at the outbreak of the War of the Revolution served in official positions in the patriot army. It is more than probable that they were made Masons in one of the so-called army lodges, which had been legally constituted by the several Provincial Grand Lodges. The first members of Lodge 21 consisted principally of those who had received the degrees in the Army Lodge, and those who acknowledged themselves "to be made Masons in a clandestine manner." The latter were the so-called "Moderns," and we have tradition for the statement that a Lodge of Moderns was constituted in this vicinity during the French and Indian War, by some of the British officers in that service, and for a number of years flourished in the Valley of Paxtang. The place where No. 21 held its first meeting was at Campbell's brick house, one of the few ante-Revolutionary residences yet in existence. At the centennial of Perseverance Lodge this structure was in its original condition; since that period it has been modernized. Campbell's brick house was situated about two miles from the court house at Harrisburg, and is on what used to be termed the old road from Reading to Harris Ferry. The lodge in those times generally convened at 12 o'clock, noon; four or five hours were spent in the work of the craft and after closing "in good harmony," the members "spent the remainder of the evening in jovial mirth and sociability." What this meant among those old Scotch-Irish veterans is easily surmised. Our ancestors were always ready for the "bumper of good cheer."

The early minutes of the lodge of 118 years ago, still in existence, form very interesting reading. As one of the minutes informs us "many of the members had from two to ten miles to travel," the assembling of the lodge once a month was hailed, as it was in reality, a glorious social reunion. In those days there was no District Deputy Grand Master—they were one hundred miles from Philadelphia, the seat of the Grand Lodge—no one was at hand to oversee or inspect their work—

and it is not surprising that they did some very queer things. But there is one thing for which we must give our ancestors credit—the preservation of the letter of the ancient customs, usages, and landmarks of Free Masonry.

A "Lodge of Emergency" was held on the 26th of October, 1780, owing to the fact that the W. M., Col. Smith, "was about to move with his family to Sunbury, he being appointed by the Supreme Executive Council Prothonotary of the County of Northumberland." It was a scene to be remembered by the brethren, the bidding adieu not only to their beloved Master, but their commander in the war; and, electing William Boyd Master, Col. Smith duly installed him. Removing to the seat of his future labors, the old warrior, by age and education soon found himself unfitted for the position, and resigning after several years occupancy, removed to Milton, where he resided until his death, which occurred in July, 1794. He was buried with military and Masonic honors at Warrior Run graveyard. As long as Lodge 21 exists—as long as the blood of the fathers of the Revolution courses through the veins of Pennsylvania's sons—will Col. Matthew Smith, one of the war-eagles of the Revolution, be remembered with grateful veneration.

The American Revolution having established the independence of the United States, in September, 1786, at the special meeting of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, thirteen lodges being represented, it was unanimously resolved "that it is improper that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania should remain any longer under the authority of any foreign Grand Lodge." The Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania then by its own action ceased to exist. Warrants were then surrendered and No. 21 made application for a new one. It is this, bearing date March 15th, 1787, under which the lodge now does its work. In this is recited so much of the original warrant as was deemed necessary.

The formation of the county of Dauphin and the laying out of the town of Harrisburg in 1785, brought into the latter a number of the members of the lodge, but, it was not until May, 1787, that measures were taken to locate No. 21 in the new town. Until June 24th 1788, the meetings were held at James McNamara's, then at different periods at the respective taverns of Samuel Weir, John Norton, John Elder, and Capt. Andrew Lee.

The first record there is of a public pro-

cession and sermon was on St. John's Day, December 27th, 1791, when "the brethren proceeded in due form of procession to the New Jail, to hear divine service, where the Rev. Joseph Montgomery, notwithstanding he had long declined the exercise of the pastoral function," honored the fraternity with a sermon full of pertinent observations for the government of our conduct through life, from the words of St. Paul, "Let all things be done decently and in order." After divine service returned in like procession to our lodge room. Lodge closed. Called to refreshment; brethren dined together, in the greatest harmony; after which several toasts suitable to the occasion were drunk. Agreed that Brothers Mitchell, Luther, McNamara, and Wright, be a committee to return suitable thanks to the Rev'd gentleman for his particular attention to this body, in delivering them a sermon in behalf of themselves and the lodge."

Shortly after this we find the first records of the opening of the Past Master's Lodge, and under the warrant of Lodge 21, the degrees now given in the Chapter as also the order of the Temple, were conferred. From a parchment certificate, written out in full but unsigned, under date of the 5th of June, 1796, we learn "that our beloved brother, Henry Wetherill, Past Master of said Lodge (No. 21, on the Registry of Pennsylvania), was initiated and installed in the Sublime Secrets of Royal Arch Super Excellent Masonry and dubbed a Knight of the Most Holy Invincible and truly magnanimous Order of Knights Templar. He behaving with due honor and fortitude, justly supported the amazing trials attending his admission."

Until the 24th of June, 1803, the lodge was simply known by its number—Twenty-one. On that day "a resolution was handed by Brother James Rutherford for a distinctive title to Lodge No. 21, whereupon the name Perseverance was unanimously adopted." The history of Lodge 21 from that period until the so-called anti-Masonic excitement, is an interesting one, and there is much contained in the minutes and in the newspapers of various dates relating to it, in connection with numerous circulars and documents concerning the establishment of a Grand Lodge. These would form interesting reading, if given in detail, but I am not here for that purpose to-night. Suffice it to say in this connection, that, in the year 1818, it was found that the oldest lodge in Pennsylvania was No. 21, and it being

therefore the mother-lodge, the various country lodges for this and other reasons were desirous of having the Grand Lodge of the State located at Harrisburg. There is no doubt whatever that the two lodges claiming to be older than No. 21 are its juniors. Several lodges having lower numbers were simply allowed, owing to the fact that those who formed them were members of Army Lodges, bearing those numbers. This is a portion of the history of Perseverance Lodge which has never been taken up.

On the 30th of January, 1825, the Nation's Guest, General Lafayette—a name dear to the American heart—reached Harrisburg, where he was received with demonstrations of great joy. He came to the capital on the special invitation of the Executive and the General Assembly, which was then in session. On the evening of the 31st "a Meeting of Emergency" for Lodge 21, was called, at which were present many who subsequently rose to distinction in the State and nation, for the purpose of paying due honor to the distinguished Masonic brother. At that meeting it was resolved, "That Brother General Lafayette and George Washington Lafayette be admitted honorary members of Lodge 21." This was always considered, and justly so, one of the red-letter days of Masonry in Harrisburg.

The subject of a Masonic Hall was agitated in 1825; ground was purchased, and on the 30th of July, 1827, the cornerstone of the edifice was laid with imposing Masonic ceremonies. This building stood on the site of the present United States Post Office building, and was dedicated on the 24th of June, the year following.

At this period, when the beauty and strength of the Royal Craft were being fully exemplified, the dark cloud of anti-Masonry made its appearance on the horizon. In the *Intelligencer* for September 26th, 1826, we read: "The Masonic fraternity and others are cautioned against a man calling himself Captain William Morgan, as he is a swindler and a dangerous man." It was this individual who purported to give an expose of Masonry and whose disappearance was laid at the doors of the ancient craft, as if the lessons of morality, of duty to God and their country, taught within the lodge, were of no avail. If ever bigotry or fanaticism took, like the demons of old, possession of the people, it was then. It was a great day for broken down politicians to ride into power and place. Seeing the opportunity these demagogues organized a new

party, whose principles were death and destruction to all secret societies, especially all Masons. The pulpit, the press, and the pontifical charlatan, all were seized with the unholy spirit. It was the day when the seven devils entered into the swine-herd, and too many people were ready to believe whatever was false and ridiculous. To the history of that iniquitous crusade we have no time to make further allusion. Neither will it allow to repeat the stories clustering around the old lodge, from its founding down through its more than a century of years. Few, if any, are true, and some are too ridiculous for the most gullible to swallow.

After the storm followed the calm which for fifty years or more has remained. That quiet wherein passions were stilled—and political strife and demagoguism—ceased. Men began to realize the situation. Prosperity dawned upon the old Commonwealth, and the broken phalanx of Free Masonry closed up their ranks with political peace, and a revival came to old Perseverance, and the Brethren took steps for renewing the work of the craft. On March 1st, 1841, the Grand Lodge granted a revival of the original warrant—this warrant, however, had never been surrendered, and was then in the custody of the last officer of the lodge, some few of whom, had, even after the suspension of the work in February, 1837, regularly met for a social chat.

We shall not pursue the further history of Perseverance Lodge. It has been prosperous, and the years of the past have seen many eventful periods and changes upon which we would like to dwell, but are these not all carefully written in the ponderous folios which contain the full minutes of fifty-six years?

Permit me in concluding this brief historic sketch, to allude to some of the individuals who, from time to time, were enrolled in the lists of men, good and true, who honored Masonry by their lives and whom their brethren, after the lapse of years delight to honor with grateful recollection.

Instituted, in the midst of the Revolution, by men who endured the sufferings of Valley Forge, and some who escaped the massacre at the Paoli, the first membership as already remarked, consisted entirely of those through whose veins coursed the purest of the patriotic Whig blood of that glorious era. There were the chivalric Cols. Matthew Smith, and James Burd, of Tinian; Majors John Gil-

christ, Frederick Hubley, John Irwin and John Brooks; Captains William Boyd, John Reily, Andrew Lee, John Stoner, James Rutherford, James Sawyers, William Connolly, John Elder and William Murray; Lieutenants William McCullough, William Dickey, John McChesney, John Boyd, Hugh Calderwood and James Galbraith, with a host of other gallant spirits who had fought in the struggle for independence.

Lieutenant Thomas Kelso, killed at St. Clair's defeat on the Miami, Nov. 4, 1791, was a native of Paxtang, and a member of Lodge No. 21.

In the War of 1812-14 with Great Britain, of the thirteen companies which went into service from Dauphin county, more than half were commanded by members of Perseverance Lodge—Captains Thomas Walker, John Carothers, Jeremiah Reese, John Elder Gaven Henry, Richard M. Orain and John B. Moorhead. Such was the response "to the requisition by the President of the United States on the Executive of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," writes the secretary of the lodge in place of the regular minutes "calling a certain proportion of the militia into the United States service," that during the autumn months of the year 1814, so many of the "members were on a tour of duty, there was no lodge opened."

In the war with Mexico, the only company raised in this section of the State—named in honor of a distinguished brother, Hon. Simon Cameron—the "Cameron Guards"—was wholly officered by members of Perseverance lodge—Capt. E. C. Williams and Lieutenants Peter McWilliams, David J. Unger and Isaac Waterbury.

Coming down to a more recent period in the history of our country, when the Southern States attempted to destroy the Union—the members of Perseverance were loyal and true to the old flag which for almost a century had been the synonym of liberty wherever unfurled. Scarcely was there a member of No. 21 who did not in one position or another take part in that terrible civil strife. Among the more prominent were Generals Thomas J. Jordan, Joseph F. Knipe and E. C. Williams; Colonels Seneca G. Simmons, Peter H. Allabach, E. G. Savage, R. A. Lamberton and F. Asbury Awi; Surgeons C. C. Bombaugh, George Dock, William H. Egle and William R. Dewitt; Captains William H. Bekels, Robert T. Beatty, Theodore K. Schaffer, George

Brooks, William H. Harris, Leaac Waterbury and John Lawrence, as also Isaac Finney, of the U. S. Navy, and Chaplain George G. Rakestraw, with a host of just as brave and gallant worthies who shouldered a musket and carried a knapsack. Some offered up their noble lives in that conflict—and we their survivors will keep green their precious memories.

Down through the corridors of a century, Lodge 21 has enshrined among its members many whose names and whose fame are part of the history of our State and nation. Governors Francis R. Shunk and William F. Packer were members of the lodge. Governors McKean, Wolf, Porter, Geary, Hartman, Pattison and Hastings were visitors. President Buchanan, of No. 43, in the earlier days of his life never failed to visit Perseverance if in town on its day of meeting. Two United States Senators from Pennsylvania, Hon. William Marks and Hon. Simon Cameron were made Masons in No. 21.

It would be of exceeding great pleasure to call over the roll of the many prominent men whose lives have adorned Masonry, as it has honored them. All professions and trades have sought to behold its beauties—and distinguished in all the years of its existence—the minister of the Gospel of Christ has not been an unwilling neophyte of the royal craft. The Reverends James Buchanan, John B. Olemson, James DePui, Joseph Spencer, Beverly R. Waugh, Peter Kessler, with others—men whose piety was beyond question—men whose lives were beyond reproach—living epistles seen and read by all men—fully realized the great good accomplished by the Masonic brotherhood—and that the world was the wiser and better for its existence. The Reverends Elder, Snowden, Montgomery, and DeWitt recognized and appreciated the institution and gladly availed themselves of every opportunity afforded to show the same. They were holy and godly men in their day and generation. The ancestors, direct or remote, of many of the old families of our county and State rejoiced in Masonic honors.

Lauded for her fair name, Lodge No. 21 has given to the R. W. the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania that worthy and distinguished Mason, Brother Robert A. Lamberton as R. W. grand master; to the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania Brother Benjamin Parke as M. E. G. high priest, and to the Grand Commandery of Masonic Knights Templar of Pennsylvania one whose name modesty forbids to mention as R. E. grand

commander. For a long series of years she has been favored with the selection from her past masters of D. D. G. master, and we need not recall to your minds the well-known names of Nicholas B. Wood, John DePui, Henry Beader, Walter S. Franklin, Benjamin Parke, John H. Berryhill, Robert A. Lamberton, Robert Leybrandt Muench, William B. Lamberton and—this, our heart-felt prayer, may the sceptre never depart from good old Perseverance. In this connection it may be further noted—that down through a century of years the officers of Lodge 21 never failed to be installed on St. John the Evangelist's Day, and in the early times when elections were held semi-annually—in addition—on St. John the Baptist's Day.

And, lastly, charity! "Charity vanqueth not itself," wrote that glorious apostle, St. Paul. But the question may be asked: Where is your boasted good? From the first year of its existence, down to the present time, the generosity and benevolence of Perseverance Lodge has been "without stint." Many a heart has been gladdened by its charity—many a poor wayfarer passed on his way rejoicing; it has clothed the naked, fed the hungry, relieved the distressed, and in granting aid to the helpless orphan and destitute widow it has hallowed and sanctified the gift by the silence and secrecy with which it has been bestowed. "Such is Free Masonry. Venerable in its age, beneficent in its design, and practical in its charity!"

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

XXXVII.

CRAWFORD.

I. Robert Crawford, farmer, of Peters township, Cumberland county, d. in August, 1778. He left children:

- i. John.
- ii. Esther.
- iii. Ann.
- iv. Rebecca.

He mentions a grandson, Robert Blackford, and makes his trusty friends, George Crawford and Thomas Settlers, executors.

II. Hugh Crawford, of Cumberland county, d. prior to August 1770, leaving

to a daughter, not named, "Crawford's Sleeping Place on Youghiogoni River, 20 miles from Fort Pitt."

III. James Crawford, of Allen township, Cumberland county, d. prior to June, 1775, leaving among other children:

- i. James, above 14 years.
- ii. John, above 14 years.

ANNALS OF FRIEDENSHUETTEN

On the Susquehanna, 1765-1773.

I.

[The annals of Friedenshuetten (sometimes called Wyalusing), the last station of any permanence within the borders of the Province of Pennsylvania, prior to the western emigration, are in many respects the most interesting in the history of the Moravian Missions among the Indians. (1). On the release of the Moravian converts, who had been withdrawn from their settlements by order of the Provincial government to Philadelphia, where they experienced many vicissitudes in the Royal Barracks and on Province Island, they returned to Bethlehem and Nain. Here they began to make preparations for their departure to Wyalusing, on the upper Susquehanna, which had been selected for their future home. Early in the morning of 3d April, 1765, they left Nain, and set out on their journey, led by Rev. John Jacob Schmick and David Zeisberger, with a small military escort. Their route lay through Nazareth, past "the Rose," over the Blue Mountains to Wechquetank, thence to the Wyoming Valley, where they borrowed canoes for the balance of the journey by water. On the 9th of May, they reached their destination, being five weeks and one day on the way.]

1765.

May 21.—Bro. Schmick (2) set out for Bethlehem with twenty-eight Indians to obtain supplies.

May 24.—Eve, who had formerly lived in the Sisters' House at Bethlehem, and who died on the 23d, was buried in a spot selected on the lowlands.

May 25.—We were busy this week planting corn, from seed obtained at Anochquage (3) and Zeninge (4). There being no interpreter here at present we held only singing meetings.

May 28.—Job Challoway (5) and Captain Thomas, who had come from Zeninge, called on me. The latter stated that there would soon be peace; that the

Monsey chief was with Sir William Johnson, who would not allow him to return to his tribe until he had persuaded him to conclude a peace and restore all captives. Further, that the Monseys alone were turbulent; peace had been ratified by the Delawares and Shawanese, and Captain Bull and two of Nutunac's sons, who had been held as prisoners in New York, had been released. (6). The Munsey prisoners, however, were retained.

May 30.—The strange Indians here fished and shared with us. Moses came from Zeninge and reported that our Indians at Pachgatgoch and Stockbridge, (7) had requested the Six Nations for permission to remove to the Susquehanna, as they were so crowded among the whites. Two deserters from Niagara passed through and requested provisions.

May 31.—Bro. John Heckewelder and his party returned with provisions, and four cows they had purchased. We also received letters from Bethlehem and Christian's Spring. The party subsisted mainly on fish, roots and herbs while on the way here.

June 1.—At the Singing Meeting, many heathen Indians were present. All hands busy setting the fence. Henry came from Zeninge, to reside here.

June 2.—In the morning preaching we noticed many heathen Indians, and at its conclusion, held a Conference with our native Labourers on temporal affairs.

June 4.—Our Indians began to build houses. Bro. Shebosch (8) returned from Bethlehem.

June 5.—Some Nanticokes from Zeninge arrived en route for the southward to hunt.

June 7.—Joshua, Sr., and others went to the settlements to buy supplies, others to hunt.

June 9.—Anton and John came in with bear's meat. (9)

June 12.—A string of wampum from Cayuga summoned Anton, Joshua and John. Andrew (as Joshua was not at home) went as alternate. I told them to explain to the Six Nations, that the Mohicans and Delawares here were not as other Indians, and that they desired to have their teachers reside with them. Two deserters from Niagara passed through.

June 15.—This week all were busy on the plantation. I frequently discourse in English and German, which our Indians understand.

June 16.—Joachim and David, returned from the settlements, bringing rumors of peace being ratified.

June 17.—Mr. Anderson, (10) from Bas-

ton, who says that he has a permit from Sir William Johnson, came here to trade.

June 22.—Some of the Indians went down to the settlements to buy supplies. Food will be scarce until Indian corn is harvested, as all else planted has been devoured by the grasshoppers.

June 24.—Bro. Heckewelder set out for Bethlehem, with Bro. Shebosch and others, for supplies. A number of our Indians went down to Wyomick to hunt, others worked on the houses, which are almost completed. (11)

June 25.—A large number of "wild Indians" passed South on the hunt, as above us there is no game.

June 27.—Anton, John and Andrew returned from Cayuga with good news. The chief there said: "Hearing that ye were come to Wyalusing, I sent for you. The place is not a good one—it is stained with blood—I will appoint you a better locality near us at the upper end of Lake Cayuga." On our brethren observing that they wished their teacher to accompany them, he asked "who he was and where he lived." "One whom ye well know," they replied, "for he has lived among you and speaks your language." "It is well," said the Chief, "for as to your belief, no one shall interfere." The aforesaid locality pleases our Indians; but there is no game there.

June 30.—Services were held in our chapel for the first time to-day. Up to this time, they had been held in the open air. We received provisions and letters from Bethlehem.

July 1.—Joshua and others went to hunt, and to the settlements for supplies.

July 2.—John Shikellmy, from Owege, visited us, and informed us that his brother Logan acted as interpreter to our three brethren while in Cayuga recently. (12)

July 5.—Conferred together regarding the disorders committed by the "wild Indians" residing here.

July 6.—Shebosch returned from Bethlehem with the gratifying intelligence, that the Government is ready to further assist our Indians with food.

July 12.—All but six of our Sisters went to the settlements to fetch the Government flour.

July 14-15.—I collected bark for my house. News reached here that Jachkaps, the Monsey, who had fired Gnadenbuetten on the Mahoning, had died of the small-pox, up at Sir William Johnson's. (13)

July 16.—Some Cayugas, en route south to hunt called on me, and stated that a famine existed in their country, owing to

the worm destroying all the corn last year.

July 17-18-19.—Many Delawares, Nanticokes, Shawanese, Oneidas and Cayugas, half starved, passed through to the south.

July 20.—Tajanoge, an old Cayuga chief, called and was glad to see me.

July 21.—To-day, I spoke to the old chief of the proposed migration of our Indians to Cayuga Lake. He agreed that it was no good place, because of the absence of all game, and they were accustomed to eat meat. Up the branch of the Tioga would be a better locality, as game was there in plenty. He also stated, that Sir William Johnson had offered to buy of the Six Nations all the land from Oweke, i. e., a half day's journey above Tioga, to the Great Island in the West Branch of the Susquehanna, but the Six Nations had not yet consented. (14) The whole nation of the Tutelars passed here to-day.

July 24.—Many Indians passed here en route for Shamokin to hunt.

July 26.—Joe Nuttinas, late prisoner in New York, was present at our morning service.

July 27.—The Holy Communion was administered to thirteen converts, Anton interpreting. JOHN W. JORDAN.

THE HUBLEY FAMILY.

Origin of the Surname—Early Struggles—Captain Bernard Hubley.

Recently there appeared in "Notes and Queries" a brief sketch of Capt. Bernard Hubley, of Lancaster, the Revolutionary hero, and author of the first history of that war. Since the publication of that article there has come into the possession of the writer, through a descendant living in New York city, very full memoranda relating to the history of the Hubley family, which is herewith elaborated for the benefit of all whom it may concern.

According to the early records the ancestors of the family were quite prominent in France, and were Huguenots. After the revocation of the edict of Nats in 1685, owing to the dreadful persecutions of the Protestants, some of the family fled to Germany, some to Switzerland, while others remained in France, hiding themselves in the country far away from the cities. The bitterness of the persecution of the Hubleys was further intensified by the fact that they were "writers of manuscripts," and had in their possession written exposures of the doings of the Jesuits.

Among those who fled to Switzerland was Bernard, 1st, the paternal ancestor of the Hubley family in America. From Switzerland he made his way into Germany, where he lived a short time. There he lost his wife by death and was left with three children, one daughter and two sons. Persecuted, and much discouraged, he resolved to emigrate to America and seek a home in the land of Penn. With his three motherless children he landed at Philadelphia, October 2d, 1732, having sailed from a German port. He then spelled his name "Oublie"—meaning to be forgotten—which was anglicized into Hubley. He had much gold in his possession, besides two chests filled with manuscripts describing the persecutions by the Jesuits. Besides his children, he was accompanied by an old man, a Frenchman, who acted the part of a valet. Soon after their arrival the valet one morning reported that he had found his master dead, and in a short time he disappeared. On making an examination it was discovered that the manuscripts had disappeared also, and that the Frenchman was a Jesuit disguised in the garb of a servant for the purpose of securing and destroying the manuscripts, when he hastened back to his own country. The children left by Bernard Hubley, 1st, were named:

- i. [A dau.], b. in Germany about 1717.
- ii. Bernard, 2d, b. in Germany, Oct. 16, 1719. Of whom presently.
- iii. Michael, b. in Germany, Feb. 28, 1722; d. May 17, 1804, at Lancaster.

These orphaned children were taken in charge by friends and soon after sent to Lancaster, Pa., where homes were found for them. Bernard, 2d, was apprenticed to a tanner named Valentine King, to learn the trade.

Soon after the Hubley children (they then spelled their name Hubele) were established in Lancaster an uncle, Michael Hubley, came from Germany to look after their welfare. He seems to have had considerable money, mostly "Spanish milled dollars," and he made arrangement for the comfort of his nephews. He made Michael Gratz, of Philadelphia, his agent, and he went to Lancaster and purchased what was then known as the "Brady farm" for Bernard, and looked after his brother and sister. Mr. Gratz also purchased a house in Philadelphia out of the funds sent him for Bernard.

Bernard Hubley prospered in the tanning and farming business and accumulated a handsome competence. His uncle in Germany sent money every year for some

time to Mr. Gratz to be applied to the use of his nephews. About the time of the breaking out of the Revolutionary War Bernard opened a store in Lancaster, but after the war was fairly under way he gave much of his goods to the families of the volunteers. He took an active part in the cause for liberty.

Long before the beginning of the Revolution Bernard Hubley had become one of the representative men of Lancaster. He served as county treasurer from 1756 to 1762. In the meantime he was a commissioner in 1753. Mr. Hubley was a man who exerted considerable influence in political circles, and was a member of the Federal party. When the Revolution commenced he became a Whig. In 1778 he was appointed Barrack Master at Lancaster. This was an office requiring the exercise of much firmness, and it was especially annoying when large bodies of Hessians and other prisoners had to be cared for, as was frequently the case.

Bernard Hubley was married twice. His first wife was a Miss Hanshoe, of Philadelphia, whose parents came from Wirtemberg. It is not known what year this marriage took place, but it was probably as early as 1744. By this marriage there was issue:

- i. Adam, b. about 1744; d. May, 1793; rose to the rank of Lt. Col. in Revolutionary army.
- ii. Eva.
- iii. Mary.
- iv. Magdalena.
- v. Frederick, b. 1752; d. Dec. 23, 1822; served as an officer in the Revolutionary War.
- vi. Bernard, 3d, b. July 8, 1754; d. March 10, 1810. Served as captain in the German regiment.
- vii. Jacob, b. about 1756.

After the death of his first wife Bernard Hubley (2d), remained a widower for a few years, when he married the second time and had issue:

- viii. Michael.
- ix. Samuel.
- x. Isaac.
- xi. Ann.
- xii. Mrs. Joseph Alfred.
- xiii. Mrs. Albright.

Bernard Hubley (2d), died January 29, 1803, and was buried in the graveyard of Trinity Lutheran Church, Lancaster. For many years he had been a member of this church and had long served as an elder. He was an ardent patriot during the Revolution. A great granddaughter, in a letter to the writer, says:

"I have in my possession now an old manuscript, much worn, wherein there is written on one page an account which says: 'Private moneys for the cause; do not let the right hand know what the left hand doeth; love thy neighbor. I am giving my means, and am willing to give my life for my beloved country and the liberty of my brethren.

"Lancaster, May 1, 1769. Gave Edward Shippen power of attorney to use my share of father's money for those things needed for the cause.

"For Committee of Safety, Philadelphia, July 15, 1776, three hundred Spanish milled dollars.

"Council of Safety, August 5, 1776, balance of money, one hundred Spanish milled dollars.

"February 11, 1777, paid for long handled spears; turned over to the commissary of Continental store at Lancaster all my goods in my store here, and whatever goods may get there safe from Philadelphia (of last month's order) to the first depots, for the cause. They to pay freight and charge same to my account. All the prime leather now in the tannery to be given to the Hessian prisoners to make shoes for the army.

"Gave to Ludwick Lanman all of the pewter ware from the store house to be moulded into bullets for the cause.

"In 1787 he gave lot No. 32, and others, for the benefit of Franklin College, of Lancaster."

Bernard Hubley, 3d, sixth child and third son of Bernard Hubley, 2d, was born in Lancaster, July 8, 1754, and was brought up in that city under the care of his parents. Although the facilities for acquiring an education at that time were somewhat limited, he received excellent instruction from private sources, and with the careful business training of his father, became well equipped for the activities of life. When the Revolutionary War commenced he had attained his majority and imbued, as he was, with the patriotic spirit of his father, at once took a firm stand for the cause of liberty and justice. When the German Regiment was raised by resolution of Congress, passed July 27, 1776, the Lancaster county company was first commanded by Capt. Geo. Hubley (probably a cousin) and Aug. 12, 1776, Bernard Hubley was commissioned first lieutenant, and on the 24th of February, 1778, he was commissioned captain of the same company. Capt. George Hubley having been transferred and

served until 1781, when he was retired on the 1st of January of that year. He had command of his company when the German regiment (or a portion of it) was ordered to Northumberland county, after the Big Runaway, to protect the returning settlers, and was in command at Forts Rice and Jenkins, and commanded scouting parties through the valley.

The beauty and fertility of the West Branch Valley of the Susquehanna so pleased him that he resolved to make it his home when he retired from military service, and he settled in the town of Northumberland. He soon became active in political and military affairs. On the 21st of December, 1789, he was commissioned County Lieutenant of Northumberland county, and was brigade inspector of the local militia in 1807.

Captain Hubley married June 28, 1790, Elizabeth McCalla, daughter of John and Laura (Rich) McCalla, of Northumberland. She was born at Doylestown, Bucks county, April 7, 1769, and died in Pittsburg, October 12, 1842. She was about fifteen years the junior of her husband, and yet she was twenty-one when he married her.

Captain Hubley and his wife settled permanently in Northumberland. It is said that he engaged in the brewing business, but this claim is not clearly established. It is true that brewing was one of the earliest industries in the town, "Reuben Haines, of Philadelphia," having become interested in that business about the time of the marriage of Captain Hubley. History informs us that William Hoffman and Philip Frick, both from Lancaster, erected the brewery, but what success attended their enterprise is not stated. It might have been through acquaintance with these parties from his native town that Captain Hubley became interested in the business, if at all, but the statement is based on mere tradition.

While living at Northumberland Captain Hubley became interested in literary matters, and towards the close of the century he commenced the work of writing a History of the Revolutionary War. The settlement then contained a coterie of literary men, prominent among them being the distinguished Dr. Joseph Priestly, the author of many books, and discoverer of oxygen gas. It was probably on account of association and the literary air which pervaded the place, that Captain Hubley became inspired with the idea of writing a book. At all events the book was written and published at Northumberland by Andrew Kennedy, a well-known printer of

that time, in 1807. It is a volume of over 400 pages, made up largely of documentary matter, and is believed to have been the first history of the Revolution published. Copies are now extremely scarce. He was also the author of several educational works, etchings, maps, charts, &c.

Captain Hubley died in Philadelphia, March 10, 1810, from the effect of wounds received in battle, aged 55 years, 8 months and 2 days. His wife survived him about thirty-two years, being forty-one at the time of his death.

The high estimate placed on the life and character of Captain Hubley is well expressed in a notice of his death, which appeared in a paper called *The Record*, under date of March 13, 1810, as follows:

"It is with feelings of deepest regret that we announce the death of the highly respected Captain Bernard Hubley. He was, as his forefathers had been, a writer of much moment. He was the author of many educational works, such as maps, charts, etchings, &c., used extensively in the American army, as General Washington preferred his guides to any other, knowing them to be reliable, as they were surveyed and traced under his own immediate direction. Captain Hubley was a member of the Society of Friends in his youth, and by whom he was much esteemed. He was highly distinguished by the powers of his mind and by the benevolence of his heart. He was a most affectionate husband a kind father, a sincere friend, a good neighbor, a cheerful and instructive companion; his manners and conversation were peculiarly pleasing and impressive. The whole tenor of his life beautifully exemplified the moral and religious principles which his writings and intercourse uniformly inculcated. By those who knew him best and intimately, his death will be long and deeply regretted; and by many of those who have derived benefits from his literary labors he will be remembered with respect and gratitude."

Captain Hubley was one of the early members of the Society of the Cincinnati, organized in Philadelphia at the close of the war, and which is still in existence. The equestrian statue of Washington—the most magnificent of the kind in the world—in Fairmount Park, is the gift of this society, the collection of funds for which commenced in 1811.

Capt. Bernard Hubley and Elizabeth McCalla, his wife, had issue, all born at Northumberland, Pa., as follows:

i. Eva-Mary-Magdalene, b. Nov. 24, 1794; m. Dr. Henry Dieffenbach, and had (surname Dieffenbach):

1. Adelbert; d. single.
2. Elizabeth; m. Henry Hamerstick.
3. Mary; m. — Hill.
4. Fannie; m. George Luce.
5. Henry; d. single.

ii. Elizabeth-Rich b. May 21, 1797; m. Lot Brewster, Jan. 27, 1822; d. Aug. 8, 1875, leaving (surname Brewster):

1. Angeline; m. — Mellen, and had one daughter; single.
2. Elizabeth; m. — Jones, at Cincinnati, April 14, 1846; d. 1879, leaving issue.

iii. Laurer, b. March 3, 1803; m. Richard Chessworth in 1825, and d. 1850, leaving one daughter, Elizabeth Chessworth. She m. Francis Cairwell in 1852, and had issue.

iv. Sarah-Ann, b. May 8, 1805; m. George Watson, of Cincinnati, September 3, 1832, and d. at Pittsburg, March 17, 1848. Mr. Watson was a prominent lawyer of Pittsburg and Edwin M. Stanton, afterwards distinguished as Secretary of War during the Rebellion, studied law under his direction. They had issue (surname Watson):

1. Henry-Washington, b. Pittsburg, Feb. 14, 1837, now living in Denver, Colorado, engaged in the mining business.
2. Elizabeth, b. Pittsburg, April 1, 1840; m. Dr. J. C. Stephan, of that city, Dec. 9, 1860. He d. in 1894. They had issue (surname Stephan): George, b. Cleveland, 1862, resides at Delta, Colorado, banker; Charles, b. Cleveland, 1867, resides at Kansas City, conductor; William, b. Kansas, 1870, resides Ash Grove, Mo., artist; Jesse, b. Kansas, 1873, resides Kansas City, physician; Edison, b. Kansas, 1878, resides New York, student; Cornelia Hubley, b. 1882, resides New York, student. Mrs. Stephan also resides in New York.
3. Charles, b. Pittsburg, Aug. 11, 1843; d. Dec. 5, 1879; m. Ann Patterson, daughter of Robert Patterson, and had issue.
4. Cornelia, b. Pittsburg, Jan. 18, 1846; m. Jesse Lanalill, Dec. 3, 1867; no issue, resides New York.

v. John-McCalla; d. s. p.

vi. George-W. d. s. p.

vii. James-Sample, d. s. p.

JOHN OF LANCASTER.
Williamsport, Pa.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

XXXVIII.

KEIMER.

James Keimer, of Caernarvon township, Lancaster county, Pa., who has been inquired of before in Notes and Queries, married Elizabeth Edwards, daughter of Thomas Edwards, and his first child was named Mary Edwards. This marriage is fully believed by the family, but there is no known record of the fact. The undersigned will be very grateful for any data evidencing the marriage. Of James Keimer's children, Thomas Keimer married and had five children. Can any one give the name of his wife? His son, John Keimer, of Caernarvon township, Berks county, married (by Dr. Illing) May 4, 1797, Hannah DeHaven, of Caernarvon township, Lancaster county. Who was she?

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

THE MCCALLA FAMILY.

Very little of the early history of John McCalla is known. He appears to have been an early settler in or about Doylestown, Bucks county. His wife was named Laurer Rich, but where they were married is unknown. Their children appear to have been born at Doylestown, most of them before the beginning of the Revolutionary War. It is probable that the family came to Northumberland town a few years before 1790 and located, and as most of their children married there, he parents probably ended their days in the village. Several of the children appear to have been older than Elizabeth, who married Bernard Hubley; but in the absence of official records, it is difficult to arrange them in regular order. They are given as follows:

i. Sarah, b. 1760; m. Robert Shannon and had one daughter named Ann, born Dec. 20, 1788. After the death of her husband she married, secondly, Benjamin Patterson, the famous scout and guide to Charles Williamson when he was building his road through Northumberland (now Lycoming and Tioga) county to Bath, New York. Ann emigrated with her mother and stepfather (Benjamin Patterson) to Painted Post, in June, 1797, where they settled. In 1810 she became the second wife of Ansel McCall, whom

she married at Painted Post, and there settled. She had three children, James S., Sarah A., and Ansel J. The latter, b. January 14, 1816, is the well-known historian (Hon. Ansel J. McCall) of Bath, New York. Ann died at Bath, July 26, 1878, "in the full enjoyment of all her faculties, at the ripe age of ninety years."

ii. Mary, b. 1762; m. Col. David Taggart, of Northumberland, and d. July, 1835. They had: 1. John Taggart, m. Hannah Hueston. 2. James, m. Miss Israel.

iii. Margaret, b. 1784; m. ——— Thomas, and had a daughter named Jemima.

iv. Ruth, b. 1766; m. 1790, Jacob Welker and had: John, Eliza, Margaret, Matilda and Jacob.

v. Elizabeth, b. April 7, 1769; m. Capt. Bernard Hubley and d. Oct. 12, 1842, leaving issue.

vi. Laurer, b. 1771; d. unm.

vii. Nancy, b. about 1773; d. unm.

viii. Susan, b. about 1775; d. unm.

ix. Martha, b. about 1777; m. ——— Campbell.

x. John, b. about 1779; d. at Bath unm.

xi. William, b. about 1783; m. and had a daughter named Eliza.

Michael Hubley.

Michael Hubley, brother of Bernard Hubley, 1st, came to America in 1740. In 1750 located at Lancaster, and during the last forty years of his life he served Trinity Lutheran Church congregation as warden, elder and trustee. He m. Rosina Strumpf. She d. in 1803, aged 64. They had issue:

i. John, b. Dec. 25, 1747; m. Maria Magdalena Lauman, and d. Jan. 21, 1821. Studied law under Edward Shippen; was an active officer during the Revolution, and a member of the Supreme Executive Council.

ii. Joseph b. 1749; d. 1789.

The Watson Family.

George Watson, who married Sarah Ann Hubley (daughter of Bernard Hubley) in Cincinnati, September 3, 1832, was born in Reading, Pa., September 3, 1785. His father (named Robert), served in the war of 1812. His wife was a Miss De Pue. They left Reading in 1789 and located in Pittsburg, where the balance of their children were born. They had issue, viz:

i. George, noted above.

ii. Jane, b. 1787; m. John Sheppard.

iii. Rachel, b. 1789; m. Henry Jenney.

- iv. Hannah, b. 1781; m. first, John Johnston; second, ——— Nichols.
- v. Sarah Ann, b. 1793, m. Samuel McClurken.
- vi. Mary, b. 1795; m. first, ——— McMillen; second, ——— Durham.

All of this family lived and died in Pittsburg, and some of their descendants still live there.

JOHN OF LANCASTER.

ANNALS OF FRIEDENSHUETTEN

On the Susquehanna, 1765-1772.

II.

- July 29.—The Chief Newallike, Anton's brother-in-law left to-day. (15.)
- July 30.—Joshua and others went to the West Branch to hunt.
- July 31.—At the evening service Indians from Tschochnot were present.
- August 9.—Called on by some Cayugas, on their return from Shamokin, who stated there were so many Indians there, that game was very scarce.
- August 11.—Nearly all of our Sisters with myself, set out for Nazareth to fetch the Government flour. On August 13, we reached Wyomick, and on the 16th the Rose.
- August 22.—Bro. Zeisberger set out from Bethlehem via Christian's Spring en route for Wyalusing, and with him went Bro. Rothe, who is to reside there. (16.) On the 23d, they lodged at Wechquetank, and reached Wyomick two days subsequent. Here on the 26th an Indian from Wyalusing with his canoe met them. The next day Bro. Rothe embarked, while Bro. Zeisberger proceeded by land with the horse, and rode as far as Sakapochk. At night on the 28th, the latter reached Wyalusing, and Bro. Rothe early the next morning. (17.)
- September 1.—Bro. Rothe kept the evening meeting.
- September 5-7.—Nearly all have returned from the Summer hunt. A number of Nanticokes visited here.
- September 8.—Bro. Rothe preached. Held a conference with all the male adults of the town, mainly about our Chapel and dwelling, in which all expressed their willingness to assist.
- September 9.—Began to fell and haul timber for the house.
- September 14.—Finished the chapel, and on
- September 15.—(Sunday) we kept meeting in it.

September 17-18.—Blocked up our house near the chapel. We could have repaired our old one, but as the Winter here is cold, we deemed it advisable to build a new one.

September 21.—This evening the first Love Feast was held in Wyalusing, (provided by the Single Sisters of Bethlehem) after which the Lord's Supper was partaken of.

September 27.—One of our Indians from here, who returned from hunting on the West Branch, informed us that he had met three savages—a Tawa, a Gatochwya and a Shawnee, armed with bow and arrows. They told him they were spies and had been as far down as the settlements on the Pocopoco, as also about Wyalusing, where they had stolen corn from the farm. They also watched Indians while on the hunt.

September 30.—This week a wolf came into the town and was killed.

October 8.—Some Senecas visited here, who related that a minister from New England lived among them and was studying their language.

October 12.—Mark returning from the hunt, stated that at Nescopeck he had seen a canoe loaded with rum, belonging to a man from Paxtang who proposed coming up to Wyalusing. He told him that we wanted no rum!

October 20.—Sakema's wife was baptized Salome.

October 26.—This week everybody was busy in the corn-harvest. The crop is so abundant, we have no room to store it.

October 29.—A large number set out on the fall-hunt, and expect to be absent some time.

November 1.—Occupied our new house—a dear little home! It is fifteen feet square, and has an attic and cellar.

November 5.—Seven canoe loads of Nanticokes arrived here. They informed us that the Six Nations had sent four chiefs down the Mississippi to learn what the French designed; that the French had said that with the aid of God, they would retake the territory they had lost. The Indians doubt the duration of the present peace, and also reported that Wyomick west of the Susquehanna was virtually sold to the King of England.

November 7.—Many of the Sisters went down to Wyomick to hunt wild hemp. Mr. Jennings (18) and Mr. Anderson arrived yesterday.

November 8.—Two years ago our Indians were transferred from Nain and Wechquetank to Philadelphia, and it is a singular coincidence that Sheriff Jen-

nings should be here on this day. He was pleased to see our Indians.

November 9.—Sheriff Jennings and Mr. Anderson left to-day.

November 18.—Bro. Zeisberger left for Bethlehem with some Indians.

December 13.—Many strange Indians visited our town.

December 16.—The Indians went on a bear-hunt. Bro. Zeisberger returned from Bethlehem.

December 19.—Anton tells us there is a moving of the Spirit among the "wild Indians," and many desire to be baptized.

December 22.—(Sunday.) Our house full of visitors. At the preaching many wept. An Indian pow-wow of the vicinity called on Andrew and spoke of his wicked life, and his wish to become a true Christian.

December 23.—We learned from the Indians here, that one Peter, who had been baptized here at Wyalusing three years ago, and who had falsely been charged as having gone on the war-path, had been innocent, as he was murdered by one Tom King, a Oneida, out in the woods, from jealousy.

December 24.—Vigils of Christmas Eve. At the Love Feast we read, from Grube's Harmony, the account of the Nativity in Delaware. (19.) One hundred and twenty souls were present.

December 25.—Bro. Rothe preached, and Sakima was baptized and named Abraham. (20.)

December 27.—The whole town helped us to carry fire-wood, as there was no snow to enable us to haul it.

December 29.—(Sunday.) Menatschis, the former superintendent of the town, was baptized and named Abraham. (21.)

December 31.—Vigils of New Year celebrated. Eighty adults came here from the Barracks in Philadelphia. During the year the Lord's Supper was celebrated five times; three adults and two children were baptized; and four deaths have occurred. The Mission consists of:

Communicant Brethren	16
" Sisters	17
Baptized Adult Brethren	15
" Sisters	6
Unbaptized Men	11
" Women	24
Baptized Boys	16
" Girls	7
Unbaptized Boys	20
" Girls	14
	146 souls.

1766.

January 1.—The Lord's Supper celebrated.

January 4.—Last night the Susquehanna froze—weather very cold. Our Indians call to mind their warm houses at Nain, as here they have but poor huts.

January 22.—Three Senecas visited, and reported that probably Sir W. Johnson would consummate the purchase of the Wyomick lands.

January 28.—Sam Evans gave the baptized children a Love Feast. (22.)

January 30.—Oicerones were appointed by the Conference to look after and care for "wild Indians" visiting here.

February 2.—Conferred with Anton about Nanticoke Sam, who wants to reside here. We hesitate to receive him, for when a Nanticoke dies, his friends come, disinter the body, cut off all the flesh from the bones and carry them away. Recently such a spectacle passed through here.

February 6.—White men from Shamokin, came here to buy corn.

February 10.—All the baptized adults met to consult about our removal to the locality named by the Six Nations. The whites from Shamokin wanted to get up a shooting-match, but we refused permission.

February 13.—The Indians went out to hunt and to select sites for sugar-camps.

March 2.—Began to read from Grube's Harmony, as there was no interpreter at home.

March 7.—Anton and John went a two-days' journey to call on Chief Newallike, to obtain his opinion as to our moving to the Six Nations' country. He declined to advise us. His house was filled with drunken Indians.

March 24.—We permitted a Nanticoke from Zeninge to reside here.

March 2.—(Maundy-Thursaday.) The Lord's Supper was partaken of by sixteen converts.

March 28.—Reading of the Harmony continued—the Nanticoke much affected.

March 30.—Early in the morning we prayed the Easter Litany in our chapel, and in the evening service a Tutelar was baptized and called Timothy.

April 11.—The Monsey chief Eichgobond, would persuade us by all means to have Newallike to negotiate for us with the Six Nations, and should he decline, he will.

April 13.—We learned that Newallike is inimical to us.

April 23.—Brother Zeisberger, Anton, John, Abraham and Jacob set out for Cuyuga, to settle the matter as to our remaining here or removal.

April 28.—Andrew Montour passed through. (23.)

JOHN W. JORDAN.
Philadelphia.

THE AMITY CHURCH,

And Its Ancient Dead.

The Amityville Lutheran Church is situated in Amity township, Berks county, Pa., about four or five miles north of Douglassville, on the Schuylkill river. Its organization dates back more than one hundred and fifty years. Its cemetery is very large, and in the east end, or old church yard, lie in death's peaceful slumber, many original settlers and founders of notable families. The present spacious brick church is, of course, not the first edifice. In this paper we will confine our research to the old churchyard on the east side of the church, the new cemetery being on the west side.

Before entering the gate our attention is called to the date "1748," deeply cut on the stone wall, which leads to the assumption that this was the date of its original erection. Some distance away on the face of another large stone may be seen the names :

P. GEIGER.
W. REIDER.
H. DENGLEER.
C. LUTHER.

Aug. 7th, 1820.

We assume that the wall was rebuilt at this time, and that the foregoing individuals were trustees. There are 270 tombstones in this old grave yard, but there are many dead of provincial times whose graves are unmarked. Many of the oldest have only rough limestone markers. The oldest stones having inscriptions are red triassic stones obtained in Chester county, from which, unfortunately, the inscriptions are almost entirely eroded by the tooth of time. Others are of hard, coarse marble, which we presume were obtained in the quarries near Norristown, and resist the elements far better than the imported Italian varieties. Nearly all the inscriptions are in German, some are quite elaborate and give valuable family history, such as telling from what part of Germany the decedent was from—whose son or daughter—when married—how many children, &c. The oldest inscription is that of Mary Sands, 1742. The feet of the dead point toward the rising sun, typical of the resurrection. The wife almost invariably lies on the north side of the husband. The subjoined list only includes the older graves, as burials still occur occasionally in this graveyard. It will be observed that John Henry Boyer

(founder of a great family) and Mrs. Lev-
ergood, were centenarians.

Boyer, John Henry, b. 1714; d. 1814.
Boyer, John, b. 1727; d. 1777.
Boyer, Elizabeth (wife), b. 1726; d. 1802.
Boyer, Catharine, b. 1781; d. 1792.
Boyer, Samuel, b. 1751; d. 1829.
Boyer, Catharine (wife), 1752; d. 1828.
Boyer, Helen, w. of Ulrich, b. 1791; d. 1847.
Boyer, Daniel, s. of Phil. b. 1792; d. 1825.
Boyer, Ulrich, s. of Phil. b. 1787; d. 1836.
Boyer, Philip, b. 1754; d. 1832.
Boyer, Christiansa (wife), b. 1754; d. 1832.
Boyer, Hannah, w. of Henry, b. 1789; d. 1853.
Boyer, Henry, s. of Val., b. 1781; d. 1836.
Boyer, Eliza, w. of Philip, b. 1780; d. 1833.
Brendlinger, Phil., b. 1794, d. 1833.
Brendlinger, Cath., w. of Philip, b. 1794; d. 1874.
Bertolette, Maria, w. of John, b. 1788; d. 1827.
Beck, George, b. 1779; d. 1854.
Beck, Mary, w. of George, b. 1784; d. 1834.
Becker, John Val., b. 1745; d. 1821.
Becker, Maria, w. of J. V. and dau. of Valentine Reif, b. 1750; d. 1821.
Bower, Barbara, w. of Moses, b. 1761; d. 1797.
Bower, Mich., b. 1749; d. 1823.
Bower, Rachel, b. 1760; d. 1822.
Bobb, Cath. (Babb), w. of George, b. 1766; d. 1825.
Dengler, Henry, b. 1763; d. 1808.
Derr, Samuel, son of John, b. 1778; d. 1829.
Derr, Cath., w. of Samuel, b. 1780; d. 1863.
Davidheiser, George, b. 1798; d. 1863.
Dodero, Henry, b. 1739; d. 1798.
Dodero, Dorothea, wife of H. and dau. of Weidner, b. 1745; d. 1821.
Eagle, Henry, husband of Maria Harrenstein, b. 1758; d. 1825.
Engel, Cath., nee Pott, b. 1787; d. 1810.
Focht, Brarb., w. of Ludwig, b. 1769; d. 1858.
Fusz, Geo. (Foos), b. 1738; d. 1800.
Fusz, Cath., wife, and daughter of Daniel Womeldorf, b. 1742; d. 1801.
Greiner, Phil., b. 1754; d. 1833.
Greiner, Margaret (wife), b. 1764; d. 1834.
Geiger, Philip, b. 1765; d. 1831.
Geiger, Anna Maria, wife, nee Stichter, b. 1769; d. 1847.
Gerber, Jacob, b. 1746; d. 1817.
Gerger, Maria (wife), b. 1767; d. 1839.
Guldin, Anna., w. of Jacob, b. 1774; d. 1830.
Hoffman, Henry, b. 1781; d. 1828.
Hunter, Jacob, b. 1775; d. 1823.

- Hunter, Anna, w. of Jacob, b. 1776; d. 1870.
 Horner, Jacob, b. 1755; d. 1837.
 Horner, Elms., w., nee Baum, b. 1764; d. 1823.
 Holder, John, b. 1783; d. 1870.
 Hartman, Yost, hus. of Elia. Bear, b. 1764; d. 1831.
 Hartman, John, b. 1794; d. 1821.
 Hartman, Hannah, w. of John, nee Luther, b. 1791; d. 1821.
 Häm, Magdalena, dau. of Jacob, b. 1786; d. 1802.
 Kline, Abraham, b. 1784; d. 1814.
 Kline, Jacob, b. 1734; d. 1814.
 Kline, John, b. 1761; d. 1827.
 Kline, Magdalena (wife), b. 1766; d. 1843.
 Kline, Henry, s. of J. and Mag., b. 1793; d. 1827.
 Kline, Susanna, w. of Henry, b. 1796; d. 1820.
 Kern, Mich., Rev. soldier., b. 1757; d. 1850.
 Kern, Mary, w. of Mich., b. 1762; d. 1828.
 Kerling, Peter, b. 1759; d. 1823.
 Kieber, Hannah, b. 1780; d. 1800.
 Knabb, Jacob, b. 1771; d. 1826.
 Knabb, Hannah (w.), b. 1775; d. 1825.
 Luther, Peter Care, b. 1762; d. 1823.
 Luther, Wilhelmina, w. of Peter, b. 1764; d. 1847.
 Lorah, Geo., Esq., b. 1745; d. 1826.
 Levergood, Matthias, son of Adam and Christina, b. 1749; d. 1835.
 Levergood, Cath., nee Shuster, w. of Matt., b. 1759; d. 1860.
 Levergood, Joseph, b. 1777; d. 1838.
 Levergood, Mary, w. of Jos., b. 1776; d. 1846.
 Ludwig, Emanuel, b. 1757; d. 1791.
 Ludwig, Rachel, w. of John, b. 1754; d. 1822.
 Ludwig, Cath., dau. of John and Rachel, b. 1787; d. 1856.
 Ludwig, Daniel, b. 1793; d. 1882.
 Ludwig, Mich., b. 1745; d. 1806.
 Ludwig, Susanna, w. of Mich., b. 1751; d. 1818.
 Ludwig, Sarah, w. of John, b. 1781; d. 1811.
 Leshner, Abraham, b. 1788; d. 1826.
 Leshner, Elms., w. of A., b. 1785; d. 1861.
 Marquet, Peter, b. 1763; d. 1810.
 Marquet, Mary, w. of P. and d. of Peter Moser, b. 1767; d. 1835.
 Marquet, Philip, b. 1793; d. 1861.
 Marquet, Elms., w. of P., b. 1796; d. 1873.
 Matthias, Maria, nee Gelger and w. of Philip, b. 1793; d. 1823.
 Moser, John, b. 1716; d. 1793.
 Pott, John, s. of John, b. 1764; d. 1850.
 Pott, Sabilla, nee Leffler, w. of John P., b. 1774; d. 1824.
 Pyle, Rebecca, d. of Daniel and Cath., b. 1727; d. 1807.
 Pyle, Elms., nee Becker, w. of Dan'l., b. 1734; d. 1796.
 Pyle, Jacob, b. 1776; d. 1795.
 Roth, Solomon (Rhodes), b. 1757; d. 1798.
 Roth, Peter, s. of Sol., b. 1793.
 Roth, Elms., d. of Sol., b. 1788.
 Roth, Cath., d. of Jonathan, b. 1786; d. 1788.
 Roth, Elisabeth, b. 1784; d. 1825.
 Roth, Mathias, b. 1717; d. 1795.
 Roth, Jacob, b. 1744; d. 1825.
 Roth, Susanna (wife), b. 1749; d. 1813.
 Rhodes, John, d. 1767.
 Rhodes, John, son of Jacob, b. 1775; d. 1850.
 Rhodes, Mary, w. of John, b. 1781; d. 1860.
 Roth, Samuel, b. 1780; d. 1822.
 Rhodes, Mary, w. of Henry, b. 1785; d. 1854.
 Rhodes, Daniel, b. 1753; d. 1825.
 Rhodes, Magd., w. of Dan'l., b. 1761; d. 1813.
 Rhodes, David, s. of Dan., b. 1792; d. 1812.
 Rhodes, Peter, s. of Dan., b. 1794; d. 1822.
 Rhodes, Samuel, s. of Dan., b. 1796; d. 1838.
 Rhodes, Jacob, s. of Dan., b. 1784; d. 1848.
 Rhodes, John, s. of Dan., b. 1787; d. 1861.
 Rhodes, s. of Dan. b. 1798; d. 1873.
 Rhodes, Adam, s. of Dan., b. 1800; d. 1888.
 Rahn, Ann, w. of Jacob, b. 1798; d. 1866.
 Reiger, Herman, b. 1766; d. 1792.
 Reimby, Christopher, b. 1750; d. 1826.
 Reimby, Anna, w. of Ch., b. 1769; d. 1852.
 Reif, Jacob, b. 1796; d. 1827.
 Ritter, Elms., w. of John, b. 1787; d. 1825.
 Romig, Geo., s. of John, b. 1765; d. 1850.
 Romig, Anna Sophia, w. of Geo., b. 1773; d. 1828.
 Reider, Jacob, s. of Mich., b. 1790; d. 1868.
 Sands, Mary, b. 1741; d. 1742.
 Sands, Mary, b. 1744; d. 1749.
 Sands, Othniel, b. 1756; d. 1831.
 Sands, Cath., w. of Oth., b. 1764; d. 1822.
 Schrack, John Peter, b. 1750; d. 1823.
 Schrack, Elms., nee Weber, w. of John P., b. 1746; d. 1818.
 Schrack, Dan'l., s. of John, b. 1778; d. 1843.
 Schrack, Mary, w. of Dan'l., b. 1789; d. 1823.
 Schrack, Geo., s. of John and Elia, b. 1783; d. 1813.

Spies, Ludwig, b. 1778; d. 1827.
 Stapleton, John, d. 1764.
 Stapleton, Maria Margaretha, w. of John, b. 1721; d. 1794.
 Stapleton, John, Jr., Esq., b. 1751; d. 1820.
 Stapleton, Rosina, w. of John, b. 1760; d. 1833.
 Stapleton, William, b. 1720; d. 1785.
 Stapleton, Anna K., w. of William, b. 1723; d. 1795.
 Scheetz, Mary, w. of Philip, b. 1756; d. 1822.
 Scheitz, Hannah, w. of Henry, b. 1792; d. 1854.
 Strunk, Jacob, b. 1796; d. 1866.
 Strunk, Maria, w. of Jacob, b. 1798; d. 1840.
 Tyson, Margaret (nee Baum), w. of John, b. 1778; d. 1826.
 Val Reed, Henry b. 1722; d. 1790.
 Van Reed, Ann, w. of H., b. 1720; d. 1805.
 Weber, Jacob, b. 1722; d. 1790.
 Weber, Barbara (nee Roth), w. of Peter, b. 1719; d. 1805.
 Weber, Jacob, son of Peter, b. 1751; d. 1835.
 Weber, Ann (nee Van Reed), w. of Jacob W., b. 1755; d. 1831.
 Weber, Samuel, son of Jacob, b. 1788; d. 1839.
 Womeldorf, Daniel, b. 1702; d. 1759.
 Womeldorf, Jacob, b. 1734; d. 1805.
 Womeldorf, Cath., b. 1742; d. 1803.
 Zerr, Jacob, b. 1760; d. 1826.
 Zerr, Susanna, w. of Jacob, b. 1766; d. 1842.
 Zeller, John, b. 1780; d. 1858.
 Zeller, Cath., w. of John, b. 1785; d. 1869.
 As a sample of the curious epitaphs to be found, and also the rapid Germanizing of the feeble English element in that early day, we will give the inscriptions on the stones of John and William Stapleton. Their father, Robert P. Stapleton (b. 1690) was of the English nobility. Becoming a Quaker he was expatriated and came to Pennsylvania about 1715, settled in Oley, five miles north of Amityville. In 1750 he led a Quaker colony to the vicinity of Woodstock, Virginia, where he acquired extensive lands; died there 1754, having left John and William (as above) on his estate in Oley. John married, March 10, 1747, Maria Margaretha, daughter of Valentine Liger, who came to New Hanover in 1717, and was a very prominent man. William married Anna Kinga Hoffman. John, sr., had but one son, John, as above, an officer in the Revolution and great-grandfather of the writer of this sketch. John, sr., died 1754 (same year as his father, in Virginia.) His widow survived him 40 years.

Hier ruhen die geb
 eine eines mit
 bruders diese Semeinde
 William Stebelton
 Geb 1720—und lebte mit
 seiner Ehgatten u, Ana—37 Jahr
 in eine friedsame ehe und
 starb ohne kinder—
 26 Mertz, 1785.

[Translation.]

"Here rests the remains of a Brother of this Society, William Stapleton, Born 1720, and and lived in peaceful matrimony 37 years with his wife, Anna, and died without children Mar 26, 1785."

1754.
 HIR LIGT
 IOANN STE
 BELDON IN
 SEINEM SARG
 UND GRVFT
 BIS IN AMIN
 STEN DAG
 SEIN IESUS
 WIDER RVFT.

Trans.—"1754. Here lies John Stapleton, ("Stebeldon") in his coffin and grave until him at the last day of Jesus again calls."

A. STAPLETON.

Lewisburg, Pa.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

XXXIX.

HOLLIDAY.

Information desired of ancestry of Adam Holliday, who came to Lancaster county from North Ireland about 1750. Founded Hollidaysburg, Pa., 1768; a lieutenant in the French-Indian War; married Sarah Campbell at Mercersburg, 14 Nov., 1776; died 1801.

W. F. LUTZ.

Philadelphia.

DAVID DAVIS

"Shepkeeper at the Big Spring."

Your correspondent, "O," in N. and Q. xxxi, is surely wrong in saying that "David Davis, at the Big Spring," and "David Davis, Shopkeeper," are the same, if this David Davis was the husband of Hannah Miles. The contract to which he refers between John Davis,

yeoman, and David Davis, shopkeeper, is in my hands, and has always been in the family of David Davis, of Mill Creek, who went to Virginia. The contract reads: "Know all men by these presents, that I, David Davis, living on Mill Creek, in Earle township, in Lancaster county, and Province of Pennsylvania, shopkeeper, am held and firmly bound unto John Davis, of Big Spring, in the township and county abovesaid, yeoman, in the sum of one hundred pounds lawful money of the Province abovesaid, to be paid to the said John Davis, &c., &c."

"DAVID DAVIS.

"Witness—Thomas Davis,

"David Davis, Sr."

The date was March 8, 1760. The last receipt on the bond (and there are four—ten receipts in all), reads thus: "November ye 14th, 1777. Rec'd. of Mr. John Davis, son of the within bounden, the sum of fifty pounds, with the interest in full to the date above written, rec'd pr. me, John Davis."

David Davis, Sr., was of Earl township, will made Oct. 10, 1768, and probated Dec. 18, 1773. His wife, Hannah, made her will in 1778. Their son John, in 1789, was "John Davis, late of Earl township, now of Montgomery township, Franklin Co., Pa.". This David and Hannah had John, Thomas and Deborah, wife of John Whitton, or Whitting, as he wrote it. John, the eldest son, had David, b. 1767, and of age in 1789.

Rees Davis had no brother Evan Davis. Evan Davis was a son of Jenkins Davis and brother of Rees Davis' wife, Oatherine Davis.

I would like very much to be put in communication with "O," your correspondent, if possible, as he may help me unravel some of the Davis lines.

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

Wilkes-Barre.

JAMES BENNETT.

His Large Family of Seven Sons and Five Daughters.

One of the early settlers in the West Branch Valley of the Susquehanna was Benjamin Bennett. Family tradition says he came to this country from Holland, although the name would not indicate Hollandish descent. He served in the Revolutionary Army and was with Washington when he crossed the Delaware and whipped the British and Hessians at Trenton. When peace came to the country he made his way up the Susquehanna and settled. He was mar-

ried three times. His death occurred about 1846, near Ithaca, New York, where he was on a visit to relatives, at the great age of over ninety years, showing that he was born as early or earlier than 1756. His last wife died many years before him. By the last marriage he had:

i. [A daughter.]

ii. Joseph.

iii. Benjamin.

iv. James, b. about 1781; d. 1854.

v. Charles, b. about 1783.

James Bennett, third son of Benjamin, married Agnes, daughter of John Watson, Sr., who founded what is now the thrifty borough of Watsontown, Northumberland county. Watson was of Scotch-Irish descent, came here from Chester county as early as 1792 and purchased 600 acres of land and engaged in farming. On a part of this land he laid out a few town lots and sold them in 1794.

When James Bennett married Agnes Watson in 1807, he settled at Watsontown and engaged in farming, and he followed this occupation for many years. In 1854 he removed to Fairfield township, Lycoming county, and died in Montoursville, October, 1854. His wife died the same year at about the same age. They had issue:

i. Robert, b. 1808; m. Agnes Davis, of Milton, and d. in 1875, leaving two daughters. One of them, Clara, m. Seely Huling.

ii. David, b. about 1810; never m.

iii. Mary A., b. about 1812; m. George O. McKee, of Watsontown, and d. about 1869, leaving descendants.

iv. Oliver P., b. about 1814; never married; d. in 1869 at Montoursville.

v. Jane, b. June 1, 1817; m. Thomas Davis Aug. 20, 1845; he d. in 1864; Mrs. Davis d. Feb. 4, 1897, at Williamsport, leaving three married daughters, thirteen grand and three great-grandchildren.

vi-vii. James D. and John W., twins, b. about 1820; James m. Anna Fry, of Montoursville, and d. about 1864, leaving descendants. John m. Miss Hartman, of Montoursville, and d. about 1888, leaving no descendants.

viii. Benjamin, b. Jan. 29, 1822; m. Rachel Williams, of Loyalsock township, Dec., 1850; reside in Williamsport.

ix. Thomas C., b. 1824; m. Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Gibson, who at one time lived at Winfield, Union county, and kept a hotel. Mr. Bennett d. about 1890; his widow lives at Montoursville; has three children.

x. Oscar F., b. 1827; m. Sarah Kremer, of Montoursville, and d. Nov. 6,

1895, at Jackson, Tenn. His wife d. in 1866. They left descendants.

xi. Amanda, b. 1830; m., first, John Ivius, and had issue. After his death she married, secondly, Daniel Reighard. No issue by last marriage.

xii. Agnes W., b. 1833; never married; lives at Montoursville, Pa.

Out of this large family of twelve, all of whom attained mature age, but two survive—Benjamin, of Williamsport, and his maiden sister, Agnes. J. F. M.

ANNALS OF FRIEDENSHUETTEN

On the Susquehanna, 1765-1773.

III.

May 5.—Brother Zeisberger and party returned. His narrative of his journey to Cayuga is as follows: "April 23.—Set out on our journey some by water, some on foot. 24.—Reached Scheschichquanink, a small Indian town. (24.) 25.—Passed Tioga, where at present no one resides. 26.—To Oweke, an outpost of Cayugas, where they keep a chief posted as sentinel. We are welcomed and billeted in the Stranger's-house. Met Andrew Montour en route for the Ohio, thence to go with Oroghan to the Western Indians. 27.—Journey'd on foot, as the path here leaves the river. With difficulty we crossed the swollen Oweke. 28.—In Swamp, much water—came to Lake Cayuga. 29.—Followed the length of the Lake, and lodged for the night with a Tutelar. 30.—Arrived in Cayuga, and lodged with an old acquaintance, Togahaja. He ordered that the Council be convoked to-morrow. Discussed about the Conestoga massacre and other subjects, and stated that our Indians preferred to live apart from other Indians. May 1.—Council met. The chief addressed us and we spoke at first through an interpreter. Then Brother Zeisberger took up the discourse: 'Uncles,' said he, 'we and our Indians differ from others, so do our towns. We forbid painting, dancing, sacrifices, etc. We are adverse to war! Neither do we wish to live near other Indian towns, as we have worship twice daily. Our desire is, that you permit us to remain at Wyalusing.' The chief replied: 'Up to this time you have only so-journed at Wyalusing, now I take you and set you down there firmly. And we give you all the land from Wyalusing up to a short distance above Tioga, which is two full days' journey by land. There you can plant, build and fish—it is yours!'

He told us, too, that if heathen Indians reside on the tract, they should leave, for it was only reserved for Christian Indians. We thanked the chief, who presides over the land-bureau at Onondaga, and his word is law. After the Council, he spoke of Bethlehem, and assured us of his sincere friendship and regard for us. May 2.—We left Cayuga and reached the end of the lake, where there is a small Delaware town. About three miles hence is the Tutelar town. 3.—Walked through the swamp. 4.—Reached Oweke, tired out. Took the river per canoe, and as it was high went fifty miles to Schachisquandink, where dwell friends of our Brethren. Brother Zeisberger preached. 5.—At noon arrived at Wyalusing."

At the evening service, the glad news was communicated, that we were to remain at Wyalusing!

May 6.—Gemein Rath. Consulted about a more convenient spot for our settlement and about the division of the farmland. Accordingly we went out with our adult men to prospect a site. All resolved to build more substantial houses. We found a place better adapted, because of the conveniences of wood and water, but yet far from the farm. We finally selected a site nearer our present town and resolved to lay it out regularly.

May 9.—Busy setting the fences.

May 12.—To-day the site of the new town was laid out, and pursuant to resolution of the Gemein Rath, Anton and John went out to divide the farm-land. (25.)

May 13.—Sites for houses were selected. Some of the heathen Indians who wintered here, are moving off, to our relief.

May 16.—Mushkoos, the famous Nanticoke Doctor, who wintered here and who is everywhere known as a bad fellow, left. He has a bad name up in Zeninge, as he has occasioned the death of several of his people.

May 17.—As traders from Paxtang seem determined to make a market here, Anton, on behalf of the Indians, notified them that in the future, they were not to come and open trade.

May 22.—Brother Zeisberger, with John, set out for Bethlehem to attend the Synod. (26.)

June 13.—Indians busy hoeing corn. Grasshoppers by myriads everywhere.

June 20.—Two Indians went per canoe to meet Brother Zeisberger.

June 21.—Some Cayugas arrived and related that ten of their people had been killed by the whites in Virginia.

June 23.—Brother Zeisberger, who had tarried three days at Tekhannek (27) arrived. He informed us that the Synod had resolved to send Brother and Sister Schmick to assist in the Mission, and that the new town was to be called Friedenshütten.

June 24.—In anticipation of the arrival of Brother Schmick, Brother Zeisberger vacated his house, and the Indians hastily erected him a new one.

June 26.—Brother Rothe, who has been ten months here, set out for Bethlehem. Joshua, Sr., and John went to meet the Schmicks. A beginning was made to build on the new site.

July 1.—Friends from Shechsequan-nuk arrived. On the way they shot deer which they shared with us.

July 6.—As no interpreter was at home, instead of preaching we read from Grube's Harmony.

July 7.—The Schmicks arrived, to our joy. Two Indians came from the Ohio country, with a message from the Western Indians. Its purport is peace, and is to be taken to Onondaga. They also brought one from the Delaware Chief of Gochgoshunk (28) in Ohio, to the Indians at Friedenshütten, to consent to ratification of peace. His name is Netawtwehemen. (29.)

July 9.—Mark was sent with a message to Newallike at Wiekpekat. (30.) Our Indians sent a string of five fathoms, to indicate that they participated in the making of a peace.

July 11.—Several Englishmen who had come down from Johnson's settlement, were present at the morning service.

July 14.—Mark returned. Some Brethren went a few miles up the river to make hay.

July 19.—The participants in the Lord's Supper numbered thirty.

July 20.—Gochgachgaholen's wife, was baptized Magdalene, by Brother Schmick, and a daughter of Agnes, Susan, by Brother Zeisberger.

July 21.—An Indian who arrived to-day related, that at a recent council of the Six Nations the Cayuga chief was taken to task for permitting us to settle at Wyalusing, because he was aware that the tract had been given to other Indians, scattered since the war. He made his excuses, but added that he could not revoke his word.

July 26.—Joshua and Gottlieb went with a party of sisters on a three days' journey to Wenschgachplechen, to gather rushes for mats.

July 31.—Brother Schmick kept the

evening meeting in Mohican, no interpreter being present.

August 1.—This morning Brothers Schmick and Zeisberger selected the site for a house near a spring and adjacent to the chapel in the center of the town.

August 12.—The Indians were busy building their huts in the new town. Shebosch and old Philip went seven miles from here to make hay. The cows and horses eat all the grass about here, which compels us to go a distance to make hay, which is brought to the town by water. Conoy Sam, a Nanticoke, who lived with us in the barracks in Philadelphia, called on me and told of his desire to become a Christian.

August 13.—Joshua, Sr., returned from Scheshequan-nuk, twenty-four miles from here, and informed us that many up there desire to hear of the Saviour.

August 17.—Brother Zeisberger preached. In Gemeln Rath this evening Joshua and John were appointed Vorstehers. [Wardens.]

August 19.—Conoy Sam was baptized by Brother Schmick and named Augustus, and Gochgachgaholen by Brother Zeisberger and named Nathaniel.

August 20.—We resolved to build a larger house for ourselves.

August 22.—Indians began to square logs for our house.

August 23.—Our house was taken down and the logs carried to the new site and by noon all blocked up. During the afternoon the old house was blocked up alongside of the new one.

August 28.—Still working on our house, and some of the brethren went across the Susquehanna to split clapboards for the roof.

August 29.—By evening our new house was blocked up, and the rafters put in place.

August 30.—Our houses brought under roof.

September 1.—All hands went on a common hunt, and at night brought in eight deer and one bear.

September 3.—Some of the brethren crossed the river to split boards for flooring.

September 6.—The upper and lower floors laid, and the two fire-places completed. I (Schmick) made the door-posts and window frames.

September 8.—The Brethren tore down the Chapel, and set it up before night, somewhat enlarged, before our new house. Our sisters levelled the floor inside.

September 13.—Cornelius (31) shot four deer and one bear near the town.

September 24.—Esther and some sisters went out to gather ginseng.

October 9.—Brother Zeisberger, with Brother Gottlieb Senseman, came from Christian's Spring.

October 14.—Brother Zeisberger and Senseman in a canoe, went up the river to Onondaga, and three Nanticokes followed them to Zeninge.

October 19.—Newallike arrived and delivered three messages from the Six Nations as ordered, and confirmed them by three strings of wampum. First, that the Tuscaroras were coming from North Carolina, and that all the Susquehanna Indians should assist them with food and canoes. Second, that the Nanticokes from below Philadelphia were also coming up and were to be aided. Third, that the Jersey Indians were coming up into the Indian country and must be helped. We promised to do so.

November 1.—Finished harvesting corn, beans and gascotes, for which we thanked the Lord.

November 4.—Anton and Abraham accompanied some sisters to Lechawachnek, in search of wild hemp to make carrying-straps (head-straps and reticules).

Cornelius took two wolves near our town, which had killed two calves. He hung up a calf on a tree, placed two loaded rifles tied by ropes in such a manner that when the wolves would draw on the ropes they would discharge the pieces. And so they did to our delight!

November 7.—We learned from some of our Indians who returned from Bethlehem, that below, at Lechawachnek, they had met a party of Tuscaroras from North Carolina.

November 11.—Brother Zeisberger and Senseman returned from Onondaga. His former friends there were delighted to see him after twelve years of absence.

November 14.—From Bethlehem we received Lieberkuhn's Harmony of the Gospels, to be done into Mohican by us here. (32)

November 15.—Brother Zeisberger and Senseman set out for Bethlehem.

November 17.—Twenty Tuscaroras with their families reached here to-day. Abraham and Jacob, the "fremden-diener," lodged them.

November 19.—The Tuscaroras set out for Sheshequin.

December 7.—Job Chilloway's mother-in-law, aged seventy, lives here.

December 12.—From Bethlehem we received the Texts for next year—such as they have at present there. (33)

December 19.—This evening came

Newallike, Isaac and two sons of Ta-deuskund.

December 23.—Our over-grown-with-weeds grave-yard was cleared by some of the Brethren. I married Thomas and Rachel.

December 24.—At the Love-feast this evening 170 persons were present.

December 27.—Three Indians cut three cords of wood for our use.

December 31.—The Lord's Supper was celebrated. A retrospect of the year shows, that the corn harvest was bountiful and the summer and fall hunt satisfactory. Thirty-four huts were translocated to new site—of these five were weather-boarded cabins. The epidemic among the Susquehanna Indians had not affected us. Our services were well attended and the Lord's Supper was celebrated ten times. There were born three boys and three girls; eighteen baptisms were held, one couple married and one death occurred. We number 46 communicants, 3 candidates, 55 baptized adults and children and 68 unbaptized—a total of 172 souls.

1767.

January 1.—In Gemeinrath, resolved to build a new chapel, 32x22 feet; to make 2,000 rails, and to fence in the farm and the town. The fence around the latter is to be higher, so as to keep out the cattle more effectually.

January 7.—At noon all the adults, and the older boys, forty in number, met to square logs for the church. The Sisters brought them their meals. Forty logs were cut and squared.

January 10.—The workmen brought home 150 board 5½ feet long.

January 11.—Job Chilloway's mother-in-law baptized, and named Thamar. [She died January 18th and was buried next day.]

Some Indians came from Sheshequin with a message from the Cayuga chief and a string of wampum: "Uncles! in fourteen days I will be at Wechpaekak to speak with you, therefore send some one up to hear me."

January 13.—The old chapel was demolished and we began to block up the new one.

January 18.—Yesterday the chapel was blocked up and the beams laid, and to-day the floor was laid and roofed in part.

January 20.—John and Jacob, who were deputed to meet the Cayuga chief, set out.

January 25.—Two feet of snow fell

last night, and the Tuscaroras here were so alarmed at the sight of it that they left their hut down by the river and came up to us!

February 7.—Seven Tuscaroras came from Shamokin and begged to stay here. We assigned them a hut, and gave them corn.

February 23.—Gabriel and Nathaniel set out for Bethlehem on snow-shoes. In the evening John and Jacob returned from their meeting with the Cayuga chief, and with them came Tom Davis, and others from Sheshequin.

February 24.—We collected corn for the Tuscaroras. The Cayuga chief sent two strings of wampum with his message: "Stay where you are, and if you see white people about to settle below you at Wyomick, forbid them; I want to reserve that land as a hunting ground for my people, the Indians. If they squat, let me know. If you ascertain aught, let the chief who is posted by the Six Nations at Hallobank know it." (34)

March 3.—This evening a number of our people set out to boil sugar, some to Tuscaroras, some to Wyalusing Creek and some across the river; others to hunt beavers and bears.

March 16.—John and Joachim went down the river to Manachningk to bring up by canoe their Winter skins and venison.

March 25.—Lewis came up from Shamokin with Two Tuscaroras, as messengers of their chief, who is still there with 70 of his nation. He wishes us to send him some corn. In the evening Jo Peep came from the Jerseys. He is bearer of an answer from the Jersey Indians, who by belt of wampum, had been summoned West.

March 28.—Collected corn for the Tuscaroras. One of the two here is to go on to Onondaga to ask permission to settle and plant at Lechawachnek. If they obtain it we will have bad neighbors, for they are a lazy set and refuse to hear of religion.

April 2.—A string of wampum came from Toga for corn, for which our Indians gave two bushels.

April 3.—Twenty-four Indians from above visited here.

April 10.—Newallike and party passed through for the Great Island, where they will plant this Summer, and in the Fall move to the Allegheny.

April 12.—Bro. Roth and Samuel from Pachgatsoch, made us a visit.

April 19.—(Easter). Met early in the chapel and thence repaired to the graveyard to pray the Litany.

April 27.—From the Great Island came Nutimus' son to buy corn.

May 4.—From Shamokin arrived an express to notify us of the advent of the Tuscaroras.

May 6.—Busy building bark huts for the Tuscaroras. In the evening twenty of them arrived, while forty more are on the way. The latter want us to send some corn down the river, as they are half starved. We sent some down to Tuscarora Creek.

May 7.—The forty arrived; miserable objects. We fed them all. To-day the fence was completed around one side of the town.

May 14.—Nathaniel was taken down with the small-pox and was taken across the river to the hut there. [He died May 25.]

May 15.—Moses' wife was delivered of twins, an unusual occurrence among the Indians! This week the fence along the Susquehanna was set. Nathaniel's wife and a boy were taken with small-pox and canoed over the river.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

XL.

WAGENSELLER.

I am informed that John Wagenseller was born in Germany 1737, and his wife, Margaret Hornelton, in the same country, 1740. They came to this country and settled in Montgomery county near the Trappe. They are both buried in the old cemetery there. The inscription on the tombstone reads: Johannes Wagensell, b. June 24, 1737; d. Sept. 29, 1799, aged 62 y. 3 m. 5 d. Maria Margaretha Wagenseller nee Hornelton, born April 12, 1740; died Nov. 9, 1811. These people had four sons and four daughters. Now in Rupp's collection of 30,000 Immigrants, p. 474, I find the name Stoeffel Wagenseller, who owned 150 acres in Hanover township, Philadelphia county, and paid quit rent prior to 1734. Beyond this, I can find nothing of Stoeffel (Christopher) Wagenseller. Could John be a son of Stoeffel or a brother? Have you any records at Harrisburg that will disclose any additional information about Stoeffel Wagenseller? Can you learn where and on what ship John and Margaret immigrated? G. W. W.

[Christopher Wagensell (so spelled in the record), of New Hanover, in will dat-

ed 13 June, 1760, pro. 27 Oct., 1762, names Anna Christina, only son John or Johannes, eldest daughter, Ann Mary, "now wife of John Dirr;" and daughter Elizabeth Catharine, "now wife of David Haag." It would seem from this that Johannes (b. 1737; d. 1799,) was a son of Stoffel Wagenseile, or Wagenseller, as now written, and was born in Pennsylvania. The father came probably prior to 1727, there being no records of the arrival of foreigners kept until that year.]

THE WIFE OF PROFESSOR ESPY.

Since the world has become aware how far Prof. James P. Espy had gone toward changing meteorology from a speculation, but little more respectable than alchemy, into a positive science, and our people enjoy some of its practicable benefits, by the establishment and operations of the United States Weather Bureau, there have appeared frequent published sketches of his life; but as most of these do not contain any special references to his wife, we believe, that by reason of her high mental endowments, she is justly entitled to have her name prominently mentioned with that of the distinguished meteorologist; therefore, I am prompted to write this brief sketch from the limited data that I have at hand.

James P. Espy was born on the 9th of May, 1786, in Washington county, Pennsylvania. He was the youngest of ten children, and the seventh son, having been born when his mother was nearly fifty years of age. At the age of twenty-seven he was married to Margaret Pollard, of Cumberland, Md., whose maiden name he assumed and was ever after known as James Pollard Espy. He took his bride, who was then only sixteen, to Xenia, Ohio, where he resided for four years in the practice of law; but it became manifest to him that this profession did not accord with the literary and scientific tendencies of his mind; so he was quite ready to accept a call to the classical department of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. Thither he went in the year 1817, and that city became his home for twenty years.

Mrs. Espy was the descendant of a prominent Scotch-Irish family, highly educated, and very attractive for her stately bearing and remarkable beauty. The highest tribute that was ever paid to the memory of this noble woman, came from Prof. A. D. Bache, who was one of Prof. Espy's most intimate friends, and

to whom he willed his microscope. In his memorial address, delivered at a meeting of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, on the announcement of the death of Prof. James P. Espy, he says:

"Mr. Espy was eminently social in his mental habits, full of bonhomie and of enthusiasm, easily kindling into a glow by social mental action. In the meetings and free discussions in a club formed for promoting research, and especially for scrutinizing the labors of its members—and of which Sears C. Walker, Professor Henry, Henry D. Rodgers, and myself were members—Mr. Espy found the mental stimulus that he needed, and the criticism which he courted, the best aids and checks on his observations, speculations and experiments. But there was one person who had more influence upon him than all others besides, stimulating him to progress and urging him forward in each step with a zeal which never flagged—this was his wife. Having no children to occupy her care, and being of high mental endowment and of enthusiastic temperament, she found a never failing source of interest and gratification in watching the development of Mr. Espy's scientific ideas, the progress of his experiments, and the results of his reading and studies; the collection and collation of observations of natural phenomena in the poetical region of the storm, the tornado and of the aurora. Mrs. Espy's mind was essentially literary, and she could not aid her husband in his scientific inquiries or experiments; her health was delicate, and she could not assist him in his outdoor observations; but she supplied what was of more importance than these aids, a genial and loving interest ever manifested in his pursuits and successes, and in his very failures. "Alere flammam" was the office of her delicate and poetical temperament. Younger than Mr. Espy, she nevertheless died several years before him, leaving him to struggle alone in the decline of life without the sustaining power of her devoted and enthusiastic nature."

Mrs. Espy died May 30th, 1850, and is buried by the side of her husband, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, who died January 24th, 1860. Had this devoted wife been the survivor, there is little doubt, but a full and accurate sketch of the life of Prof. Espy would have been given to the world. A large, fine oil portrait of Mrs. Espy is now in the possession of her sister, the well-known Mrs. James Snodgrass, Espy, who is still living, at the advanced age of nearly nine-

ty-six years, with her interesting family, at Harrisburg, Penn'a.

JOHN ESPY.

St. Paul, Minn.

ANNALS OF FRIEDENSHUETTEN

On the Susquehanna, 1776-1778.

IV.

May 20.—Jo Peepy (35) returned from Sir W. Johnson's with word that all the Jersey Indians should move to the Allegheny.

May 22.—Fence setting finished. We have worked three weeks, and one mile of fencing runs along the farm on the bank of the river and the town.

May 28.—Fished and caught over 500 shad.

June 6.—Jo Peepy left via Bethlehem for Jersey.

June 8.—Towards evening came 8 Mohawks, 1 Onondaga and 2 Senecas, with a pass from Sir W. Johnson. They wished to get up a dance, but I told them it was Sunday and they desisted. The Senecas were baptized and showed me a catechism. They are en route for Harris' Ferry. (36) From Sheshequin the Chief Echcohund, who had been left there by Joe Peepe, sent to our Indians a belt, he had brought from Allegheny, to ask whether they too would move West. The belt was returned unanswered.

June 13.—To-day a buck came up from the river, across the plantation and into the town. The boys raised a hue and cry, which frightened him and as he tried to jump over a stump he hung himself with a leg between his antlers, when he was killed by young Zaecheus with a stone.

June 16.—From Zeninge arrived some Nanticokes with a pass from Sir W. Johnson en route for Maryland, to escort from thence the remainder of that nation; also some Six Nation Indians en route for the treaty to be held at Lancaster.

June 23.—Finished hoeing; worms and grasshoppers in abundance, and many had to plant corn and beans a second time.

August 22.—Joe Peepe arrived from the Jerseys, and Sam Davis from Sheshequin.

August 29.—Cornelius returned from the chase and brought us a sample of the water of the mineral spring, some ten miles hence (37).

September 7.—Married people's festival. At daybreak the bell rang for rising—at 7 A. M. general service, at 10 discourse

on text for the choir. At noon all dined with their children in the chapel. Three P. M. love-feast for the choir, and at dusk the Lord's Supper was celebrated. We then closed the day with a general meeting.

September 8.—Two Nanticokes arrived with a belt to beg some corn and the loan of canoes, in behalf of their people from Maryland, particularly for the aged and infirm, who were at Manachningt.

September 9.—Peter and Augustus went down with three canoes and corn.

September 21.—Fifty-seven Nanticokes, with their wives and children (among them two chiefs), arrived.

September 22.—Some of the brethren who had bought an ox killed it and the Sisters baked bread, and towards evening our visitors were assembled and fed.

September 24.—David Zeisberger, Sr., came from Bethlehem to visit. We learned that David is about to go to the Ohio country, to ascertain whether the Indians there desire the Gospel.

September 25.—Sam Curtis, a Nanticoke, arrived from Philadelphia. Anton consented to go with David Zeisberger to Ohio.

September 30.—David Zeisberger, Anton and John set out for Goschhoschnk.

October 4.—Conference regarding the impending Fall-hunt, which succeeds the corn harvest. All were warned not to forget their soul's interest, nor be led into temptation while hunting, either on the Juniata, or up the West Branch, or about Shamokin. The Brethren cut cordwood for us and the Sisters carried it in.

October 9.—Early this morning I was awakened by the Indians singing some verses to commemorate my (Schmick) fifty-fourth birthday.

October 17.—The corn harvest, which began on the 10th, was finished to-day. A lot was always planted in corn for love-feast purposes.

November 1.—A strange Indian lies sick at Job Chilloways. I heard to-day that the Nanticokes were angry with me for keeping so many Indians under my thumb!

November 5.—David Zeisberger and his two companions returned to-day. They reported that there were many Indians willing to receive the Gospel.

December 24.—Christmas eve. At dusk a general love-feast was held. At it music was made on the new instrument manufactured here. (38)

December 31.—Received the texts for next year from Bethlehem. The Lord has shown himself gracious during the past year, the corn harvest was good and

the hunt productive; and peace and quiet prevailed. To hear the Gospel, there came to live here eight souls from Stockbridge. The chapel was finished and eleven new buildings erected. The Lord's care of us was manifested during the small-pox time. Only four were attacked and one died. Twenty-three souls were baptized, three couples married and four deaths occurred. We number 42 communicants, one candidate, 75 baptized and 67 unbaptized adults and children; a total of 185 souls.

1768.

January 1.—In Geminrath, it was unanimously resolved, to roof the chapel with shingles; to put in windows, and to fence in the grave-yard. The Brethren contributed skins to buy nails, glass, and equal-sized tin-cups, instead of earthen ones, for love-feast purposes.

February 1.—About 2,000 shingles were brought home from across the Susquehanna for the roof of the chapel.

February 8.—Amos came home with the sad news that the whites had killed some Indians near Shamokin. Later some Indians confirmed the news, viz.: That four men, four women, and two children had been killed by one Stump, who was now in prison in Shamokin; that Captain Thomas McKee had brought Newallike down from the Great Island to view the bodies, and that an express had been sent to Sir W. Johnson. (39.)

February 21.—After preaching Joe Peepe called on me and confessed he was spiritually in a bad way, and desired to live here. "Next Summer," said he, "I will bring my old mother and friends from the Jerseys hither." I replied: "Your home is at Shessequin, you can come down as often as you wish and hear me preach. As to your living here we will take it into consideration." Jim Davis, from Shessequin, and others asked me to come up and preach to them. I promised to send David Zeisberger, as soon as he returned from Bethlehem.

February 22.—Billy Chilloway, who had come from Zeninge, reported what the three Mohaws (lately here) had said about Friedenshutten: "Up there they had to pay £3 for a hog—you are dear with your hogs, why at Wyalusing we paid but £1 for one. It's a different place from Zeninge. They have order there, etc."

March 3.—John. David, (40) Christian and others returned safe from Bethlehem. John brought a letter from the Governor to our Indians, two belts of wampum and two proclamations, in which a price

of £200 is set on the head of the murderer of the ten Indians near Shamokin. Also for me a letter from Secretary Shippen, urging me to see to it, that the belts be transmitted to the other Indians on the Susquehanna and West Branch, so that peace be maintained.

March 6.—Abraham and Timothy consented to take the belts to Shessequin, which the chief Echcobund will forward up the North Branch.

March 27.—Andrew came from Tuscarora Creek, from his Sugar camp, with nine strange Indians, who want to witness the Easter festival.

March 31.—Mannday Thursday—We held four meetings.

April 3.—Early in the morning all met in the chapel, and thence proceeded to the grave-yard.

April 4.—Mohican David arrived as express from Sir W. Johnson, with a string of wampum and a letter to our Mohicans. We learned that the Cherokees had made peace with the Six Nations. The letter was read to our Indians, in which Johnson suggested that those Mohicans here had better remove to Zeninge, so as to be under his immediate care. Our people answered: "At present we can give no reply, as corn time and the hunt are at hand."

April 23.—The Susquehanna rose and inundated our corn-lands.

April 24.—The fences at the river are under water in part. Higher water was never known here. After dinner, from Shessequin, came the Oneida chief Tom King, the Cherokee chief Attakullakulla, alias Little Carpenter, his wife and three other women, eight Mohawks and three Oatawba prisoners, the first named with passes from Sir W. Johnson. From the Cherokee's pass I learned that his people had ratified a peace with the Six Nations and he was on his return, taking some Mingoes along as hostages. On perceiving that none of our Indians were painted they washed their faces and came to the evening service.

April 25.—The sisters baked bread for our visitors, and when they departed for Shamokin in the afternoon we gave them twenty loaves and some corn. Two Indians from Goschgoschunk arrived. To Anton and John they related that after their departure last Fall they deliberated concerning the proposition made to them, but an old Indian powwow was in doubt. He asked us what we had to do with the white preacher from Wyalusing. "I too, am a preacher, and I don't always speak the whole truth! So it is with other

preachers. I would like to hear the Wyandot preacher—let me know when he comes again, that I may hear him."

May 1.—To our surprise and joy, Bro. Ettwein arrived from Bethlehem with the Indian Marc, from whom we learned that the two Zeisbergers and Gottlob Senseman, were en route in canoes. (41.)

May 2.—Bro. Ettwein kept this morning service. At noon our brethren arrived.

May 8.—In Gemein-Rath, we resolved that three Indians accompany the Brethren to Passenkachkunk (half-way to Ohio) and that two others go with Bro. Ettwein to Sheshequin.

May 9.—At noon all met on the bank of the Susquehanna to load the canoes for the travelers. Cornelius and John Martin went in Bro. Ettwein's canoe.—Helen and Phoebe's sons in Anton's, Henry into David Zeisberger's, and Jonas into Abraham's. We bade them God's speed.

May 16.—Bro. Ettwein, who returned from Sheshequin on the 12th, set out per canoe for Bethlehem.

May 18.—Fished up the river and caught 2,000 shad, which filled eight canoes.

June 18.—Echcobund came with a message from the Six Nations, to wit: They were displeased to learn that Anton, Abraham and Peter had against their orders taken two white preachers to Goschgoschink, and that the Cayuga sentinel would come down here to investigate. Our Indians were much perplexed.

June 19.—It was determined to send a string by Echcobund, for him to send to the Cayuga chief. He was willing to be the bearer, provided we sent for Bro. Zeisberger at once, and that we give him all our strings and belts. This our Brethren refused to do, and took back the string offered to him saying: "We will call on the Cayuga chief in person."

June 25.—From Shamunk [now Chemung] the new town above Tioga, came the chief to buy corn.

July 5.—Worms have injured the corn badly here and in our vicinity.

July 6.—From Bethlehem we learned that Bro. Roth is to begin a mission at Sheshequin. The Indian Brethren put four windows with lights into the chapel, and two beautiful pictures delineating the Nativity and sufferings of our Lord, given them at Bethlehem (42). Seventy tin-cups and 300 lbs of shingle nails, which had been traded for skins at Bethlehem and elsewhere were received.

July 7.—Received a letter from Bro. Zeisberger, dated at the Forks of the Ohio, May 30, all well.

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS,

Ziegler's Church, Mifflin Township, Cumberland County, Pa.

Ziegler's Church was a log building erected about 1795, and was the first church building in that vicinity for the joint use of the German Reformed and Lutheran congregations. The Lutheran congregation being the stronger absorbed the Reformed, and continued to worship in the old church until 1832. In that year the congregation abandoned the church and erected a new one in Newville, incorporated as Zion's Lutheran Church. The old graveyard, unlike many, is kept in excellent condition from the income of a fund realized from the sale of the old church building.

Asper, George, b. June, 1787; d. Nov. 13, 1865.

Asper, Salome, b. Jan. 1, 1797; d. October 28, 1871.

Allman, Christopher, b. 1742; d. May 2, 1806.

Christlieb, Solomon, b. Feb. 18, 1797; d. May 11, 1850.

Christlieb, Isaac, b. March 27, 1791; d. May 22, 1858.

Christlieb, George, b. May 29, 1784; d. Jan. 6, 1846.

Christlieb, Catharine, b. 1744; d. Oct. 30, 1837.

Christlieb, Charles, b. June 1, 1750; d. June 27, 1837.

Diehl, Joseph, b. Jan. 16, 1796, d. Oct. 9, 1859.

Diehl, Susanna, wife of Joseph, b. April 14, 1798; d. May 27, 1847.

Diel, Elizabeth, b. 1775; d. Feb. 1815.

Diel, Peter, b. 1758; d. 1812.

Dunkap, Anna, wife of Thomas, b. 1794; d. March 15, 1855.

Fallor, Christian, b. July 14, 1772; d. Jan. 16, 1845.

Fallor, Christina, wife of Christian, b. Jan. 15, 1779; d. April 23, 1862.

Giamore, John, b. April, 1798; d. Aug. 13, 1826.

Giveler, Henry, b. Jan. 22, 1773; d. March 31, 1835.

Heberlig, Barbara, wife of John, b. Oct. 1801; d. Nov. 11, 1827.

Hemmlinger, Jacob, b. Oct. 9, 1765; d. April 1, 1830.

Hemmlinger, Susan, wife of Jacob, b. Aug. 14, 1778; d. May 23, 1863.

McDermond, Henry, b. 1792; d. March 13, 1857.

McDermond, Mary, wife of Henry, b. 1796; d. May 9, 1862.

Mentzer, Frederick, b. 1790; d. Sept. 8, 1864.

Mentzer, Catharine, wife of Fred, b. April 18, 1777; d. July 2, 1860.
 Myers, Jacob, b. Aug. 19, 1761; d. Aug. 28, 1838.
 Myers, Margaret, wife of Jacob, b. 1753; d. Oct. 28, 1834.
 Myers, John, b. Nov. 9, 1781; d. Sept. 14, 1823.
 Roush, Jacob, b. 1788; d. March 25, 1861.
 Roush, Elizabeth, wife of Jacob, b. April 10, 1784; d. March 25, 1861.
 Ramp, Samuel, b. Sept. 1793; d. April 20, 1868.
 Ramp, Elizabeth, b. Dec. 3, 1794; d. March 23, 1868.
 Ramp, Philip, b. Aug. 10, 1760; d. Oct. 31, 1843.
 Ramp, Elizabeth, b. Dec. 24, 1758; d. Dec. 20, 1835.
 Stoneberger, Elizabeth, b. 1767; d. Aug. 10, 1837.
 Wise, Elizabeth, b. 1772; d. Aug. 15, 1840.
 Zeigler, John, b. June, 1787; d. April 29, 1863.
 Zeigler, Catharine, b. March 1787; d. Oct. 14, 1856.

G. E. SWOPE.

Newville, Pa.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

XLI.

HOLLAND.

Captain Thomas Holland, of the Delaware Line of the Revolution, married Joanna Ross, daughter of the Rev. Aeneas Ross. What is known of their descendants, if any?

ELLIOTT.

John Elliott, of Fannett township, Cumberland county, died in April, 1784, leaving a wife, Frances, and children:

- i. Margaret.
- ii. James.
- iii. John.
- iv. William.
- v. Mary.
- vi. Barbara.
- vii. Benjamin.
- viii. Robert.
- ix. Hannah.

The testator mentions "son-in-law," Richard Chilton, who is also called step-son. What Elliott family was this?

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS

In Presbyterian Graveyard Near Dillsburg, York County, Pa.

John Williams, a soldier of the war of 1812, b. Feb. 2, 1784; d. Dec. 22, 1866.
 Catharine Williams, wf of John, b. Oct. 1, 1780; d. Aug. 27, 1843.
 James McClure, b. Feb. 17, 1790; d. July 13, 1866.
 Elizabeth McClure, wf of James, b. July 28, 1789; d. April 21, 1857.
 John McClure, d. Feb. 29, 1826, aged about 55.
 James McClure, b. Nov. 6, 1790; d. Feb. 12, 1825.
 Margaret McClure, d. March 8, 1812, aged 42.
 Samuel McClure, d. July 12, 1829, aged 65.
 James McClure, d. May 27, 1846, aged about 91.
 Ann McClure, wf. of James, b. Feb 11, 1779; d. July 8, 1847.
 Jane Kyle, d. March 28, 1858, aged 66 years.
 Rachel McClure, b. May 7, 1798; d. January 14, 1870.
 Elizabeth Anderson, wf. of Thomas, b. June 12, 1778; d. March 6, 1846.
 Thomas Wilson, d. Dec. 29, 1827, aged 62.
 Jane Wilson, d. March 1, 1826, aged 65.
 John Wilson, b. March 12, 1729; d. July 4, 1803.
 Prudence Wilson, d. Sept. 4, 1848, aged about 80.
 Martha Wilson, d. March 1, 1858, aged about 80.
 Susanna Logan, wf. of Henry, d. June 10, 1817, in 74th year.
 Henry Logan, d. Aug. 3, 1825, in 87th year.
 William Mitchell, d. July 17, 1777, in 4th year.
 Ann Logan, d. July 28, 1799, aged 69.
 John Logan, d. March 9, 1796, aged 87.
 James Logan, d. May 26, 1783, aged 30.
 Dr. Armstrong B. Dill, son of Matthew and Hannah, b. Aug. 22; 1835; d. April 7, 1887.
 Archibald Campbell, "Lieutenant in the Sixth Regiment of Pennsylvania, in the army of the United States of America," d. Dec. 4, 1784, aged 29.
 Alexander McCurdy, b. April 24, 1772; d. June 27, 1860.
 Mary McCurdy, b. Sept. 23, 1786; d. Feb. 21, 1855.
 John Clark, b. March 13, 1727; d. Sept. 24, 1805.
 Sarah Clark, d. 1795, aged 73.
 Elizabeth Clark, d. 1777, aged 3.

William Clark, d. Dec. 25, 1801.
 William Clark, b. Feb. 14, 1807; d. Sept. 21, 1814.
 Robert Wilson, d. March 28, 1851, aged about 75.
 Sarah Clark, wf. of William, b. Sept. 6, 1779; d. Oct. 17, 1824.
 William Clark, b. Oct. 12, 1768; d. April 9, 1846.
 Jane Mitchell, wf. of James S., d. July 7, 1852, aged 61 years.
 James Mitchell, d. Feb. 27, 1833, aged 61.
 William Mitchell, d. Oct. 29, 1797, aged 56.
 Mary Mitchell, d. Sept. 13, 1792, aged 51.
 Margaret Mitchel, d. March 19, 1798, aged 28.
 M. W., d. 1793.
 Hugh O'Hall, d. July 31, 1852, aged 59 years.
 Jane O'Hall, d. Aug. 15, 1817, aged about 60.
 Edward O'Hall, d. April 18, 1816, aged 70.
 Armstrong B. Dill, son of Dr. A. B. and E. J., d. April 19, 1881; infant.
 Matthew Dill, b. June 15, 1790; d. Dec. 1, 1868.
 Hannah Dill, wf. of Matthew, b. July 27, 1804; d. March 29, 1878.
 Andrew Thompson Dill, d. Aug. 21, 1794; infant.
 Ruth Ann Dill, d. July 4, 1828; infant.
 Eleanor Dill, d. Dec. 26, 1826; in 58th year.
 Dr. Armstrong Dill, d. Dec. 31, 1788; aged 27.
 Capt. Matthew Dill, Esq., d. Oct. 13, 1750; aged 52.

ALBERT COOK MYERS.
 Kennett Square, Pa.

McCALLA AND SHANNON FAMILIES

Early Settlers in Northumberland County.

Through the courtesy of Hon. A. J. McCall, of Bath, N. Y., I have been placed in possession of some valuable genealogical notes relating to the McCalla family of Northumberland county, concerning whom brief reference was recently made in Notes and Queries. John McCalla first settled in Plumstead township, Bucks county, where he married and removed to Northumberland in 1790. Mr. McCalla is the possessor of the family Bible of John McCalla from which the following record of the family is copied verbatim:

"John McCalla, son of Andrew and Mary McCalla, was born on the 22d day of April, 1739.

"Tamar Rich [his wife], daughter of John Rich, was born May 27, 1742.

John McCalla and Tamar Rich entered into holy matrimony in June, 1761. Providence blessed us with eleven children, their names and births as follows:

"1. Sarah McCalla was born December 1, 1762. The first a daughter.

"2. Mary McCalla was born September 13, 1764. The second a daughter.

"3. William McCalla was born April 20, 1767. The third a son.

"4. Elizabeth McCalla was born April 7, 1769. The fourth a daughter.

"5. Ruth McCalla was born September 12, 1771. The fifth a daughter.

"6. Margaret McCalla was born March 5, 1774. The sixth a daughter.

"7. Tamar McCalla was born February 7, 1776. The seventh a daughter.

"8. Martha McCalla was born February 28, 1778. The eighth a daughter.

"9. Ann McCalla (called Nancy), was born May 9, 1780. The ninth a daughter.

"10. Susanna McCalla was born June 25, 1782. The tenth a daughter.

"11. John McCalla was born November 21, 1785. The eleventh a son.

"Tamar McCalla, wife of John McCalla, departed this life on the 22d of September, 1797."

The foregoing was beautifully written by the same hand—said to be the original possessor of the Bible.

The following is underwritten in the same Bible by the hand of Ann Shannon. Her mother, Sarah McCalla, married Robert Shannon and they had this daughter, born Dec. 20, 1788. After the death of her father her mother (Sarah) married, secondly, Benjamin Patterson, the famous scout and guide, to Charles Williamson when he was building his great road through the Wilderness in 1792, to enable him to conduct colonists over it to found the town of Bath in what is now Steuben county, N. Y. Ann emigrated with her mother and stepfather to Painted Post in 1797. In 1810 she became the second wife of Ansel McCalla, and had three children, viz.: James S., Sarah and Ansel J. The latter, born January 14, 1816, is the well-known historical writer of Bath. Ann McCalla, his mother, died July 26, 1878, having reached the mature age of nearly ninety years. The record left by this venerable lady is copied as follows:

"8. Margaret, daughter of John and Tamar McCalla, died March, 1798.

"3. William, son of John and Tamar McCalla, died December, 1823.

"10. Susanna McCalla departed this life January 14, 1827.

"John McCalla, husband of Tamar, departed this life 19th Sept., 1810.

"7. Tamar McCalla departed this life November 3, 1830.

"Ruth has departed, Mary departed, Elizabeth departed.

"1. Sarah, the first daughter, departed July 6, 1849, aged 86 years and 7 months.

"Ann McCalla (usually called Nancy), the ninth child of John and Tamar, departed this life March 23, 1850.

"Ann Shannon, daughter of Robert and Sarah Shannon, was born December 20, 1788; died July 26, 1878.

"Samuel, son of Robert and Sarah Shannon, was born April 9, 1791; departed this life May 28, 1849, aged 58 years."

According to the history of Bucks county, the McCallas came from County Armagh, Ireland, to Philadelphia, about 1748, and soon afterwards located in Plumstead, Bucks county. John McCalla had a brother William, who took up his residence in Philadelphia, and married had a brother William, who took up his Lucy Kennedy. John and his wife, Tamar, were Friends. The Shannons were Presbyterians, and their letter of dismissal from Neshaminy Church is dated October 3, 1790, when they moved to Northumberland.

Following is a verbatim copy of an entry on the first page in Samuel Shannon's Bible, supposed to be a record of his children:

Samuel Shannon, his book, 1776.

August 10, 1776, bought this Bible in Philadelphia, twenty-seven years after

I left Ireland. And I was born

January 29th, 1718.

Margaret Shannon was born the 19th of April, 1743.

Jane Shannon was born 21st of May, 1745.

Mary Shannon was born October 25, 1747.

John Shannon, was born June 30, 1751.

Samuel Shannon was born 4th of Nov., 1754.

David Shannon was born 10th of May, 1757.

Thomas Shannon was born March 16, 1760.

Robert Shannon was born 10th of July, 1764.

Moses Hunter was born November 2, 1774.

The old Bible containing the above record is now in the possession of Robert

Shannon, a descendant, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who is engaged in compiling a genealogy of the family.

JOHN OF LANCASTER.

Williamsport, Pa.

ANNALS OF FRIEDENSHUETTEN

On the Susquehanna, 1765-1773.

V.

July 13.—From Sheshequin came Jim Davis, Joe Peepe and others. We told them that at Bethlehem it had been resolved to send an evangelist to their town, which gratified them very much. Jim Davis volunteered to notify the Cayuga sentinel of this, so as to avoid all trouble.

July 17.—All the Mohicans of the town met to deliberate on an answer to Sir W. Johnson's message of April 4th. A reply was framed and signed. Towards evening, providentially came the Cayuga sentinel.

July 18.—We gave the Cayuga sentinel an audience. He stated that Achcohund had spoken untruth; that he had no objections to David Zeisberger's going to Ohio. "But yet I want you to stay here, so that when I pass, I can stop and light a pipe." He was much displeased at Achcohund's lying. The two pictures in the chapel he regarded with interest. In the afternoon the Brethren met and gave the Cayuga a string saying: "We admit to be at fault, in having neglected to advise you of sending some of us to Goshgoshunk—we were asked to send some one there. In the future, we will always apply to you, or notify you of any move." He thereupon expressed his gratification. In the evening he walked through the town and expressed surprise that Indians could erect such tidy log-houses. The sisters prepared bread and peittamohn for him.

July 19.—During this visit to me, the Cayuga stated that he knew of four towns, in which the people knew nothing of the true God, viz. Wechpaekak, Owego, Zeninge and Hallobank. Subsequently John and Jacob told him, that our Indians desired not to participate at Treaties, or engage in affairs relating to war, and hence we did not wish to go up to Sir W. Johnson. He promised to explain the case to Sir William to our great relief. We treated him well, and he left us with assurances of his good will. An express was sent to Jim Davis at Sheshequin to notify him of the visit of the Cayuga sentinel.

July 23.—The brethren who made hay, seven miles from here, at Meschaugunk [Frenchtown on N. Y.] and Pa. Canal and Railroad] returned home.

July 28.—Fifteen Indians, in five canoes, arrived from Shamsunk. Jim Davis returned from his mission at Owego, where he had informed the Indians of the desire of those at Sheshequin to have a minister. They promised to report favorably at Onondaga.

August 3.—Some of the Brethren went to Bro. Edmonds [at the Rose] with skins to sell.

August 13.—During the night, several Brethren were compelled to keep watch and light fires, on account of skulking wolves, which have killed several of our hogs and calves.

August 18.—Achohund and wife came from Sheshequin—he brought a string of wampum, announcing that Nanticoke Sam had been reinstated chief by the Six Nations; that the sentinel at Hallabank, his godfather, had died.

August 22.—Thirty swine were found to be mangled by wolves. It was agreed that each inhabitant of the town give to him who kills a wolf, two quarts of corn.

September 1.—We sent a string of wampum to Nanticoke Sam, to congratulate him, and another to the Cayuga chief, to condole with him.

September 7.—Ehsefest. One hundred and eighty Indians joined together in the chapel, and in the evening the married people held a Love-feast.

September 8.—The Brethren busy cutting and bringing in timber to make the chapel higher.

September 12.—Removed the old roof of the chapel and raised it two blocks higher.

September 17.—Chapel covered with shingles. The Indian Doughty arrived from Anochquaue with a belt and string, for the Indian towns along the Susquehanna, from the Six Nations, to notify them that the great treaty with Sir W. Johnson would soon take place, and that delegates should be chosen. The string was sent to Joshua by Mohican Abraham, requesting him and a few other Mohicans to attend.

September 18.—Two strings of wampum were prepared: 1. To Doughty, that the Mohicans had deputed the Cayuga chief to represent them. 2. To Mohican Abraham, from Joshua, that he had no time to go to the treaty. Bill Chilloway went to Nanticoke Sam at Zeninge, to go with him to the treaty.

September 19.—The belfry on the chapel set up and shingled.

September 23.—To-day a Mohawk and a Mohican came from Anochquaue, with a string from Abraham to Joshua forbidding him to stay away from the treaty. The Mohawk was sent to Wyomick, to ascertain what the whites had gotten out of the mine they were working. Indians from Shamunk also came down and told us that our Indians were in bad repute with the savages, who made threats unless they attended the treaty. We were also told the same thing by some Indians from Sheshequin. At last, though reluctantly, Joshua, Sr., and John decided to go.

September 25.—I (Schmick) dissuaded Joshua and John from going.

September 27.—The Mohawk and Mohican runners returned with our answer, that we would not send delegates to the treaty.

September 28.—From Wyomick came some women with five casks of rum; but the canoe broke loose and floated down the river.

October 17.—Joshua's dog caught a live wolf across the river, and a dead one was found up Wyalusing creek. It appears that a distemper is raging among them and they are just now not so troublesome.

October 19.—Busy putting up block-houses.

November 9.—Billy Chilloway with Capt. Ogden, returned from the treaty, and told us that the chiefs of the Six Nations and others held Wyalusing in high regard.

November 11.—Capt. Ogden set out for Wyomick, where he and his brother carry on Indian trading. (43.)

November 17.—Set up a stove for us, the tiles for which had been burned last Summer.

November 28.—Excessive cold weather and snow.

December 5.—An Irishman came from Tacheschequanuk with disagreeable news—that the Six Nations at the Treaty had sold much land—also from Sheshequin down to this side of the river and Wyomick, as he had learned from Killbuck, a Delaware chief from the Allegheny.

December 12.—Killbuck arrived to-day. He is a nephew of Sr. Justina. (44.)

December 14. We invited him to dinner and afterwards to attend Church.

December 24.—Christmas Eve. Many wild Indians from Wyomick and Sheshequin came here to celebrate Christmas. In the evening the Chapel was crowded. The picture of the Nativity was illuminated and fourteen lights burned round the chapel. The children, to the number of

fifty, for the first time were given tapers, and after singing, "Gelobet seyst du Jesus Christ, dasz du Man," &c., they went home with them lighted.

December 31.—At this date there are twenty-six log cabins and ten huts in the town. Eight adults and nine children were baptized, and nine deaths occurred during the year. We number 48 communicants, 75 baptized and 52 unbaptized souls.

1769.

January 1.—Killbuck called to wish me a happy New Year. "I am glad, said he, 'that I came hither, where for twenty days I have heard good words from God. I will not forget them, and will relate them to my friends at home, in the town of Kekao'emapaechink, (45) situated one hundred miles back of Pittsburg. Two days' journey from it resided Post, and six days' journey off lies the largest town of the Shawanese."

January 2.—Killbuck bid us farewell. During the night the Susquehanna rose, washed away our fences and much cord wood. The whole plantation is under water.

January 7.—In the conference with native assistants, communicated Brother Ettwein's letter, and the proposition respecting the land here, and the memorial drawn up by Ludwig Weiss to the Governor. (46)

January 10.—In conference the price of Indian corn was regulated and tallow contributed for candles.

January 16.—Some of our Indians set out for Brother Edmonds to sell their skins, and one to obtain communion wine.

January 30.—Brother Roth arrived from Bethlehem, and communicated his call to Sheshequin, to commence a mission there.

February 2.—From Sheshequin, came Jim and Sam Davis and an Irishman who were delighted to hear of Brother Roth's arrival, and stated that there was a hut ready for him.

February 4.—Brother Roth and the Sheshequin visitors set out for their destination.

February 12.—In conference it was resolved that Joshua, Sr., John and Jacob call on the Governor at Philadelphia, to secure this land and our continued abode on it. [Shamunk, means a horn. Sheshequin signifies a sieve and also a rattle.—Schmick.]

March 7.—A week ago twenty Nanticokes from Zeninge came here to buy corn, as a famine prevails there, and most of the inhabitants can procure only wild potatoes. They brought with them

the blankets and stronds gotten at the last treaty, to trade for corn. To-day Joshua, John and Jacob returned from Philadelphia via Bethlehem with the Governor's reply, and two bound copies of the Harmony of the Gospel.

March 28.—From the Cayuga chief at Wechpaekak, returned Henry with a belt to the conference: "I heard that an Allegheny Indian (Killbuck) has been with you. Don't believe all he says. Stay where you are. Before the war, we Indians lived at Wyalusing—then we scattered. Now you are there—remain. But if white men come, and you wish to, or must leave, I will select good land for you. I want to know what you did in Philadelphia?" He also asked Henry: "Who sent Brother Zeisberger to the Ohio? and why did he take notes on the way?" Henry replied: "The Indian Kreeghegan sent two men to Wyalusing to ask us to send some one to tell them good words, and the Great Council at Bethlehem sent Brother Zeisberger."

April 21.—Newolike and family again set out for their home on the Great Island. An old Cayuga related that at the late treaty the Cayugas had sold their lands at Wyomick and Shamokin to Sir W. Johnson, but not Wyalusing. The Lechawacheek Creek is the boundary; but the line is not yet fixed definitely. About land affairs he told me, that Johnson had said his people must have land. The Six Nations told him: "The Cayugas will sell you Shamokin and Wyomick; it is theirs to sell. Wyalusing we reserve. Leave the game for the Indians and forbid your whites to hunt. Now you have land, but the minerals are not yours. If you want a hole with gold and silver ore you must pay extra for it." This afternoon made a clap-board fence around the garden.

April 22.—The Tuscaroras resolved to move to Halobank.

April 25.—An Indian came up the river from Onlutamend, (47) and a Jersey Indian with word that six others were en route, who had passed the winter at Wechquetane and wanted food.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical and Genealogical.

XLVI.

THE McCLEAN FAMILY.

I. William McClean, sr., and his wife, Elizabeth Rule, came to America, from Ireland, in 1733. Their children were:

- i. William McClean, m. Jane Witherow.
- ii. Samuel.
- iii. James.
- iv. John.
- v. Alexander.
- vi. Archibald, m. and had Polly, Levi, Rebecca and Hester.
- vii. Moses, m. and had 12 children, one of whom was William, and William had a son, Moses McClean, jr.
- viii. Elizabeth.
- II. William McClean, jr., son of William McClean, sr., m. Jane Witherow. Their children were:
 - i. Elizabeth, m. James Johnston.
 - ii. John.
 - iii. Rebecca.
 - iv. Margaret.
 - v. Mary, m. first, John Cox, and had (surname Cox); Mary McClean; then married secondly, John Marshall, and had issue, (surname Marshall).
 - vi. William.
 - vii. Ann.
 - viii. Samuel.
 - ix. Sarah, m. John Witherow.
 - x. Jane.
 - xi. James.

WELSH SETTLERS

In Earl and Caernarvon Townships, Lancaster County.

THOMAS EDWARDS.

Thomas Edwards, Esq., as his tombstone records it in the "Old Welsh Graveyard," near Fairville, Lancaster county, Pa., one of the first justices of the county on its formation in 1729, was the son of Alexander and Margaret Edwards, from Montgomeryshire, Wales.

The ship *Vine*, of Liverpool, William Preeon, master, arrived September 17, 1684, at Philadelphia, from Dalyserne, near Dolgules, in Merionethshire. Among the passengers were:

Margaret Edwards (wife of Alexander Edwards) and her daughters Margaret and Martha, and two sons, Alexander and Thomas.

Edward Edwards, the eldest son, a servant for eight years to Robert Owen, and Alexander Edwards (the father) and his two eldest daughters, Jeane and Bridget, servants to Griffith Owen and Sarah, his wife. See *Historical Magazine* pages 382-3, Vol. viii. There was a large passenger list on the vessel and the usual number of those classed as servants. In explanation of this the same volume gives on page 389 the following:

"It may surprise some of our readers to learn of the number of servants brought out by the early settlers. This was no doubt greatly increased by the liberal terms which Penn offered to emigrants. The advantages offered to those who would bring servants, and those who would come as such, were equal. Each was to have fifty acres when the servant's time should expire. Nor did the word servant, as used here, necessarily imply a person who was to perform menial duties. On the contrary, they were often farm hands or skilled mechanics, in some cases of the same social position as their masters, in others they were no doubt overseers, to act for purchasers who remained in England—a measure suggested by Penn in his first proposals to purchasers, and which he subsequently found reason to regret."

What may have been the reasons for his coming over himself with his three eldest children as servants is unknown, but any one can see the consideration and delicacy of the man who would secure to his wife and the younger children all the comforts that should be accorded to those paying their own passage. There is no term of service stated for either Thomas Edwards or the elder daughters, unless the three years at the end of the paragraph on page 333, applies to all. That he faithfully discharged the debt is evidenced by page 322, Second Series Archives, Vol. xix, showing he had sold his warrant to John Roberts, with 14 others, and a patent issued.

Alexander Edwards settled in Radnor. He and his family were Quakers. There at the home of David Price, Oct. 20, 1692, his daughter Bridget was married by Friends ceremony to Griffith Miles (brother to Richard Miles), born in Wales in 1670, emigrated to America about 1683. Another daughter, Jane, was married to James James, at the same house, one month later, Nov. 17, 1692. His daughter Martha was married about the same time to Joseph Todd. These three daughters with their husbands became Baptists after the Reithian Schism, Joseph Todd being one of the deputies that met at the house of Richard Miles, June 22, 1708, to compromise matters of dispute among the Baptists.

Alexander Edwards, jr., was married to Gwen Edwards, Dec. 6, 1708, at Gwynedd. At this last marriage the father, together with most of the brothers and sisters, are subscribing witnesses, as was also Catherine, the wife of Alexander Edwards. Margaret Edwards having died, Alexander married the second time. All

his children were by first wife and all born in Wales.

There is no record of the marriage of Thomas Edwards, but he was married about 1704 to Mary (supposed maiden name Thomas). He was present as a witness at six recorded marriages in the Thomas family and is called cousin and nephew in their wills.

Alexander Edwards some time before 1700 purchased 900 acres in Montgomery township, Philadelphia county, and moved there with the remaining members of his family. Second Series of Archives, Vol. xix, page 249, gives the following chain of title:

"Thomas Fairman, by deed, dated 25th Feb. 1698, sold to Isaac Jacobs 1,100 acres of land located in the deed above the New Welsh Tract, being part of William Stanley's purchase of 5,000 acres, and was bought by said Thomas of Peter Bainton, who married Rebecca, the said Stanley's widow—surveyed in a tract of 2,500 acres, by virtue of a warrant from the commissioners, dated 30th, 7th mo., 1684. Isaac Jacobs, by the name of Isaac Van Bibber, by assignment endorsed on the said deed, dated 6th March, 1699-00, sold the said tract of 1,100 acres to Alexander Edwards, who is possessed of 900 thereof, and sold the remaining 200 to Job Bates. The said Alexander requests a re-survey on the tract he holds, viz: 900 acres.

"Ordered that a warrant of re-survey be granted on the whole 1,100, and that the division line be run between Bates' and Edwards." This order was made Feb. 19, 1701. The patent for the 900 acres was issued Oct. 23, 1702.

Alexander Edwards by this time was a very old man, and feeling the weight of his years, his son Alexander, in 1707, became the owner of the greater portion of it.—Thomas, at the same time, became possessed with about 260 acres of the same—Alexander, the father, reserving to himself 100 acres.

Alexander Edwards died Nov. 1712. He made his will May 9, 1712, wherein, after providing for his wife Katharine, children and grandchildren, he uses these words:

"Also, I give and devise to my son Thomas Edwards, his heirs and assigns forever, all that messuage, plantation and one hundred and seventy acres of land thereunto belonging, where his house and plantation is situated, lying and being in Montgomery, in the said county of Philadelphia."

The plantation of Thomas Edwards a

little later than this contained over 260 acres, for Dec. 31, 1718, he sold to Griffith Miles, his brother-in-law, 80 acres and 31 perches, and Nov. 18, 1719, he sold 183 acres, including all the buildings, out-buildings, &c., to Evan Price. The deed is signed

THOMAS EDWARDS.

Her
MARY X EDWARDS.
Mark.

This deed shows that Mary, his first wife and the mother of all his children, was then living. She died about 20 years later, and he then married Elizabeth —. She also he survived, she dying in 1754.

Previous to the sale to Griffith Miles, on Nov. 18th, 1718, Thomas Edwards procured a warrant for 500 acres. With this warrant and another subsequently issued, Thomas Edwards had surveyed to him June 4, 1719, 600 acres, and June 5, 1719, 200 acres. To this 200 acres more were added later on, making 1,000 acres in all. At this time his eldest child, John Edwards, was only 10 years of age, but as per certificate given and signed by Mary Morris the house was surrendered to Evan Price, Dec. 4, 1719, and Thomas Edwards and family removed to their new home on the banks of the Conestoga, at a point now known as Spring Grove, and where about the year 1800 Cyrus Jacobs built his mansion.

Thomas Edwards was among the very first to locate in the valley of Conestoga, and secured one of the best plantations, with at least three locations for mills, which were subsequently built.

The settlement of Conestoga Valley was very rapid, principally by Episcopaliana, the children of the Welsh settlers in the eastern townships of Chester county. Their settlements extended west to the mouth of the Muddy Creek, where they met the Germans, eastward they they connected with the Welsh Baptists, in Chester county, whilst on the south they were met by the Scotch-Irish that came over the Welsh Mountains from the Pequea Valley and occupied its northern slope in what is now East Earl township. Thomas Edwards was 46 years old—his children all born, but so young as not to give him much assistance in his struggle in an unbroken forest. The first ten years in his new home was given to building and clearing of his land, getting acre after acre into cultivation and keeping on good terms with the Indians then surrounding him. They were years of toil for which he was little fitted and was not success-

ful as a farmer. When a statement of his account with the Penns was made April 10, 1735, it was found he stood:
 In account of land, 943 acres. £94 6s Od.
 Interest to date, 98 1 3

Total	192 7 3
Payments show—	
1735, April 10.....	£85 0s. Od.
1735, April 16.....	77 0 0
1735, May 1.....	30 7 3
	£192 7s. 3d.

Patents were issued for the land as follows:

April 14, 1735, 200 acres to son John Edwards.

April 21, 1735, 200 acres to son Edward Edwards.

April 25, 1735, 200 acres to son Evan Edwards.

April 25, 1735, 343 acres to Thomas Edwards.

The money for the last patent was procured from the loan office—a mortgage placed on the plantation. As payments were not made—ten years later, in 1745, Thomas Edwards and his wife, Elizabeth, made a deed to John Kinsey, dated September 25th, 1745, and on September 28, 1745, the next day, a life estate was given in a deed from John Kinsey.

But there was another side to the life of Thomas Edwards. He had received a fair education. From the first was in close touch with the proprietors—was consulted by them in matters pertaining to the settlements in the valley. The first public service came when the movement was made for the formation of a new county, the necessity for which was brought to the notice of the Council of Philadelphia, February 6, 1729. Thomas Edwards was one of the twelve Commissioners selected to run the line separating the new county of Lancaster from Chester. They reported May 2, 1729, and May 10th the act forming the county passed. This act made him one of the Commission to select the county seat and build the court house and jail. There were four on the Commission—the consent of three being necessary to fix the site. He differed from the others and did not sign the report made to the Council and approved February 17, 1730. In the organization of the county he was made one of the eight justices—his first commission, dated May 8, 1729. The county was divided into eight districts, that allotted to Thomas Edwards being the townships of Robeson, Oaermarvon, Cocalico and Earl. These justices collectively held court at Lancaster at stated periods. He was continued as justice until 1757, and was pre-

siding justice from 1741 to the November session, 1757—having been commissioned and recommissioned eight times. As presiding justice the papers from his pen will compare favorably with later productions. It is related of him that he would leave his home, 17 miles from the county seat, walk barefoot to Lancaster and sit shoeless until the court adjourned. If handwriting is any indication of character, he was uncouth, blunt, but accurate, exacting, commanding respect more by superiority of mind than appearance.

His position of justice came from the Governor and Council, but his friends and neighbors had the same appreciation of his worth, and elected him eight times to the Colonial Assembly in the years 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1735, 1736 and 1739—serving at the latter date when 66 years old. He was 84 when he retired as justice.

In looking over the records in the court house at Lancaster and among old papers in the county, deeds, wills, bonds, agreements, &c., the name of Thomas Edwards frequently presents itself, with its angular scroll and accurate orthography.

After 1757 his name no longer appears in the records of the county—his life work over—his children married and in their own homes. His wife, Elizabeth, dying in 1764, he found a home with his daughter Elizabeth, the wife of James Kiemer, who purchased his plantation from the heirs of John Kinsey, June 11, 1761. He died in 1764. A modest, but substantial stone in the old Welsh graveyard near Fairville, reads: "In memory of Thomas Edwards, Esq., who departed this life May 8, 1764. Aged 91 years." The grave of his wife, Elizabeth, is near—the stone bears this inscription: "Here lies the body of Elizabeth Edwards, who departed this life the 30th day of November, 1754, in the 76th year of her age." Between the two graves is the unmarked grave of Mary, the wife of his youth and mother of his children.

Of the children of Thomas and Mary Edwards the following only are certain, as all family records have disappeared:

i. Margaret Edwards, b. 1705; d. Aug. 20, 1781; m. Rees Morgan. Their children were:

1. Thomas-Morgan.

2. David Morgan, died single.

3. Elizabeth Morgan, b. April, 1744; m. John Pawling, Sep. 9, 1771; d. March 4, 1786. Her children were Henry, Margaret, Eleanor, Elizabeth and Rachel, who were all taken to their grandfather's in Montgomery county, about 1788.

ii. John Edwards, b. 1708; m. Sarah

Davies (daughter of Jenkin and Mary Davies). He died Aug. 11, 1790. His wife, Sarah, d. Sept. 1, 1802. They had:

i. Dinah Edwards, b. Nov. 7, 1736; m. William Smith, of Martic township, Nov. 11, 1755; d. Sept. 21, 1802. Their children were the Smiths, of Earl township.

iii. Joannab Edwards, b. 1710; d. 1768; m. Zaccheus Davies, and was the mother of Zaccheus, his youngest child, but it is thought was the second wife of Zaccheus Davies (the widow of William Smith, of Martic township—the mother of William Smith, who married Dinah Edwards). Zaccheus Davies succeeded Thomas Edwards as justice in 1757, remaining in that position until his death in 1788. He raised a large family, scattered over the whole country. Any one looking over the records of Lancaster county, between 1757 and 1788, will be impressed with the number of papers bearing his signature. His daughter Anne, who married Willis Davies, after the death of Zaccheus, jr., in 1788, inherited the real estate, about 400 acres, east of Hinkletown. Who among his descendants holds his papers? See Notes and Queries, Series iv, vol. 2, page 142, for more particulars.

iv. Evan Edwards, b. about 1712; d. May, 1771. He married Elizabeth (daughter of Jacob Stauffer). They had three children:

1. Thomas Edwards, b. about 1753. He left Earl township with Robert Coleman shortly before the Revolution; was employed by Curtis Grubb during the early days of the War of 1776; was the Col. Thomas Edwards of the Revolution, and held other positions during those days. He was afterwards sheriff of Lancaster county. Married the widow Reichert, of Lancaster; kept tavern in Lancaster and died without issue.

2. John Edwards, b. 1755, lived and died in Earl.

3. Elizabeth Edwards, b. about 1758; m. Jacob Hinckle.

v. Edward Edwards.

vi. Jane Edwards; m. Michael Conrad.

vii. Elizabeth Edwards, b. June 26, 1718; d. June 17, 1769. She married James Kiemer, a successful carpenter, contractor and farmer. Their children were:

1. Mary Edwards.

2. Daniel.

3. John.

4. Eliza. All dying in infancy.

5. Dr. Thomas Kiemer, b. Nov. 9, 1746. He had seven children.

6. James Kiemer, b. Nov. 10, 1751.

He m. Catharine (Wright) Valentine, widow of John Valentine. They had seven children.

7. Elizabeth Kiemer, b. Feb. 20, 1760; m. John White, and had James, Mary and Elizabeth White.

8. Lydia Kiemer, b. Feb. 20, 1760; d. 1810. She married John Davis (son of David and Margaret Davis, then in Virginia).

Note.—James Kiemer survived his wife and married secondly Sarah King in 1775. O.

ANNALS OF FRIEDENSHUETTEN,

On the Susquehanna, 1765-1773.

VI.

May 7.—Towards evening the Cayuga chief from Hallobank with nineteen of his followers and two Irishmen came here. He told us that a famine existed in the Indian country. I inquired when Wyandus was sold to the whites, but he did not know. "We are to meet Sir W. Johnson soon, and I will let you know the result." In the evening meeting a baptism was performed, at which the visitors were present, and so as to witness all of the ceremony they stood on the benches.

May 8.—The Cayuga chief and his interpreter, breakfasted with me. Afterwards, he met all our adult men and said to them what he had told me. We informed him that Brother Jungman and wife had been appointed to assist us here.

May 9.—The fremden-diener took up a collection of salt, tobacco and corn for our visitors.

May 13.—A party of fifteen Nanticookes arrived to procure food of us, and brought kitchen utensils to trade for corn.

May 14.—Mr. Anderson and two surveyors came up from Wyomick in order to survey at M'schachung. Tawanemung (48) and above Sheashequanunk, and on their return at Tuscaroras. For whom the survey was to be made, they plead ignorance.

May 15.—This afternoon came the Indian Isaac Still (49) with wife and seven men from the Jerseys to move up to Sheashequin, there to occupy the tract of 200 acres given him by the government.

May 25.—A family of whites in two batteaux, from Schoharie arrived to-day. They had lost their most valuable effects by a canoe upsetting on the lake, and also lost a child of three years. They are en route for Wyomick, where the man will erect a blacksmithy.

June 10.—Brother Jungman and wife arrived. In the night, from Wyomick, came Mr. Anderson and Mr. Stewart, who are to survey Wyalusing for Mr. William Smith, of Lancaster county.

June 11.—John, Joshua and John called on Mr. Stewart and told him that in March last they had waited upon the Governor in Philadelphia, who assured them that Wyalusing had been reserved for the Indians. Hereupon Mr. Stewart came up the river to me and said that he had orders to survey Wyalusing, but some Indians had forbidden him. "Well, I will desist, and as I am going to Philadelphia, I will report to the Governor how matters stand here." After visiting our chapel he left, at the same time desiring us to inquire into the matter, as he would return in August.

June 12.—Brother Jungman, wife and I visited in all the huts. Capt. Ogden and Mr. Anderson, passed with canoes and wares for Zeninge. A white man, with his wife and six children, came down from Schoharie, en route for Wyomick to settle.

June 21.—Sister Anna died. She was baptized July 31, 1743, at Shecomoco by J. Martin Mack, and in 1747, with her first husband, Jonathan, removed to Gnadenhuttten and twelve years later to Nain.

July 2.—I (Schmick) preached in Mohican.

July 16.—Twenty families from Shamunk came here half starved for food. Food is scarce with us, and our Indians eat but one meal a day. [Meschachgunk is seven miles above us.]

July 20.—Forty, from all directions, all famished, came here to-day.

July 22.—Job Chilloway returned from Philadelphia with a letter from the Governor for all the Indians here.

July 23.—Ten Cayugas came here for food.

July 26.—All the brethren were convoked to council in the chapel and the Governor's letter read. The purport was: "If you deport yourselves well, no one shall have the land at Wyalusing and for five miles around; and you must have no connection with the New Englanders."

August 5.—Benjamin was bitten by a copperhead snake in the foot. For half a day he was demented and rolled around, almost into the creek. The whole night he lay, and at last his signal was heard. Herbs were applied and he recovered.

August 11.—A party of Mohawks plundered our fields of corn and squashes.

September 8.—Two whites came up from Wyomick, who told us that Seneca

George (whose son had been killed a short time ago at Shamokin), had while drunk fallen in the Susquehanna and was drowned.

September 9.—Col. Francis, who was quite ill, arrived in a canoe with three whites from Zeninge. We gave him medicine.

October 9.—To-day being my (Schmick) fifty-fifth birthday, I distributed English spelling books to eight boys and four girls.

October 23.—Two Indians came from Wyomick, with the news that the New Englanders had had a fight with the Pennsylvanians and wounded quite a number. We cautioned the Brethren not to hunt there.

November 10.—Isaac Still brought a letter of Bro. Ettwein's from Wyomick, left there by Dr. Otto, who had visited a patient at Capt. Ogden's.

December 24.—Christmas Eve. At Love-feast, at 6 P. M., forty-eight school children received a hymn done into Delaware, and sixty received wax tapers.

December 31.—During the summer, four log cabins were blocked up, so that there are now twenty-seven log houses and seventeen huts. During the year 7 boys and 3 girls were born; 5 adults, 6 boys and 3 girls baptized; and 8 deaths occurred. The Lord's Supper was celebrated 8 times. We number 45 Communicants, 82 baptized and 51 unbaptized souls.

1770.

January 16.—The Brethren cut logs for the new school house. Weather intensely cold.

April 29.—The Cayuga chief who arrived yesterday, addressed our people in John Papoonhan's house, and stated that the Six Nations had in contemplation the removal of all the Indians at Hallobank, Shamunk, Sheshequin and Wyalusing to Asscennesink, (50) where all are to live in one town, and that Sir W. Johnson would soon call them up to give them presents (to buy more land). To this our Brethren replied: that they do not wish to leave Wyalusing, and that it would be impossible for them to live in a town with other Indians.

May 1.—Joshua, Jr., and Helen's sons went across the river to plant; John, Peter and Elias on Wyalusing creek; Bartholomew, John and others on the island above Wyalusing, so that the whites had no chance to squat.

May 9.—Came Job Chilloway from Wyomick, with a white man, who had been prisoner to the Yankees for twenty-four

days, and a letter from Capt. Ogden, stating that the Yankees had robbed his trading post, expelled him and his men and burned his house.

May 11.—Heard that Henry's wife up at Shamunk had been killed by a drunken Indian. Matthew came with a string from the Cayuga Chief at Hallobank: "In three days I and other chiefs of Hallobank will meet in Shamunk to consult about land—you must send three delegates."

May 13.—In Gemeinrath it was resolved, not to allow more unbaptized Indians to settle here, as arable land is too scarce. We refer them to Sheshequin.

May 15.—John and Jacob went to Shamunk pursuant to the call of the Cayuga chief.

May 16.—Caught 1200 shad. No result of meeting at Shamunk—in fact no regular meeting.

May 23.—Three whites and families, per batteaux, came from Schohaire, to settle about Tenkhanneck.

June 14.—Two Mohawks arrived, sent by the Six Nations to the Yankees, with a belt, 'that if they did not leave Wyomick, they would come down and strike their heads.' They had a string for our people also, requesting that some of them go along as witnesses of what should be said. As there are but very few men at home, we could send no one. Col. Oroughan and Dr. Farbus breakfasted with us, and also attended the service, which I held in Mohican. They were delighted and spoke in a praiseworthy manner of our efforts among the Indians. Dr. Farbus stated he had only recently come from Dublin; had traveled in North Carolina and had been at Bethabara, a sketch of which he had made. They left for Pittsburgh via Wyomick.

June 18.—Jo Peepe, from Sheshequin, brought a string of wampum from the Six Nations: "We don't want you to go to Wyomick to hunt, lest the Yankees entangle you in land affairs. Furthermore, we send you Two Dollars of the money we got for the sale of lands, and notify you that your tract lies within the sale; but as yet no line has been run, and it is our intention to run the line so as to except Wyalusing plantations." We replied: "We won't meddle with the Yankees, nor with lands. The two dollars we can't receive, it is your land, and not ours."

July 11.—A friend of Joseph's went to Minisinks to testify against a man who had settled on the site of a silver mine belonging to an Indian chief.

July 21.—Bro. Jungman received a call

to Kaslaskung, (51) to aid Bro. Zeisberger.

July 27.—Bro. Jungman went to Sheshequin, during the absence of Bro. Roth in Bethlehem. He took a cow along. Bro. John Heckewelder went to see the place—he had arrived on the 21st inst.

August 28.—Bro. Jungman left for Bethlehem, thence to go West.

September 8.—Towards evening the English minister at Anchoquaque and his interpreter, by trade a blacksmith, visited Mr. Mosel, confessed that in five years he was not able to civilize the Indians as we have done.

September 14.—Several Indians left for Bethlehem, to escort Bro. Roth and his wife here (Roth had been married to Sister M. A. Pfingstag at Bethlehem, August 16th).

September 15.—In four canoes Indians came from Uschommunk, Achcohund, with them. He said he was going to Philadelphia, to speak to the Governor, and thought of asking him for a smith and a trader for his town.

[I here insert an account of the Indian meat and burnt offerings, as I learned them. "First, the meat offering is celebrated when Indian corn is fit to roast, i. e., towards the end of August. Second, the burnt offering they observe before and after our Christmas. The days of the purification of women must be strictly kept, away from Indian towns and in solitary places."

The meat offering is observed thus: "The first deer shot by a lad is dedicated as a burnt and is roasted whole, together with an enormous loaf of corn bread. The oldest man and woman of the town and the boy's parents and friends are invited, and eat it all. This day and feast are kept annually, as long as the boy lives, in order that he may be a successful hunter. Such a propitiating sacrifice is reckoned a panacea of all ills. Some dread the sharp thorns in the woods, others the cutting themselves in the hand or feet; and to avert such mischances they resort to this meat offering.

Burnt offerings are observed thus: "There are boys who have dreams (not dreamers). These in their dreams see either a raven, a large owl, or a large Stosz-voget from afar, as large as a man, coming toward them. They always come towards the boy from the north, and say to him, 'You must prepare me a roast.' He marks well the form of the bird and its word which words are repeatedly to be chanted at the burnt offering. As soon as such a lad shoots his first deer, his dream returns, and the deer must be

sacrificed—either head or neck or else entire. Some sacrifice bears. This burnt offering dare not be offered in the lad's village; but a spot and day are selected by an old man, and preparations made in accordance with his orders. And to him the offering is given. Three days before he sends out messengers to invite guests to the spot and occasion, and many, too, come from a distance. A long house in which there are three fire places is needed for the ceremony. In this house the old officiating man suspends the skin of the deer given him, near the fire built in the centre, and only in the two others the flesh is roasted for eating. As soon as the guests are met, the old man orders twelve straight and lithe saplings and twelve stones to be brought. From the twelve saplings a circle is made, an entrance being left, and the extremes above, bent over together and covered with a blanket, so that it looks like an arch. The twelve stones are heated red-hot in the fire. Now the twelve stones are rolled into the centre of the vault, and each one signifies a god. The largest stone represents a Gettanettowit or Pachamans, the Great God in Heaven. Another represents Keschoock, i. e., day or the Sun. Another Keschwck nepahaap, i. e., the Moon—another for Hakki, the Earth; one for Tende, fire; one for M'bei, water; one for Wekaet, the house; one for Chasquemi, Indian corn; one for Wapanank, East; one for Tachgamaap, West; one for Schawanaap, South; one for Ponaak, North. As soon as this tableau is completed, the old man and he who offers the offering, go into the vault to the stones. The old man has a rattle, made of calabash, containing grains of corn, in his hand, and now he strews tobacco on the glowing stones to make incense-smoke. He also rattles his rattle and invokes each of the gods by name and says: "This boy N. brings you a burnt offering, a fat buck and sapan-soup. Have mercy on him, give him health and good luck." Then he sings a dream. As soon as the tobacco burns, he claps hands and prays until it is consumed. Then the old man and the guests go to the other fires and eat; but two go to the skins and chant their dreams and visions, and what the bird told them, and repeat, till all are done eating. Hereupon another one will accept the rattle, chant what he saw in dreams, and hops from one end of the house to another; and so do the others, all in order or succession. After this the old master of ceremonies takes the skin, diverts its head and horns to the North, holds it thus on his arm, and utters a

strange cry. Then all return home."—Schmick.]

September 27.—Bro. Rothe and wife arriver from Bethlehem, and on

September 29,—they left for Sheshequin.

October 1.—The Rev. Mr. Mosel and his interpreter returned from Wyomick, and had also visited Bethlehem.

October 10.—A number of cattle were driven to Bethlehem to sell.

October 22.—Snow one foot deep.

December 20.—School closed to-day. The scholars have been diligent in their attendance; some write on slates and the little ones on wooden tablets. They also learn to sing Indian and English hymns.

December 1.—During the year, the Lord's Supper was celebrated nine times; seven births took place; ten baptisms were performed; one couple married, and seven deaths occurred. We number 47 Communicants, 1 candidate, 79 baptized and 45 unbaptized, a total of 172 souls.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Historical, Biographical, and Genealogical.

XLIII.

Who Founded Johnstown, Pa.?

[Recently a claim has been made that Johnstown, Pa., was founded by John Holliday, and for him named. The following facts are communicated through William B. Wilson, of "Waldon," and set at rest the claim referred to.]

The chain of title for the town of Johnstown is as follows:

Commonwealth to Charles Campbell, warrantee, April 3, 1769, number 1683.

Campbell to James Wilkins, February 1, 1780.

Wilkins to John Johnston, October 31, 1781.

Johnston to James McLanahan, September 24, 1782.

The Commonwealth issued a patent to McLanahan, April 26, 1788, containing 249 acres, and an allowance of six per cent. for roads. It was called "The Conemaugh Old Town Tract," as being located on the site of an Indian village.

McLanahan sold to Joseph Johns, September 30, 1792. Johns laid out the town in 1800—that is, the business portion of it, which is now comprised within the First and Second wards of the city.

Johns sold to John Anderson and Wil-

liam Hartley, of Bedford, Penna., May 2, 1807.

Anderson and Hartley sold to John Holliday, March 30, 1808, and he sold to Levergood, June 21, 1811.

Levergood laid out most of the lots in Third, Fourth and Tenth wards.

At the time Joseph Johns laid out the town it was called Conemaugh, and continued to be so called until 1831, when the corporate name was changed to Johnstown, in honor of Joseph Johns.

These dates and facts are taken from the records of Cambria county.

THE WELSH SETTLERS

In Earl and Caernarvon Townships, Lancaster County.

David Davis at the Big Spring.

That David Davis, shopkeeper, and David Davis at the Big Spring were the same person was based on the account books of Robert Wallace, where he has David Davis, "storekeeper," and sometimes "shopkeeper," at the Big Spring. The note in the hands of Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden undoubtedly gives the term "shopkeeper" to David Davis, of Mill Creek (the son of Rees Davis). David Davis, who owned the plantation on which was located the Big Spring, was a storekeeper on the Paxtang road, and on that plantation, in 1760, at the time the note was made, and his son John then lived at the spring and farmed the place afterwards given to him. Robert Wallace kept store and tavern at the Blue Ball, 1760 to 1768. At that date the tavern was rented to Conrad Bartling or his son, Daniel Bartling, and moved the store to where it is to-day, one-half mile east. There were three David Davis' at that time within two miles of Blue Ball, as follows: Black David Davis (son of Rees Davis), Red David Davis (son of Evan), and David Davis at the Big Spring.

David Davis at the Big Spring, and his wife, Hannah, were Baptists, and belonged to the Great Valley Baptist Church. I was in error in stating Hannah to be daughter of Richard Niles. Rev. Morgan Edwards, in his "Materials," Vol. i, page 27, says: "The first minister which the Great Valley (Baptist Church) had was Rev. Hugh Davis. He was born in 1665, in Cardiganshire, baptized and ordained at Rydallim. Arrived in this country April 26, 1711. Settled with the church when first constituted.

Continued among them to his death, which came to pass Oct. 13, 1753, after having faithfully served the church for 42 years, 5 months and 21 days. He had one daughter, who married David Davis. The family yet exists near Susquehanna." This was written in 1770.

There were two Evan Davis' also. Evan Davis, brother of Rees Davis, whose plantation of 400 acres was north and northeast of Rees Davis, and covered the Blue Ball property. He died 1741. Evan Davis, son of Jenkin Davis, at that time lived in Chester county and was alive at least as late as 1752, when he and his wife, Rachel, conveyed the 200 acres in Chester county to Dennis Whelin, in which he used these words: "It being the same tract of land which Jenkin Davis (the father of said Evan Davis) in his lifetime became lawfully seized, and at his death gave to his son Evan Davis by his last will and testament (after the decease of the widow and relict of said Jenkin Davis); provided, that the said Evan should pay the sum of 50 pounds to his sister Martha." Martha was sister to Jenkin Davis—he had no daughter of that name.

Colonial Records, Vol. iv, p. 268, gives the courses and distances of the "Horse Shoe Road," as laid out in 1738, and places by measurement "Evan Davis's Run" at the Blue Ball. This run gave the name of "The Run" to the platform from which Rev. Robert Smith preached to the Scotch-Irish of the neighborhood and from which sprung "Oedar Grove Presbyterian Church." This was about 1760. Evan Davis also made this run the dividing line for the property he gives to his sons David and William in his will proved in 1741. David receives the portion west of the great run and William the eastern side. The words "great run" were used, as there were parallel runs within 100 yards of each other—one being much the larger. The other children of Evan Davis were Joshua, Rachel, Jane and Elizabeth, who received small legacies. He takes good care of his wife, Ann Davis.

William Davis, who received the eastern portion, died in 1791, leaving a widow, Sarah Davis, and William, Rachel (married to David McClure), Willis (married to Anne, daughter of Zaccheus Davis), Hannah (married to John Wallis), Samuel, Thomas, Sarah (married to Josias Kittera, son of Thomas Kittera), James and Elizabeth.

Note.—Willis Davis, with his wife Anne, was given the undivided $\frac{1}{2}$ part of the plantation of Zaccheus Davis, 1788,

and by the will of her brother, Zaccheus Davis, jr., the other half at his death in 1793. The will of Zaccheus Davis, jr., is a model for affectionate remembrance.

Jenkin Davis, Davies, or Davis.

As the name of Jenkin Davis has been frequently mentioned, a few facts in his history may be of use to others searching among the early Welsh settlers.

Jenkin Davis emigrated from the Parish of Killkomin, County Cardigan, South Wales, some time before 1700. He settled in Radnor township, then Chester county. With him came his brothers John and Evan and sister Martha. Evan returned to Wales. Jenkin Davis was among the first to take up land on the Conestoga. June 17, 1720, Taylor, the surveyor, writes to the Board of Property: "I have agreed with Jenkin Davis for 1,000 acres on or near the Conestoga Creek." This land was at the mouth of the Muddy Creek, east of Hinkletown. The books of the Penna show how this was paid:

"April 8, 1733, payment on account.

"Oct. 31, 1733, account stated shows £98, 9s due.

"Oct. 13, 1735, received from Jenkin Davis from his son Evan in full."

A patent was issued Oct. 23, 1735, for 1,000 acres, but a re-survey was made and patent again given, Nov. 2, 1743, for 1,005 acres, to which was added, with patent of same date, $25\frac{1}{4}$ acres on the eastern side. Jenkin Davis did not occupy this land at once, but held it by having tenants. [See letter Thomas Edwards to Secretary Richard Peters, Second Series Archives, Vol. vii, p. 229.]

Some time before his death he deeded 200 acres of this property and 200 acres in Radnor to his son Evan, then residing in Radnor, subject to a payment of 50 pounds, to his sister Martha—200 acres to son John and 200 acres to son Zaccheus—a life estate was to be held in all this property for himself and wife Mary. In his will, dated Feb. 12, 1747, he confirms these gifts and also attempts to secure a few acres he still held in Wales to his blood forever. He gives to his daughter Catharine 5 pounds, to be paid to her, if "she outlives her husband," and to daughter Sarah "one shilling," and then has the effrontery to ask pardon for all his sins.

The children of Jenkin and Mary Davis were:

i. Catharine Davis, b. Nov. 6, 1696; m. Rees Davis.

ii. David Davis, b. Jan. 20, 1699; d. before 1747.

iii. Jean Davis, b. Jan. 14, 1701-2; d. before 1747.

iv. Evan Davis, b. Feb. 21, 1710. He was given 200 acres in Earl and 200 in Chester county. Resided in Chester county.

v. John Davis, b. June 25, 1706; m. Elizabeth Anderson. He died March 20, 1774. He was given 400 acres at the mouth of the Muddy Creek.

vi. Zaccheus Davis, b. Feb. 20, 1710; m. Joannah Edwards (daughter of Thomas Edwards). She was second wife, her only child being Zaccheus, jr., who died 1793. Zaccheus, sr., d. in 1788.

vii. Sarah Davis, b. May 28, 1713; m. John Edwards (son of Thomas Edwards). She died Sept. 1, 1802.

Catharine Davis (daughter of Jenkin and Mary Davis) married Rees Davis. They lived two miles southwest of Blue Ball, on Mill Creek. Their children were (also surnamed Davis):

i. David, born about 1725; m. twice, first Jane —; m. second, Margaret Edwards, Jan. 29, 1761. He with Meredith Darlington went to Virginia.

ii. Gabriel Davis, b. 1728; m. Jane Douglass (daughter of Archibald Douglass, of Salisbury).

iii. Zaccheus Davis.

iv. Sarah Davis, m. Meredith Darlington.

Gabriel Davis (son of Rees and Catharine Davis) was one of the active men who gave character to Lancaster county, before, during and after the Revolution. He lived on the plantation of his father and died in 1813. His family were as follows:

i. Margaret (1756-1839); m. Zaccheus Piercel (son of John and Dinah (Davis) Piercel) her cousin, and had (surname Piercel): John, Jane, Davis, Gabriel, Thomas, Archibald, Isaac and Margaret.

ii. Mary, 1758-1798; d. single.

iii. John, 1760-1814; d. single.

iv. George, 1765-1829; a lunatic, who was kept chained to the floor of his room, with length of chain sufficient to get on a platform outside of the window.

v. Jean, 1768-1846. She it was that took charge of her brother George throughout his life.

vi. Gabriel, 1771-1801.

vii. Archibald Douglass, 1776-1803, m. Julianna Barton Anderson—had one son Gabriel, whose widow still lives at Sterling, Ill.

viii. Catharine, 1762-1848; m. Joseph Jones, lived in New Holland—had three daughters, only one of which ever married.

Zaccheus Davis (son of Jenkin and Mary Davis) succeeded Thomas Edwards as justice and whose daughter Joannas he married. For particulars of him see "Notes and Queries," Fourth Series, Vol. II, p. 142.

John Davis (son of Jenkin and Mary) married Elizabeth Anderson about 1748. Their children were:

i. Sarah.
ii. Richard, m. Catherine Hinkle; lived at Hinkletown.

iii. Martha, m. Robert Wallace Aug. 3, 1768, and had (surname Wallace) John, Josias, Isaac, Elizabeth, Davies, William (Brid Billy), James, Thomas, who once had a hotel in Harrisburg. Many remember Tommy Wallace. He died in Washington. John married Lydia Smith and is the ancestor of all the Wallaces of Earl township.

iv. Isaac, born 1754, died 1838. Married Lydia Carter Jan. 30, 1781. He was one of the first American Methodist preachers. His descendants are numerous.

Sarah Davis (daughter of Jenkin and Mary Davis), married John Edwards (son of Thomas Edwards). They had only two children.

i. Dinah, b. Nov. 1, 1738; m. William Smith, Nov. 11, 1755 (son of William and Joannah Smith, of Martic township, Lancaster county). He, in connection with his brother, Thomas, built Martic furnace and forge. Thomas Smith was elected Sheriff of Lancaster county in 1752 and 1754. William Smith was elected to the same office 1758 and 1760. He held the position of sub-lieutenant during the last years of the Revolution, and was commissioned justice of the peace in 1781, holding that office until his death in 1806. The children of William Smith and Dinah (Edwards) Smith were (surname Smith):

1. John Edwards, 1757-1757.
2. William, 1758-1825; m. Hannah Lytle and moved to Huntingdon county about 1790.
3. Thomas, 1760-1763.
4. Mary-Amelia, 1763-1806; m. Thomas Henderson (son of Nathan and Rachel Clemson Henderson.) Their daughter, Rachael, married Edward Davis, of Churchtown.
5. Edward, 1765-1824; m. Elizabeth Mather (granddaughter of Col. Jonathan Jones). Their descendants are the Smiths of New Holland.
6. Sarah, 1768-1856; m. Samuel Showers, a furnace builder and contractor. Their children were

the Showers of Gettysburg. Frederick Shower, who married a Miss Nagle, of Harrisburg, and Edward Shower, who lived at Harrisburg.

7. Elizabeth, 1771-1773.

8. Margaret, 1773-1758. Second wife of Isaac Ellmaker, of New Holland, the grandfather of Hon Isaac Hiester, of Lancaster.

9. Lydia, 1775-1834; m. John Wallace, her cousin. Their children were the Wallaces of Earl township, Lancaster county.

ii. Elizabeth, 1739-1772; m. Robert Long. One child, John Edwards Long. O.

Reading, Pa.

ANNALS OF FRIEDENSHUETTEN,

On the Susquehanna, 1765-1772.

VII.

1771.

January 1.—The Brethren blocked up a school house.

February 9.—Two white men, from Tenkhanneck, who had been here cutting cord wood and splitting-rails for our Indians, to earn corn for their famishing families, left to-day.

February 27.—All the Indians brought their canoes up from the river, as they feared the ice would break up—which it did, March 1, with a fearful crash.

March 25.—Many strange Indians arrived from Shamunk, going down with their skins. We received a letter from the Cayuga chief, with a string sent by the Oneidas to warn all Susquehanna Indians from interfering in the troubles between the Yankees and the Pennsylvanians.

April 16.—Wangomen, the runner from from Pittsburgh, en route for Sir W. Johnson's. He was surprised at our town.

April 24.—Wangomen, the runner from Goshgoshunk, arrived with a letter from Bro. Zeisberger, dated 15, July, 1770. The import of this letter was, that Wangomen was sent by the Delaware chiefs of Allegheny to the Indians of the Susquehanna, to invite them West; that the Western Delawares all inclined to peace, and that many were willing to hear the Gospel.

April 29.—This evening all the Indians assembled in the chapel, and Bro. Zeisberger's letter communicated in the presence of Wangomen. He said that he had been sent by Packanke, and chief of Kekaelempaechink to invite all the Sus-

quehanna Indians went to them, where they would supply them with land.

April 30.—We returned answer to Packanke "We are too heavy at present to get up and go over."

May 3.—Waggonen set out for the West. This message from the West, has caused much reflection and deliberation among our Indians.

May 4.—News reached us from Bethlehem that the Brethren Seidel, Gregor and Loretz would visit here about the 15th.

May 6.—Mark, John Martin, Elias and Balzer, went with four horses to Christian's Spring to fetch our expected visitors.

May 11.—At noon John, Augustus, Daniel and Saul, went with two canoes to Lechawachneck, thence to bring up the three Brethren from Bethlehem.

May 15.—Sent six of our people to meet our guests. At three P. M. they arrived—Nathaniel Seidel (52), John Loretz (53) and Christian Gregor (54), and the single brother Gottlob Senseman. All our people welcomed them on the banks of the river. As they entered the chapel in the evening they were greeted with the verse: "Guten Abend, Friede in Gesundheit." Then I kept "Singstund."

May 16.—Bro. Nathaniel Seidel kept "Morgensegen." In the afternoon Bro. Rothe and wife came down, and later the guests viewed our plantations.

May 17.—Bro. Gregor kept "Morgensegen."

May 18.—Bro. Loretz kept "Morgensegen." At dusk the Lord's Supper was celebrated. Bro. Gregor presided and the Brn. Loretz and Rothe assisted.

May 19.—Whitsunday.—At 11 A. M., Bro. Gregor preached; at 3 P. M., Lovefeast. All the families of the town were visited. At the evening services four were baptized—Welochalend of Sheshequin, by Bro. Seidel, and called Anton; a married man, son of Rebecca, by Bro. Gregor, and named Jacob; Kabaack, by Bro. Loretz, and named Timothy, and Williams wife by me (Schmick) and named Martha.

May 21.—Bro. Gregor kept Morgensegen. At 9 A. M., our guests set out for Bethlehem, per canoe to where they will meet the horses.

May 24, 25, 26.—Rain, river high. At noon on the 26th, the farm was under water, and right back of our houses canoes were rowed. In the afternoon, the water reached the elevation of our houses, and half my gardens and the well were under water. All the fences at the river and up the creek were swept away. Many hogs were drowned. Early in the evening the water began to fall.

May 29.—We learned from Bro. Rothe, that at Sheshequin the water rose so high, that they were forced to take to canoes and row up on the heights into the woods.

June 17.—Some Stockbridge Indians passen en route for the West, having been invited by the Shawanese to come and settle in the Shawanese town.

September 4.—At 11 A. M. the Brn. Zeisberger and John Heckewelder came unexpectedly from Bethlehem. Bro. Rothe was sent for.

September 6.—Communicated the intelligence received from Bethlehem that the removal to the Ohio was approved, and that Bro. Zeisberger was sent here to confer with our Indians about the step. Bro. Zeisinger proposed that we should plant ten acres of corn, near by Langundontenink. And so it was resolved, that next Spring, all from here and Sheshequin go in May to Ohio, staying at Langundontenink (55) until a suitable locality should be found.

September 7.—Bro. Zeisberger and Heckewelder returned to Bethlehem.

September 23.—Job Chilloway and another Indian circulated a report that the late deaths here, had been occasioned by John Papoonhank. They said that he was in possession of a poison called Machtapaseeck, that they had inquired of the chiefs in Zeninge and Hallobank who said, that formerly Papoonhank had it and likely yet. This made a great commotion. Even some of our people believed it—Joshua, Sr., David, Elias and others. I spoke to them and endeavored to dissuade them, but without effect. Hence I convoked the adults, to give Papoonhank a hearing. He affirmed that never, never had he such poison. Yet some (his enemies) were dissatisfied and collected towards evening on the bank of the river. They called John from over the river and told him that he had poison, that an Indian who had given it to him would come and testify. But this he denied. They then told him that they would kill him if he would not give it up. He called God to witness of his innocence. He then called to me and I went down to the river and in reliance on God spoke to the Indians and at last pacified them.

October 1.—Towards evening Jo Peepe and Saul returned from Sheshequin, where John Papoonhank had sent them with a string and a belt of wampum to the chiefs at Zeninge and Hallobank, to ask whether it was true that they had told Job Chilloway, that he was a poisoner. They brought word to our delight, that the Nanticoke and Conoy chief at Zeninge denied they knew anything about it, that

Job Chilloway had lied. They returned John's belt with word to all Wyalusing not to believe any such diabolical lies. The Minsee Chief at Hallobank, on whom Chilloway had called, said he knew nothing about Papoonhank's having poison. All were satisfied!

October 6.—Job Chilloway felt sheepish and tried to excuse himself to me, but I gave him little satisfaction.

October 9.—The Cayuga chief called on his return from Philadelphia. He notified our people in John's house, that the Oneida chief, Tom King was dead. We told him our purpose next Spring to emigrate.

December 31.—During the year 19 persons were baptized, one couple married and 7 deaths occurred. We number 48 communicants, 77 baptized, and 26 unbaptized, a total of 151 souls.

1772.

January 3.—Towards evening there came two New Englanders, and two others, viz.: John Custer and William Thoop (56), up from Gnadenhutten, to see our town.

January 21.—Two Indians from Shamunk, came with a belt of wampum from the chiefs of the Six Nations, requesting that we send some one from our town to a Council meeting.

January 26.—Conference with our people about prospective emigration, and fixed upon the end of May as the date. In the afternoon we held a conference with all the inhabitants and some from Sheshequin, when it was announced, that we had resolved to set out for Ohio, late in May and not earlier. All were notified to make new canoes for the voyage. It was also announced, that the Conference at Bethlehem had appointed Bro. Roth and wife to emigrate with them and that I had permission to return to Bethlehem for a time. John Papoonhank and Cornelius were selected to go to Shamunk.

January 28.—The delegates to Shamunk set out to-day.

January 31.—They returned to-day. When within two miles of the town, they learned from a Shawanese, that all were drunk and had killed a chief, Meghiamen, and that no Six Nation Indians were there.

February 4.—Snow three feet deep.

February 8.—Jo Peepe who went to Shamunk returned with three belts of wampum—one of seven, one of eight and one of thirteen rows. 1. "We, the Six Nations, regret the late war and we take the hatchet out of your heads. 2. Henceforth there shall be everlasting peace be-

tween us and the Minnies and Delawares. 3. Uncles in Shamunk, Hallobank, Wyalusing and Sheshequin, we give you the land at Tioga, to be yours. Live on it, and then when tired, sell it—it is yours. Send us an answer soon."

Resume of statistics from May, 1765, to February 7, 1772: 59 adults, 45 children baptized, 7 couple married, 41 deaths. Besides the chapel and school-house, 39 log cabins and 13 huts were erected.

March 10.—We began to build canoes.

March 30.—By letters from Bethlehem we learned: 1, that Bro. Ettwein intended to go with us to the West; 2, that Bro. Ettwein had appealed to the Governor for compensation for the Indians on deserting their farms; 3, that deputies are to be sent to Philadelphia from here, on this business. We appointed John Papoonhank to reply to the Six Nations and then proceed to Philadelphia.

April 4.—Papoonhank reported that he had told the Six Nation chiefs at Shamunk: "You sold the land at Wyalusing to the whites. We have promised to go to Ohio. Your offer is too late." They were satisfied.

May 5.—(Roth's Diary). To-day Bro. Schminck and wife bade farewell to their charge and set out for Bethlehem.

May 16.—We caught 700 shad.

May 22.—Three whites from Wyomick were in our neighborhood, buying up horses and cattle for leaden dollars (bogus coin). We sent a runner to Sheshequin to warn them.

May 23.—Bro. Ettwein arrived from Bethlehem.

June 5.—A present sent us was divided among our Indians. The Farewell Lovefeast with all our people and those from Sheshequin, and afterwards the Lord's Supper, kept by Bro. Ettwein.

June 7.—In the evening Bro. Ettwein baptized a daughter of John Papoonhank, naming her Anna Paulina.

June 10.—In the evening, the colony that intends going by water divided into five divisions and organized with superintendents. It was resolved that all should assemble in camp at night each day and have evening prayer. Thirty canoes were ready. Those who go by land are to move in two divisions—the first with the horses, the second with the cattle. Bro. Roth and wife accompany the water party, and Bro. Ettwein those by land.

Notes to the Annals of Friedenshutten

(1) See Transactions of the Moravian Historical Society, Vol. i, p. 177, for further particulars of this Mission.

(2) John Jacob Schmick was born at Koenigsberg, Prussia, 9 October, 1714. Prior to his uniting with the Moravians, in 1748, he was Lutheran minister in Livonia. Came to America in 1751. He served in the Indian Missions in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and died at Lititz, Pa., January 23, 1778. The Society for the Furtherance of the Gospel gave Bro. Schmick a horse with saddle and bridle for use on the Journey, valued at £9, 10s.

(3) Anochochuque (now Ouaquaga), in the town of Colesville, Broom county, N. Y. It was made up of Tuscaroras, Mohicans, Delawares and a few Mohawks, under the famous Tom King.

(4) Zeninge, now Chenango. Originally a Cayuga town on the Chenango, in Broom county, N. Y.

(5) Job Chilloway, when a youth, was interpreter for Sir. William Johnson. He joined the mission at Friedenshuetten in 1770, and for twenty years served with ability and faithfulness, especially in negotiations with heathen chiefs. He died in Ohio, September 22, 1791.

(6) Nodimus, was a well-known chief of the Fork Delawares, who had removed to the Wyoming Valley at date of this Diary.

(7) Stockbridge, Massachusetts. Pachgatgoch, lay two miles southwest of Kent, Connecticut, and was abandoned in 1770. A monument erected by the Moravian Historical Society marks the site of the mission.

(8) Joseph Bull was born of Quaker parents at Skippack, Montgomery Co., Pa., May 27, 1721. He came to Bethlehem in 1742, where he was baptized by Bishop Spangenberg, receiving the name of John. By the Indians he was named Shebosch. In 1746, he married Christina (Indian) with whom he lived forty-one years. She was a member of the Shocomeco Mission, and when it was abandoned, removed to Bethlehem, where she was baptized by John Martin Mack, in 1748. She died on the Huron River, September 7, 1787, aged over 60 years. Shebosch was employed in the Indian Missions at Mentiagomeka, Gnadenhuetten, Wechquetank, Nain and Friedenshuetten in Pennsylvania, and in Ohio, and was a zealous hard working man. His son was one of the first victims in the massacre of Gnadenhuetten on the Muskingum, in 1782. He died at New Salem, Ohio, September 4, 1788.

(9) Anton, was a Delaware, baptized by Bishop Cammerhoff, February 8, 1750, at Bethlehem, and to his death, in Ohio, 1773, served as a faithful native assistant in the Indian Mission. He revised

the translations made by B. A. Grube, of a Harmony of the Gospels and a Delaware Hymn Book, while assistant at the Wechquetank Mission.

(10) Probably John Anderson, who was called the "honest Quaker trader," by the Indians of the Susquehanna. His trading-house was located near Fort Allen as early as 1765.

(11) One of the forms of spelling Wyoming by early Moravian writers, which is retained in the translation of this diary.

(12) Sons of the Shikellmy of Shamongin, who with his family were long the friends of the Moravians. The old chief was baptized by Zeisberger before his death.

(13) He was a prisoner at the time.

(14) Me-cheek-Menatey, i. e., the Great Island, the name given by the Delawares to the island not far from Dunstown, Lycoming county.

(15) This Delaware chief left for Ohio in 1773, and settled in Schonbrunn. He was baptized by Zeisberger, May 12, 1744, but finally became an apostate.

(16) John Roth was born at Garmond, Brandenburg, February 3, 1728. Educated in the Catholic Church, and learned the trade of lock smith. In 1748 he united with the Moravians, at Neussatz, in Prussia, and in 1756 was sent to Bethlehem. Three years later he entered the service of the Indian Missions. He also served as pastor at Mount Joy, York, Emmaus, and Hebron, and died while pastor at York a second time, in 1790. His wife, Mary Agnes Pfingstag, who came with her parents to America in 1737, died at Nazareth February 25, 1805.

(17) Zeisberger in his MS. History of Indian Nations records that in the Spring of 1765, 2 seals were shot in the Susquehanna near Wyoming by the Indians. As they were a novelty the Indians of the neighborhood were summoned to see them. They were subsequently prepared and eaten by the advice of an old Indian who said: "God has sent these animals to us, and as they come from Him, they should be eaten!"

(18) John Jennings, a son of Solomon Jennings, of Waking Purchase fame, who resided one mile west of Bethlehem on the south bank of the Lehigh.

(19) Bernhard Adam Grube, while in charge of the Mission Station at Wechquetank, 1763, translated into Delaware, a Harmony of the Gospels, and also a number of hymns, which were printed by John Brandmiller at Friedensthal. But one copy of this rare imprint is known to exist.

(20) Sakima, whom Zeisberger calls "our dear old Abraham, the trusty, aged assistant in the church," died November 1, 1791, on the Huron river.

(21) Prior to the advent of the Moravian Indians at Wyalusing, it had been a flourishing Indian village, the inhabitants of which had, however, nearly all removed to different localities.

(22) A Delaware, and half-brother of Teedyuscung.

(23) See "Memorials Moravian Church," Vol. i., p. 96.

(24) Old Sheshequin, a Monsey town, nearly opposite Sheshequin, in Bradford county.

(25) Lots were laid out 32 feet front, with an alley of 10 feet between every two lots.

(26) After the Synod, the native assistants at Friedenshuitten dictated a letter to Bro. Zeisberger to be forwarded to the Directory of the Unity at Herrnhut. In it they narrate their temporal and spiritual state, etc., and further, that as they can not write they send as a token a belt of wampum.

(27) Site of the present Tunkhannock, Pa.

(28) A Monsey Indian town, on the east bank of the Alleghany River above Tionesta Creek, in Venango County.

(29) His name frequently appears in Indian History as Chief Newcomer.

(30) A Delaware Indian town, on Tunkhannock Creek, Bradford county.

(31) Cornelius was baptized by a Lutheran minister in New Jersey, and subsequently removed to Wyoming and joined the mission at Friedenshuitten. Admitted to the Lord's Supper, May 30, 1769. Died on the River Thames, Canada, February 26, 1793.

(32) "Elekup Nihillalquonk woak Pem-auchso halquonk
Jesus Christ seki ta 'auchsitup
Wochgidhakamike."

Three editions of this translation have been printed.

(33) The Text Book for the year 1767, for use in the American Province, was printed at Friedensthal near Nazareth, Pa., by John Brandmiller.

(34) Wapwallopen. The Moravian missionaries generally write the name Wambhallobank or Hal'obank.

(35) From Cranberry, N. J., who was baptized by Brainerd. For awhile he lived near Craig's, at Lehigh Gap, but returned to New Jersey. He frequently visited Bethlehem and the Mission sta-

tions and was a warm friend of the Moravians.

(36) Now Harrisburg, Pa.

(37) Located in the present Rush township, Bradford county.

(38) A spinet, made by the missionary Schmick and Indian Joshua.

(39) For account of the murder see Minutes of the Provincial Council, Vol. ix., p. 414, and letter to Sir Wm. Johnson, p. 424.

(40) He was baptized at Gnadenhuitten during the sessions of a Synod, March 16, 1753. His brother was Anthon, the native assistant. Died at Fairfield, Canada, November 4, 1797, aged 81 years.

(41) John Ettwein's Journal of this visit states: "that on descending the Wyoming Mountain into the valley, my Indian guide pointed out a pile of stones, said to indicate the numbers of Indians who had already climbed the mountain; it being a custom for each one to add one to the heap on passing that way. At 2 P. M. I reached Mr. Ogden's, where I was hospitably entertained. The Shawanese have all left the valley, and the only traces of them are their places of burial, in crevices and caves in the rocks, at whose entrances stand large stones painted."

(42) Painted by Valentine Haidt.

(43) Amos Ogden, whose trading post was on Mill Creek.

(44) Captain William Henry Killbuck, of Ohio Delawares.

(45) Also called Newcomers town, the chief town of Netawahoes, chief of the Delawares.

(46) A well known lawyer and conveyancer, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, of Philadelphia. He was a member of the Philadelphia congregation.

(47) Quilutamend. The name signifies "we came unawares upon them," and was given by the Delawares to a spot a short distance above the mouth of the Lackawannock Creek in Luzerne county, where Heckewelder was told the Delawares surprised and captured a party of Five Nation Indians in their early wars with that confederacy.

(48) Towanda.

(49) One of Brainerd's Indians from New Jersey. His name frequently appears in Colonial History as interpreter and runner for the Provincial Government.

(50) Asscennesink. A Monsey town, in Steuben Co., New York, near the confluence of the Tioga and Conhocton.

(51) The residence of Packanke, on

the Little Beaver or Mahoning Creek, in now Lawrence county.

(52) Bishop N. Seidel had succeeded Bishop Spangenberg at the head of the American Province in 1761. He died at Bethlehem, May 17, 1782.

(53) John Lorets was a Swiss by birth, and a member of the Supreme Executive Board of the Moravian Church, in Germany. With his colleague, Gregor, they were making an official visitation to the

churches in America. He was the author of *Ratio Disciplinae*.

(54) Christian Gregor was the distinguished musician and editor of the German Hymn Book of 1778.

(55) Friedenstadt, on the Beaver, above Pittsburgh.

(56) Pastor of the Moravian congregation there.

JOHN W. JORDAN.
Philadelphia, Pa.



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